PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 51

FEBRUARY 7, 1936

NO. 6

CALCIUM CYANIDE DUST IN SHIP FUMIGATION

By C. L. WILLIAMS, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

Among the procedures introduced of late years as improvements in ship fumigation, one of the most important has been the direct injection of fumigating gases into rat harborages as a preliminary step to general gassing of the whole ship. By this procedure the fumigant is directly introduced into the spaces where the rats seek protection instead of depending on slow, haphazard, and unreliable penetration and diffusion.

It would appear that an improvement of this type would be generally taken up at once, but such has not been the case. As a matter of fact, it can hardly be said to have been taken up at all, the use of such procedure in the United States at the present time being restricted to two or three quarantine stations.

The reason for this is really not far to seek. Quarantine officers in general appear not to be prone to adopt readily procedures that represent additional work and hazard; obviously, direct injection of rat harborages is of this type. However, all quarantine officers cannot be held at fault; at some stations the apparatus and specially trained personnel required cannot be reasonably maintained, and it must be admitted that in utilizing liquid HCN as an injection material the method is somewhat laborious and adds distinct hazards.

Attempting to view human nature as it is and not as he would like it to be, the writer has endeavored during the past 2 years to develop simplified and safer methods of directly injecting hydrocyanic acid gas into rat harborages, with the hope that thereby a procedure might be developed so simple and relatively safe that its adoption at all major quarantine stations could reasonably be insisted upon. The use of calcium cyanide dust is offered as such a method.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

As a matter of fact, direct injection of rat harborages with calcium cyanide dust is simplicity itself. The dust is taken from a tightly covered can, in which it is marketed, by dipping it up with a large spoon or small cup. It is poured into the container of a foot-pump type of duster, this container then being screwed in place. The rubber hose extending from the duster (fitted with a nozzle if desired) is

42213°-36-1

inserted into small openings into harborages by a fumigator while another operates the pump, usually 2 to 4 strokes in each harborage being sufficient. If the enclosed spaces to be treated are few or of limited extent, the whole operation might be carried on, even in the hold of a ship, without the wearing of gas masks by the fumigators. If, however, many harborages are to be treated or they are extensive, gas-mask protection is necessary.

CALCIUM CYANIDE

The material used, calcium cyanide (the formula of which is $Ca(CN)_2$), is manufactured in this country in the process of manufacturing cyanamide for use as a fertilizer. So far as the writer is aware, it is at present manufactured in the United States only by the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, under the trade name Cyanogas. It is also manufactured in Germany, the German product being sold in this country under the trade name Calcyanide.

Cyanogas is obtainable in flakes, granules, or as a dust, the latter being quite fine, most of the particles passing a 200-mesh screen. Calcyanide is at present obtainable only as a fine dust, although it is available abroad in the form of briquets, which are usually broken into a dust for use. Cyanogas is blue in color, while Calcyanide is a light brown. Cyanogas contains from 40 to 50 percent calcium cyanide, while Calcyanide contains from 80 to 85 percent calcium cyanide. This is an important point to remember, since in interchanging these materials the Calcyanide must be used in approximately half the amounts of Cyanogas. For use in the foot-pump duster, the form of Cyanogas to be specified is the "A" dust.

The action of calcium cyanide is based upon the fact that it takes up moisture from the air to form hydrocyanic acid and calcium hydroxide; the former is liberated as a gas. The thinner the layer exposed to the air, the more rapid is the reaction. When a duster is used, the dust is blown out as a cloud and the reaction with the moisture of the air is almost immediate, continuing up to the point where the moisture present is exhausted. This limiting point is not reached when calcium cyanide is used, as described herein, for ship fumigation. The amount of HCN produced is approximately one-half the weight of the calcium cyanide entering into the reaction. Therefore, when Cyanogas is used, the HCN produced will be between one-fifth and onefourth of the weight of the raw material. When Calcyanide is used, it will be approximately two-fifths of the weight of the raw material.

The reaction between water and calcium cyanide is reversible, that is, the calcium hydroxide in the presence of hydrocyanic acid takes up this material to produce calcium cyanide and water. This is of some importance where large amounts of calcium cyanide are used and it is spread in relatively thick layers. Where the material is dusted widely in relatively small amounts, however, the amount of HCN that will be retained in the residue is not likely to be dangerous.

FOOT-PUMP DUSTER

The foot-pump duster that has been used in experiments with Cyanogas and Calcyanide is one supplied commercially by the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation and is built for the purpose of dusting their Cyanogas "A" dust. This duster operates equally well, however, with Calcyanide. The device consists of an air pump attached to a stirrup at the bottom; one foot is placed in the stirrup to hold the apparatus steady while pumping. The stirrup is tall enough to accommodate a one pint glass mason jar or a similar jar made of aluminum, which is preferable. The jar screws into a fitting on the bottom of the pump. Air from the pump passes into the jar through a check valve and out of the jar through a delivery hose. On the down stroke, about one fifth cubic foot of air is blown at high velocity through a small opening into the container, where it stirs up the dust and carries a portion of it out through the delivery tube. Approximately $\frac{1}{12}$ ounce of the dust is delivered at each stroke.¹

DOSAGE

The vast majority of rat harborages are either of small capacity or are subdivided into small spaces. When subdivided, of course, each subdivision must be separately injected. As a rule, a harborage or a subdivision will not be of more than 10 cubic feet capacity, and often is of not more than 2 or 3 cubic feet capacity. Since the footpump duster delivers about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the dust per stroke, the Cyanogas "A" dust delivered by a single stroke will, in a pipe casing of, say, 4 cubic feet capacity, produce a theoretical HCN concentration of about $\frac{3}{2}$ ounces per 1,000 cubic feet. If Calcyanide is used, the concentration will be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per 1,000 cubic feet. Two strokes, of course, will produce approximately twice these concentrations in such a space.

In experimental work with pipe casings, it was found by titration of the HCN present that the theoretical figures cited were not actually attained, probably because of absorption of gas and leakage. Furthermore, in considering this problem one must bear in mind that, in practice, leakage will be considerable and that the concentration will rapidly fall unless the harborage injected is of very tight construction.

In actual practice on ships, a number of different dosages were utilized; but it was found that, for the majority of harborages not in excess of 10 cubic feet capacity, four strokes of the pump when

¹ Recently this duster has been improved by attaching a by-pass valve, permitting air alone to be pumped through the hose, so that a charge of dust may thereby be widely distributed. A duster with a 2-quart dust jar is obtainable.

Cyanogas was used, or two strokes of the pump when Calcyanide was used, gave excellent results in rat destruction.

SAFETY

In distributing calcium cyanide dust with a foot-pump duster as described, the hazard to the operators is low. This is due principally to the fact that while high concentrations of HCN are produced in the constricted harborages, the actual amounts of dust liberated are so small that concentrations in the open ship's hold remain quite low. So far as the apparatus is concerned, the only hazard of any material importance is the possibility that the dust container may become loosened and drop off just as the pump is operated. This would cause a blast of dust to fly up in the face of the operator. Danger from such an accident can be entirely obviated if the operator wears a gas mask. In actual practice during experiments to test this material, no such accident has occurred, and no fatalities from such accidents are reported in the literature despite the fact that this type of dust pump is extensively used in destroying burrowing rodents on farms throughout the United States.

Because the absolute amounts of dust injected into harborages are small, the dangers from gas being held in these harborages and later escaping into the ships' holds after they have been cleared is practically nil. This is apparent when one considers that the harborage is of only a few cubic feet capacity while the hold is from 30,000 to 100,000 cubic feet in capacity. An amount that may produce a high concentration inside a 4 cubic foot pipe casing becomes hardly more than a smell when liberated into the open hold.

FUMIGATING HOLDS

Calcium cyanide dust may also be readily utilized to fumigate ships' holds by blowing it into them with compressed air or some type of centrifugal blower. A vacuum cleaner with the bag replaced by a delivery hose does very well; it can be utilized also in the superstructure, but there presents the disadvantage that the fine dust, universally distributed, presents a subsequent cleaning problem.

The Calcyanide Co. also offers an apparatus wherein the HCN is extracted by air in a large bag and the gas-laden air, free from dust, is delivered through a hose, which obviates the cleaning problem.

MILK-SANITATION STATUS OF URBAN COMMUNITIES

Urban Communities in Which Pasteurized Milk is Both Properly Produced and Properly Pasteurized and in Which Raw Milk is at Least Properly Produced, as Shown by Ratings of 90 Percent or More Reported by the State Milk-Sanitation Authorities During the Period January 1, 1934, to December 31, 1935

The accompanying list gives the fifth semiannual revision of the list of urban communities in which pasteurized milk is both properly produced and properly pasteurized and in which raw milk sold to the final consumer is at least properly produced, as shown by ratings of 90 percent or more reported by the State milk-sanitation authorities.

The primary reason for publishing such lists from time to time is to encourage the communities of the United States to attain and maintain a high level of excellence in the public health control of milk supplies. Another reason is to furnish the local residents and the traveling public with some means of knowing whether the communities in which they live or through which they travel have available a grade of pasteurized milk which is both properly produced and properly pasteurized, or, in the absence thereof, have raw milk which is at least as safe as raw milk can practicably be made and is fit for private pasteurization.

It is emphasized, however, that the Public Health Service does not intend to imply that all communities not on the list are not provided with high-grade milk supplies. Some communities which have highgrade milk supplies are not included because arrangements have not been made for the determination of their ratings by the State milksanitation authority. In other cases, the ratings which have been determined are now more than 2 years old and have therefore lapsed.

The rules under which a community is included in this list are as follows:

(1) All ratings must have been determined by the State milk-sanitation authority in accordance with the Public Health Service rating method, based upon the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code.

(2) No community will be included in the list unless both its pasteurized milk and its raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more; provided that communities in which only raw milk is sold will be included if the raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more.

(3) The rating used will be the latest rating submitted to the Public Health Service, but no rating will be used which is more than 2 years old.

(4) Additional supplementary lists will be published quarterly, and complete revisions of the entire list semiannually.

(5) Occasional surprise checks will be made of the rating methods used by the State, and discounts will be applied if State ratings are found to be more than 5 percent too high.

Communities are urgently advised to bring their ordinances up to date at least every 5 years, since ratings will be made on the basis of later editions if those adopted locally are more than 5 years old.

Communities which are now on the list should not permit their ratings to lapse, as ratings more than 2 years old cannot be used.

Communities which are not now on the list should request the State milk-sanitation authority to determine their ratings and, if necessary, improve their milk-sanitation status sufficiently to merit inclusion in the list.

Communities which have not yet adopted the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance should give thoughtful consideration to the advisability of doing so. It is obviously easier to satisfy the requirements upon which the rating method is based if these are included in the local legislation.

Communities which are enforcing the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance, but which have nevertheless failed to be included in this list, should determine whether their low ratings result from failure to enforce the ordinance strictly or from failure to bring the ordinance up to date.

State milk-sanitation authorities which are not now equipped to determine municipal milk-sanitation ratings are urged, in fairness to their communities, to equip themselves as soon as possible. The personnel required is small, as in most States one milk specialist is sufficient for the work.

The inclusion of a community in this list means that the pasteurized milk sold in the community, if any, is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for Grade A Pasteurized Milk is 90 percent or more, and that, similarly, the raw milk sold in the community, if any, is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for Grade A Raw Milk is 90 percent or more. However, high grade pasteurized milk is safer than high grade raw milk, because of the added protection of pasteurization. To secure this added protection, friendly customers of high grade raw milk dairies need not discontinue their patronage, but may pasteurize the milk at home in the following simple manner: Place the milk in an aluminum vessel on a hot flame and heat to 155° F., stirring constantly; then immediately set the vessel in cold water and continue stirring until cool.

 TABLE 1.—Communities in which all market milk is 'pasteurized. In these communities all market milk is both properly produced and properly pasteurized, as shown by pasteurized milk ratings of 90 percent or more

Community	Percentage of milk pas- teurized	Date of rating
MINNESOTA Winona	100	Sept. 14, 1934.
NORTH CAROLINA Princeville	100 100	Apr. 18, 1935.
SOUTH CAROLINA Charleston	100	April 1934.

TABLE 2.—Communities in which some market milk is pastcurized. In these communities the pasteurized market milk is both properly produced and properly justeurized and the raw market milk is at least properly produced, as shown by pasteurized and raw milk ratings, respectively, cf 90 percent or more

[Norz.—All milk should be pasteurized or boiled before it is consumed, either commercially or at home See text for home method]

Community	Percent- age of milk pasteur- ized	Date of rating	Community	Percent- age of milk pasteur- ized	Date of rating
ALABAMA			NORTH CAROLINA—contd.		
Tuscaloosa	77	Dec. 13, 1935	Morehead City	58	Dec. 14, 1935
ARIZONA			Winston-Salem	20 46	Nov. 11, 1934
Flagstaff	32	Feb. 1935	OKLAHOMA		
Tucson	85	June 21, 1935	Bortleswille	1.5	Mor 6 1024
Yuma	39	June 14, 1935	Blackwell	46	Sept. 5, 1934
ARKANSAS			Tulsa	74	Feb. 16, 1934
Little Rock	19	Dec. 15, 1935	OREGON		
KANSAS			Portland	76	Oct. 1534
Lawrence	61 51	Mar. 1935 Nov. 28, 1934	TENNESSEE		
			Bristol	48	May 8, 1935
KENTUCKI		Dec. 5 1024	Momphis	42	Apr. 20, 1935 May 20, 1035
Bowling Green	31 20	Apr. 1935	Union City	32	Sept. 28, 1934
Louisville	97	May 1935	TEXAS		-
MINNESOTA			Abilene	70	Aug. 7, 1935
Little Falls	55	Oct. 23, 1935	Amarillo	61	June 29, 1935
MISSISSIPPI			Big Spring	27	Aug. 5, 1935
Greenville	26	Aug. 29, 1935	Corsicana	4	Mar. 26, 1935
Vicksburg	41	June 20, 1935	Dallas	73	Dec. 7, 1935
MISSOURI			Fort Worth	83	Feb. 23, 1935
Columbia	39	June 7, 1935	Gainesville	46	Sept. 6, 1935
Hannibal	35	Sept. 9, 1935	Houston	83	Oct. 1935
Jefferson City	49	Nov. 22, 1935	Laredo	39	Dec. 1955
St. Joseph	31 16	Aug. 9, 1935 Sent 26 1935	San Antonio	64	Sept. 1935
Springfield	39	Aug. 24, 1935	Sherman	21	Dec. 21, 1954
			Texarkana	20	May 1935
NEW MEXICO	50	Nov. 12 1025	Tyler.	31	Sept. 20, 1935
Las Uruces	03	1404. 19, 1999	VIDOINIA	51	
NORTH CAROLINA		D. 15 1004	VIRGINIA	49	May 8 1035
Charlotte	19	Dec. 15, 1934	Bristol	70	171 a y (7, 1900
Foretterille	50	Mar. 28, 1935	WASHINGTON		
Greensboro	62	Nov. 24, 1934	Camas	10	Sept. 1934
Kinston	17	Sept. 17, 1935	vancouver	24	D0.

TABLE 3.—Communities in which no market milk is pasteurized, but in which the raw market milk is at least properly produced, as shown by raw milk ratings of 50 percent or more

[NOTE.—All milk should be pasteurized or boiled before it is consumed, either commercially or at home See text for home method]

Community	Date of rating	Community	Date of rating
ALABAMA		NORTH CAROLINA	
Demopolis	Nov. 22, 1935	Angier	Sept. 4, 1934
Nyiacauga	Dec. 0, 1955	Clipton	Oct 25 1024
York	Nov. 20 1935	Coats	Sent. 4, 1934
• 01A		Dunn	Do.
KANSAS		Elkin	Sept. 12, 1934
		Erwin	Sept. 4, 1934
Horton	Dec. 4, 1934	Hamlet	Aug. 28, 1934
Sabetha	Sept. 27, 1935	Hope Mills	Sept. 6, 1934
		Lillington	Sept. 4, 1934
KENTUCKI		Manteo	Oct 23 1934
Leitchfield	June 1935	Monroe	Oct. 24, 1934
Somerset	Do.	Mount Airy	Sept. 12, 1934
		New Bern	Dec. 12, 1935
MISSISSIF 71		Pinehurst	Dec. 15. 1934
Develle	36	Rockingham	Aug. 29 1934
Brooknaven	May 17, 1935	Southern Pines	Aug. 31, 1934
Lavington	May 15, 1955	Statesville	Mar 27 1035
Ocean Springs	Sept. 5, 1935	Sviva	Sept. 23, 1935
Pascagoula	Do.	Washington	Sept. 26, 1935
Picayune	June 5, 1935	Williamston	Dec. 12, 1934
Yazoo City	May 14, 1935	TENNESSEE	
MISSOURI		Dyersburg	Oct. 1934
Ash Grove	Aug. 16, 1935	TEXAS	
		Brenham	Apr. 20, 1934
NEW MEXICO		Colorado	July 19, 1935
	-	Jacksonville	May 1935
Clayton	June 20, 1935	Livingston	Uct. 1934
Deming	Mar. 26, 1935	V ICIOTIA	red. 1935

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 18, 1936

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

	Week ended Jan. 18, 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 per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 3 weeks of year. Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 3 weeks of year. Data from 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 3 weeks of year, annual rate.	9, 440 13. 2 569 51 13. 7 67, 939, 756 14, 700 11. 3 10. 2	9, 330 13. 0 628 58 13. 5 67, 102, 924 16, 247 12. 6 10. 9

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

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

Reports for weeks ended January 25, 1936, and January 26, 1935

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Jan. 25, 1936, and Jan. 26, 1935

	Diph	Diphtheria Influenza			Me	asles	Meningococcus meningitis	
Division and State	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 25, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935
New England States: Maine New Hampshire	13	2	40	7	195 31	191 6	0	0
Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island	8	6 4		3	121 344 120	1 271 31	0 4 0	0
Connecticut Middle Atlantic States:	. 2	3	18	42	87	419	3	Ŏ
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	50 14 41	60 23 61	121	54	33 518	823 139 1, 697	22 3 6	0 4
East North Central States: Ohio	27 30	66 29	7	205 164	60 165	428 626	9 4	15 0
Illinois Michigan	48 11	45 18	22 4 52	125 39	47 52 74	1, 925 270 765	12 6 5	502
West North Central States: Minnesota	4	5		2	104	1, 207	2	0
Iowa Missouri	17 31	4 59 7	7 214 16	48 423 11	5 21 4	1.066 441 67	2 2 0	272
South Dakota Nebraska	9 9	3		6 40	14 56	59 232	Ŭ 0	1
Kansas South Atlantic States: Delaware	17	11	25	40 6	41 113	430	0	а 0
Maryland ² District of Columbia	7 31	5 7 16	15 4	339 32	137 9 34	64 23 582	9 3 2	1 3 5
West Virginia North Carolina ³	20 31	34 35	61 11	233 374	4 21	372 728	1 6	1
South Carolina Georgia 4 Florida 4	3 18 5	5 14 6	391 193 1	1, 226 1, 324 52	3 3	28 25	1 0 0	0 2 1

See footnotes at end of table.

February 7, 1936

Cases of certain communicable discases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Jan. 25, 1936, and Jan. 26, 1935—Continued

	Dipt	ntheria	Infl	uenza	Me	easles	Menin men	Meningococcus meningitis	
Division and State	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan: 26, 1935	
East South Central States: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama 4 Mississippi 2 West South Central States:	15 24 23 9	14 21 21 2	33 122 302	156 805 1, 196	5 25 19	621 96 162	8 9 2 1	4 9 2 0	
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma 3 Texas 4 Mountain States:	13 19 10 64	10 29 8 75	94 6 183 347	69 12 187 697	2 56 53	18 81 82 154	5 0 8 23	2 0 5 2	
Montana. Idaho. Wyoming Colorado. New Mexico	6 1 9 3	6 	57 2 	787 7 	54 90 1 8 4	56 29 69 695 61	0 0 1 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Arizona. Utah ² . Pacific States: Washington.	3	4 	92	147	2 193	14 10 94	0 0 1	000	
California	44	51 	129	407	987	239	3	4	
First 4 weeks of year	735 3, 001	3, 385	2, 547 9, 901	9, 673 34, 410	5, 505 18, 801	15, 782 54, 707	668	96 308	
	Poliom	yelitis	Scarle	t fever	Smal	llpox	Typhoi	d fever	
Division and State	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week endcd Jan. 26, 1935	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935	
New England States: Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut.	0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0	23 18 11 280 18 63	2 11 29 153 13 46	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0 2	
Niddle Atlantic States: New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.	1 0 1	0 1 1	899 243 620	666 129 602	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 3 4	3 0 6	
DhioIndiana IndianaIllinois Michigan Wisconsin West North Cantral States	0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 1	307 301 584 316 598	642 211 812 343 640	3 0 17 0 33	1 2 3 1 12	0 0 11 7 2	1 6 3 3 2	
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	0 0 1 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 1	353 203 210 79 71 163 213	88 73 77 36 44 57 78	15 20 3 7 9 28 9	0 1 2 0 4 38 7	6 0 4 0 6 0	1 2 0 0 0 2 2	
South Atlantic States: Delaware Maryland ² District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina ³ South Carolina Georgia ⁴ Florida ⁴	0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	14 94 19 54 36 50 10 29 13	22 100 29 53 134 49 4 19 10	0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	1 2 0 7 4 5 1 1 1	0 1 0 5 2 0 2 2 0	

See footnotes at end of table.

	Polion	Poliomyelitis		t fever	Sma	llpox	Typhoid fever	
Division and State	Week ended Jan. 25, 1936	Week ended Jan. 26, 1935						
East South Central States: Kentucky	0 0 3	0 0 2	67 43 13	51 41 16	0 0 0	0 0 3	4 2 3	1 1 2
Mississippi ¹ West South Central States: Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma ⁵	0 0 1 0	0 0 1	11 6 31 48	15 10 36 53	0 0 1	0 2 1 6	0 1 1 1	1 4 5
Mountain States: Montana Idaho Wyoming	0	1 0 0	110 189 69 79	110 28 5 12	1 10 3 0	2 2 1 12	5 1 0 0	14 1 0 0
Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah ² Pacific States:	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	174 41 47 91	240 23 20 72	4 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	1 2 0 1	1 3 1 0
Washington Oregon California	0 0 1	1 0 11 28	74 77 349 7 411	59 70 216 6 249	15 4 0	49 0 3	0 0 4	1 12
First 4 weeks of year	79	118	28, 658	24, 269	864	751	434	629

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Jan. 25, 1936, and Jan. 26, 1935—Continued

New York City only.
 Week ended earlier than Saturday.
 Rocky Mountain spotted fever: Week ended Jan. 25, 1936, North Carolina, 1.
 Typhus fever, week ended Jan. 25, 1936, 16 cases, as follows: Georgia, 9; Florida, 1; Alabama, 5; Texas, 1.
 Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Dìph- theria	Influ- enza	Mala- ria	Mea- sles	Pella- gra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
October 1935 Puerto Rico November 1935 Missouri	 17	94 442	118 405	1, 414 43	23 111	2	0		0 10	30 25
December 1955 Alabama Colorado Idaho Kansas Louisiana Massachusetts Misnesota Mississippi New York Oregon Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas	6 10 2 34 9 5 2 9 41 5 3 4 12 46	$\begin{array}{c} 102\\ 38\\ 4\\ 3005\\ 75\\ 95\\ 54\\ 429\\ 189\\ 15\\ 3\\ 16\\ 124\\ 478 \end{array}$	486 7 140 25 65 2 4,891 93 	109 14 1 196 1 1,704 3 2 	37 39 120 109 27 4 483 224 139 2,426 1,191 346 6 51	9 22 2 153 13 24	4 1 3 3 2 1 2 0 3 3 5 4 0 5 6	$\begin{array}{c} 59\\ 627\\ 287\\ 2, 114\\ 618\\ 67\\ 1, 013\\ 1, 426\\ 89\\ 2, 482\\ 223\\ 105\\ 281\\ 223\\ 393\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 50 \\ 3 \\ 24 \\ 45 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 52 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	12 3 1 25 13 36 5 5 25 17 43 10 0 3 20 52

February 7, 1936

150

October 1935

Puerto Rico:	Cases
Chicken pox	17
Dysentery	24
Mumps	33
Ophthalmia neonato-	
rum.	6
Tetanus	11
Tetanus, infantile	3
Trachoma	4
whooping coughtette	
November 1935	
Missouri:	
Chicken pox	351
Mumps	238
Rabies in animals	4
Tetanus	
Trachoma	4
Tularaemia	4
Whooping cough	188
December 1935	
Anthrax:	
Chicken pox:	I
Alabama	236
Colorado	608
Illinois	2. 429
Kansas	913
Louisiana	24 1 527
Minnesota	1,097
Mississippi	438
New York	3,023
Rhode Island	49
South Dakota	142
Tennessee	261
Dengue:	
Mississippi	2
Texas Dysentery:	6
Alabama (amoebic)	1
Illinois (amoebic)	13
riers)	92
Kansas (bacillary)	1
Louisiana (amoebic)	10
Massachusetts (amoe-	3
bie)	2
Mississippi (amoebic)	26
New York (amoebic)	204
New York (bacillary).	18
Knode Island (bacil-	,
Tennessee (bacillarv)	10
Texas (amoebic)	1
Texas (bacillary)	4
Alabama	1
Illinois	3
Kansas	Ž
Massachusetts	10 J

Epidemic encephalitis	1	December 1985—Continu	ed
New York 10 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Texas. 1 German measles: 1 Alabama 1 Illinois. 36 Kansas. 16 Massachusetts. 93 New York 186 Rhode Island 1 Tennessee 3 Hookworm disease: 1 Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetico contagicsa: 2 Colorado 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 123 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 552 Tennessee 208 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 <td></td> <td>Epidemic encephalitis— Continued.</td> <td>Cases</td>		Epidemic encephalitis— Continued.	Cases
Oregon 1 Tenasse 1 German measles: 1 Alabama 1 Illinois 36 Kansas 16 Massachusetts 93 New York 186 Rhode Island 1 Tennessee 3 Iootkworm disease: 1 Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetieo contagicsa: 2 Colorado 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: Massachusetts Massachusetts 1,239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Illinois 749 Massachusetts 1,239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Massachusetts 1,239 Mississippi 552		New York	10
Texas		Tennessee	1
Corman measles: 1 Alabama. 1 Illinois. 36 Kansas 16 Massachusetts. 93 New York. 186 Rhode Island. 1 Tennessee. 3 Hookworm disease: 1 Louisiana. 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetieo contagicsa: 14 Colorado. 14 Illinois. 4 Kansas. 2 Oregon. 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 14 Massachusetts. 2 Mumps: 14 Alabama. 124 Colorado. 323 Idaho. 57 Illinois. 748 Kansas 208 Louisiana. 10 Massachusetts. 1,239 Mississippi. 552 Oregon. 123 Rhode Island. 118 South Dakota 133		Texas	1
Illinois 36 Kansas 16 Massachusetts 93 New York 186 Rhode Island 1 Tennessee 3 Hookworm disease: 3 Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetieo contagicsa: 14 Colorado 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 14 Minois 74 Kansas 20 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 74 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Oregon 133 Tennessee 52 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 18 South Dakota 133 Tennessee 52 Opthhatmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 1 Missisipp		German measies:	1
Kansas 16 Massachusetts 93 New York 186 Rhode Island 1 Tennessee 3 Hookworm disense: 1 Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetieo contagicsa: 1 Colorado 14 Hinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 4 Massachusetts 2 Massachusetts 2 Massachusetts 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 133 Tennessee 52 Opticaliana 10 Massissippi 55 Opticaliana 1 Mississippi 52 Opticaliana 1 Mississippi 5 Louisiana 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 New York 6	1	Illinois.	36
Naky York 186 Rhode Island 1 Tennessee 3 Hookworm disease: 1 Inmeressee 3 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetieo contagicsa: 161 Colorado 14 Illinois 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 2 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 4 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 749 Kansaschusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Illinois 5 Jouisiana 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 Neth Dakota		Kansas	16 93
Rhode Island 1 Tennessee 3 Hookworm disease: 1 Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 Impetieo contagicsa: 1 Colorado 14 Illinotis 4 Anssas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 1 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 1 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 749 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 13 Tennessee 52 Texas 492 Ophthälmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1		New York	186
Hookworm disease: Jourisiana 8 Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Tennessee 1 11 Impetieo contagicsa: 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 1 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 2 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 743 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Texas 492 Ophthatimia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 1 Minesota 1 Tennessee 52 Texas 2492 Ophthatimia neonatorum: 1 Alabama		Rhode Island	1
Louisiana 8 Mississippi 161 Trennessee 1 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 4 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 2 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 743 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1,239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Opthtalimia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 1 Minessca 135 Tennessee 52 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Paratyphoid feve		Hookworm disease:	U
Mississipi 10 Tennessee 1 Colorado 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 2 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 14 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Hillinois 748 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Opththälmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 6 Illinois 2 Louisiana 1 Mew York 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 2 Puerperal septicemia: 2 Mississippi 29 Tennessee		Louisiana	8
Impetieo contagicsa: 14 Colorado 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 1 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 14 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 748 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Opthhalmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 1 Minesota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 5 Paratyphoid fever: 1 Illinois 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Teras 2 Mississip		Tennessee	101
Colorado 14 Illinois 4 Kansas 2 Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 1 Massachusetts 2 Mumps: 2 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 743 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1,239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Opthäimia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 New York 1 New York 2 Illinois 2 Iouisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1		Impetigo contagicsa:	
Kansas. 2 Oregon. 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 1 Massachusetts. 2 Mumps: 124 Alabama. 124 Colorado. 323 Idaho. 57 Illinois. 748 Kansas. 208 Louisiana. 10 Massachusetts. 1, 239 Mississippi. 552 Oregon. 123 Rhode Island. 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee. 52 Texas. 492 Ophthätmia neonatorum: Alabama. Alabama. 1 Ninnesota. 1 New York. 1 South Dakota. 1 Tennessee. 5 Paratyphoid fever: 1 Illinois. 17 Indessissippi. 29 Tennessee. 1 Texas. 21 Mississippi. 22 Massachusetts. 13		Ullinois	4
Oregon 55 Tennessee 1 Lead poisoning: 2 Mumps: 4 Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 743 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Masschusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Texas 492 Ophthälmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 Nont Dakota 1 New York 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Alabama 17 <		Kansas	2
Lead poisoning: Massachusetts		Uregon	55
Massachusetts. 2 Mumps: 124 Colorado		Lead poisoning:	1
Alabama 124 Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 748 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 133 Tennessee 52 Ophthatmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 Minesota 1 South Dakota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 New York 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Ternessee 2 Inouisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Ternessee 1 Rabies in animals: 2 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Mississippi		Massachusetts	2
Colorado 323 Idaho 57 Illinois 57 Illinois 743 Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1,239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Ophthälmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 13 Alabama 77 Alabama 77 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 13 Mississippi		Alabama	124
Idano		Colorado	323
Kansas 208 Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Texas 492 Ophthäimia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 5 Paratyphoid fever: 1 Illinois 2 Louisiana 1 Tennessee 1 Ternessee 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 77 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 T		Idaho Illinois	57 748
Louisiana 10 Massachusetts 1, 239 Mississippi 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Texas 492 Ophthälmia neonatorum: 413 Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 New York 2 Paratyphoid fever: 11 Tennessee 2 Illinois 2 Jouisiana 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 1 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 13 Mississippi		Kansas	208
Mississippi. 1, 359 Mississippi. 552 Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 OpthAfimia neonatorum: 492 OphthAfimia neonatorum: 492 OphthAfimia neonatorum: 6 Illinois 1 New York 1 New York 1 New York 1 Illinois 2 Iterperal septicemia: 2 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Illinois 17 Illinois 17 Illinois 17 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 13 Alabama 17 Illinois 23 Mississippi 24 <		Louisiana	10
Oregon 123 Rhode Island 118 South Dakota 135 Tennessee 52 Texas 492 Ophthälmia neonatorum: Alabama Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 New York 1 New York 1 New York 2 Illinois 2 Illinois 2 Illinois 2 Inversee 1 Ternassee 1 Ternassee 1 Ternassee 1 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Mississippi 23 Mississisppi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Alabama 5	ł	Mississippi	1, 239
Knode Island	I	Oregon	123
Tennessee 52 Texas 492 Ophthälmia neonatorum: 6 Alabama 6 Illinois 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 2 Juisiana 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 2 Juisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Ternessee 1 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Mabesi n animals: 77 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 1 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Septic sore throat: 7	I	South Dakota	118
Texas	l	Tennessee	52
Alabama 6 Illinois 5 Louisiana 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 5 Paratyphoid fever: 1 Illinois 2 Louisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Ternessee 1 Tennessee 1 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Illinois 17 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 19 Septic sore throat: 7 Idaho 8 Illinois 4 <td>l</td> <td>Texas</td> <td>492</td>	l	Texas	492
Illinois	l	Alabama	6
Minnesota 1 Minnesota 1 New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 5 Paratyphoid lever: 1 Illinois 2 Louisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Tetas 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 32 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Kansas 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Septic sore throat: 7 Idaho 8 Illinois 4		Illinois	5
New York 1 South Dakota 1 Tennessee 5 Paratyphoid fever: 1 Illinois 2 Louisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Teras 29 Purperal septicemia: 29 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 17 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Kansas 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Septic sore throat: 1 Idaho 8 Illinois 4	l	Minnesota	i
South Dakota 1 Tennessee 5 Paratyphoid fever: 2 Illinois 2 Louisiana 1 New York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Teras 2 Puerperal septicemia: 29 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 17 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Arensese 7 Idaho 8 Illinois 4		New York	1
Paratyphoid fever: 1 Illinois. 2 Iouisiana. 1 New York. 6 Oregon. 1 Tennessee. 1 Ternessee. 1 Mississippi. 29 Tennessee. 1 Rabies in animals: 77 Alabama. 77 Illinois. 17 Louisiana. 23 Massachusetts. 13 Mississippi. 24 New York ¹ . 3 Oregon. 12 Texas. 19 Scabies: 5 Oregon. 34 Tennessee. 7 Septie sore throat: 1 Idabo. 8 Illinois. 4		South Dakota	1
Illinois		Paratyphoid fever:	Ŭ
Now York 6 Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Tennessee 2 Puerperal septicemia: 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 77 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Idabo. 8 Illinois 4		Illinois	2
Oregon 1 Tennessee 1 Texas 2 Puerperal septicemia: 2 Mississippi 29 Tennessee 1 Rabies in animals: 1 Alabama 77 Illinois 17 Iloisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 1 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Megon 34 Tennessee 7 Idaho 8 Illinois 4		New York	6
1 Tennessee 2 Puerperal septicemia: 29 Mississippi 29 Rabies in animals: 1 Alabama 17 Illinois 17 Jusisana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 Yew York 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Mansaschusetts 34 Tennessee 7 Idaho 8 Illinois 4		Oregon	1
Puerperal septicemia: 29 Mississippi		Texas	2
Mississippi		Puerperal septicemia:	
Rabies in animals: 77 Alabama		Mississippi Tennessee	29
Alabama		Rabies in animals:	
Louisiana 23 Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 1 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Septies ore throat: 1 Idaho 8 Illinois 4		Alabama	77
Massachusetts 13 Mississippi 24 New York 1 3 Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Setties ore throat: 1 Idaho 8 Illinois 4		Louisiana	23
Mississipii		Massachusetts	13
Oregon 12 Texas 19 Scabies: 5 Mansas 5 Oregon 34 Tennessee 7 Septic sore throat: 1 Idaho 8 Illinois 4 Kansas 4		New York ¹	3
Texas		Oregon	12
Kansas	ş	Texas	19
Oregon	Î	Kansas	5
Septic sore throat: Idabo		Uregon	34
Idaho	ŝ	Septic sore throat:	'
Kansas		Idaho	8
		Kansas	4

December 1935—Continu	eđ
Septic sore throat—Con.	Cáses
Louisiana Massachusetts	6 12
Minnesota	2
Oregon	197
Rhode Island	3
Tetanus:	
Louisiana	3
Massachusetts	3
South Dakota	i
Trachoma:	I
Illinois Massachusetts	41
Minnesota.	7
Oregon	5 1
South Dakota	10
Trichinosis:	-
Massachusetts New York	2 6
Tularaemia:	•
Illinois	12
Kansas. Louisiana	32
Minnesota	2
Texas	í
Typhus fever: Alabama	19
Louisiana	6
New York	5 2
Texas	30
Alabama	3
Kansas	10
Louisiana Messachusetts	4
Minnescta	13
Mississippi	1 16
Rhode Island	2
Vincent's infection:	4
Colorado	4 20
Kansas	9
Oregon	11
Tennessee	3
Alabama	32
Illinois	30 851
Kansas	101 36
Massachusetts 2	922
Mississippi	332
New York 1 Oregon	, 518 17
Rhode Island	53
South Dakota Tennessee	9 47
Texas	47

¹ Exclusive of New York City.

.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Jan. 18, 1936

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference.

State and city	Diph-	Inf	luenza	Mea-	Pneu- monia	Scar-	Small-	Tuber-	Ty- phoid	Whoop- ing	Deaths,
	cases	Cases	Deaths	cases	deaths	lever cases	cases	deaths	cases	cases	causes
Maine:											
Portland New Hampshire:	0		0	4	5	0	0	0	0	20	31
Concord	0		1	0	1 2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Vermont:	Ů			v	-	•	Ů	Ů	v	Ů	10
Barre Burlington	0		0	<u>1</u>	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Rutland	0		0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Boston	4		0	66 0	33	109	0	6 1	3	7	235 39
Springfield	Ó		ŏ	ŏ	7	7	Ŏ	4	Ŏ	8	56
Rhode Island:	0		U	U	12	20	0	ð	U		00
Pawtucket	0		0	0	0 7	1	0 0	02	0 0	06	61
Connecticut:	_		2	1	R	ß	. 0	0	0	3	20
Hartford	ō		ŏ	Ō	3	3	Ŏ	1	Ŏ	4	42
New Haven	0		1	1	U	1	U	1	U	20	40
New York: Buffalo	1		1	10	22	55	0	7	1	10	149
New York	29	22		278	7	277	0	1	3 0	65 2	80
Syracuse	ŏ		ŏ	ĕ	7	32	Ŏ	ī	Ŏ	30	52
Camden	1		o	1	4	3	0	1	0	2	43
Newark	0	5 1	0	1	11 3	60 2	0	6	0	28 2	108
Pennsylvania:		1	1	208	39	96	0	23	1	61	494
Pittsburgh.	2		2	25	28	90	Ŏ	4	Ō	27	162
Scranton	1			13		4	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	2	55	3 7	1 27	8 18	13 47	0	6 7	0	64	139
Columbus	4	1	1	1	7	14	0	4	0	2	109 80
Indiana:	U			10	, i			,			
Fort Wayne	1 3		0	Ŏ	0	6	Ő	Ō	ŏ	Ō	25
Indianapolis Muncie	2		2	4	26 2	26 3	0	0	0	15	131
South Bend	Ŏ		Ō	Ő	5	32	0	1	0	1	19 25
Illiinois:	0		0	Ň			0		0	1	9
Alton Chicago	3 9		7	8	59	266	Ő	30	Ő	178	772
Elgin Moline	0		0	0	1	3 15	0		0	ő	14 10
Springfield	ĩ		Ő	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	28
Detroit	11	3	0	12	35	91 16	0	12	1	194	269 30
Grand Rapids	Ő		ŏ	4	ŏ	4	ŏ	2	ŏ	5	35
Wisconsin: Kenosha	· o		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	13
Milwaukee	2	1	1	0	13 2	96 24	0	8	0	105 2	128 12
Superior	ŏ		ŏ	ō	ī	4	Ō	Ó	0	0	16
Minnesota:				ĸ	2	,	0		0	3	23
Minneapolis	Ŏ		2	40	13	131	ŏ	2	ŏ	10	124
St. Paul Iowa:	0	1	1	29	11	38	U	1	v	0	w
Cedar Rapids	0	.		0		6 7	0		0	2 0	
Des Moines	ĭ			ŏ		3	0		0	0	40
Waterloo	2			31		6	10		ŏ	4	

•

152

City reports for we	ek ended Jan.	18, 1936—Continued
---------------------	---------------	--------------------

State and city	Diph- theria cases	Infl Cases	uenza Deaths	Mea- sles cases	Pneu- inonia deaths	Scar- let fever cases	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culcsis deaths	Ty- phoid fever cases	Whoop- ing cough cases	Deaths, all causes
Missouri: Konsee City	1		^	1	12	15	1	0	•	· ·	104
St Losenh	1		Ň	1	11	15	6	2	Ň	1	44
St. Louis	15		2	ĕ	27	44	l ŏ	10	ŏ	4	267
North Dakota:			-	ľ			1		•	-	
Fargo	5		0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	6
Grand Forks	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Minot	0			0		4	0		0	0	9
Abardeen	6			6		0	<u>ہ</u>		0	1	
Nebroska:	l v			U U		v	U U		v	•	
Omaha	2		0	3	6	111	7	2	0	0	55
Kansas:											
Lawrence	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Topeka		·					<u>-</u> -				
wienna	2	1		U	9	20	0	۱ v	U		
Delaware.											
Wilmington	0		0	3	3	0	0	1	0	8	26
Maryland:	-							1 1	-		
Baltimore	3	5	6	3	37	31	0	14	1	15	250
Cumberland	0		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
Frederick	U		U	U	1	0	0	U	0	. 0	4
District of Col.:	96	5		e		00	6	12	e	5	91 6
Virginia.	20	°	r	0	ئىك	20	l v	10	0	0	210
Lynchburg	1		0	0	4	5	0	0	0	7	17
Norfolk	0		0	Ó	8	4	0	1	Ó	5	34
Richmond	0		0	0	4	6	0	1	1	3	62
Roanoke	2		0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	16
West Virginia:				•	,	•					-
	2		U	N N		2		U U	U N	U	5
Wheeling	6			1	3	а 1	Ň		Ň	ů	24
North Carolina:	v		v	-		-	v	- 1	v	v	
Gastonia	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Raleigh	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	Ó	Ó	10
Wilmington	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Winston-Salem_	0		0	3	1	4	0	2	0	0	20
South Carolina:	•	127		•			•				05
Columbia	0	157	5	Ŭ 0	ñ	1	0	Ň	Ň	0	20
Florence	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	7
Greenville	Ō		ŏ	1Ŏ	4	ō	Ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	20
Georgia:											
Atlanta	5	83	6	1	13	8	0	8	1	0	93
Brunswick	U 1		U	1		1	0		N N	1	4 91
Florida	1	21	- 4	U	1	- 4	U	v		1	31
Miami	1		1	0	0	5	0	0	2	6	34
Tampa	ĩ		ō	ŏ	4	3	ŏ	ĭ	ō	ŏ	33
										-	
Kentucky:										_	
Asniand	1			Ő		Ő	ŏ	;-	0	2	
Levington	á		N N	Ň	4	3	0	1		N N	24
Louisville	ŏ	7	ŏ	2	12	12	ŏ	3	ň	2	71
Tennessee:	Ŭ	· ·	°	-			Ů	. ľ	, v	- 1	••
Knoxville	1		0	8	4	1	0	. 0	0	0	22
Memphis	5		0	1	16	10	0	9	0	8	91
Nashville	3		3	1	17	3	0	1	0	0	61
Alabama:	4				10				.		07
Mobile	2	5	1	Ň	13	5	ň	ň	6	3	23
Montgomery	ī	1 i	•	ŏ		õ	ŏ	, v	ŏl	5	
	-			-		-			- 1		
Arkansas:									- 1		
Fort Smith	1			0		2	0		0	0	
LITTIE Rock	0		0	1	11	0	0	4	0	0	17
Louisiana:			ام			<u> </u>					^
New Orleans	13	5	¥ I	11	11	ä	Ň	e l	N I	Ň	154
Shreveport	10	Ű	ŏ		- <u>1</u>	4	ŏ	2	ŏl	ň	43
Oklahoma:	-		~	~ I	•	-	1	-	Ĭ,	v	20
Oklahoma City.	1		1	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	50
Texas:	_		_ [-	
Dallas	7	5	5	1	9	9	0	2	0	4	78
FORT WORTD	5		N I	Ň	8 I	6	Š I	2	2	<u> </u>	50
Houston	7		2	× ×	14	4	8	*	- 11	N N	2/
San Antonio	2		ő l	ő	13	1	ŏ	s i	6	Ň	74
	- 1	!	~ 1	~ 1	AV 1	- 1	~ 1		~ 1	~ 1	12

State and site		Infl	Influenza		Pneu-	Scar-	Small-	Tuber-	Ty- phoid	Whoop-	Deaths,
State and city	cases	Cases	Deaths	sies cases	deaths	fever cases	pox cases	deaths	fever cases	cough cases	causes
Dillinga	<u>ہ</u>			<u>م</u>		20	<u>م</u>	0	0	1	9
Creat Falls	N N		Ň	1	1	20	9	Ň	ň	â	10
Uplana						ĺ ố		Ň	ň	Ň	1 2
Missoula			Ň	Ň	9	20	Ň	Ň	ŏ	ň	ឆ្នី
Missoula	l v		U V 1		1			, v	v	l v	l c
Boise	6		0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	5
Colorado:	Ň		Ů	, v	-		, v	Ů	, i		-
Colorado											
Springs	0		0	2	1 1	13	0	2	0	1	10
Denver	5		Ŏ	5	15	23	Ó	4	0	9	101
Pueblo.	Ō		2	Ō	3	33	0	0	0	0	14
New Mexico:			_								
Albuquerque	1	1	0	0	. 0	4	0	2	0	0	9
Utah:							l .				
Salt Lake City	0		0	2	1	78	0	0	0	9	30
Nevada:		1								1	
Reno											
Washington											
Seattle	0		1	26	9	27	4	4	0	3	98
Spokane	Ŏ		Ō	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	36
Tacoma	Ó		0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	45
Oregon:											
Portland	1		1	120	3	14	0	2	0	2	90
Salem	0			1		0	0		0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles	18	31	4	96	46	79	0	24	0	9	440
Sacramento	4	1	1	13	5	19	0	4	0		34
San Francisco	2	16	2	255	14	56	0	15	1	28	194
	1	1	1	I	1 1	1	1	, ,		1	

City reports for u	week ended Jan.	18, 1936—Continued
--------------------	-----------------	--------------------

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis	State and city	Mening meni	Polio- mye- litis	
	Cases	Deaths	cases		Cases	Deaths	cases
Massachusetts: Boston	4 2 2 0 1 1 17 3 1 0 0 3	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 2 2	1 0 0 3 1 0 0	District of Columbia: Washington Virginia: Norfolk South Carolina: Charleston Florida: Miami Kentucky: Lexington Louisville Tennessee: Memphis Alabama: Birmingham Arkansas: Fort Smith	6 1 1 1 2 0 0 5	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Cleveland	6	$\tilde{2}$	Ô	Little Rock Louisiana:	Ō	1	Ó
Indianapolis Illinois: Chicago	2 5	0	0	New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	1 0	1 2	0 0
Michigan: Detroit Iowa:	2	1	0	Oklahoma City Texas: Dallas	2 3 8	1 2	0
Des Moines Sioux City Missouri:	2 1 1	0	ő	Washington: Seattle	0 1	0	0
Maryland: Baltimore	5	4	0	Los Angeles San Francisco	7 1	3 0	0 0

Dengue.—Cases: Miami, 1. Epidemic encephalitis.—Cleveland, 1; Omaha, 1. Prilagna.—Cases: Charleston, S. C., 1; Atlanta, 1; Savannah, 2; New Orleans, 1; Los Angeles, 1 Typhus.—Cases: Atlanta, 1; Savannah, 2; Montgomery, 1; Fort Worth, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended January 11, 1936.—During the 2 weeks ended January 11, 1936, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada, as follows:

					the second s					
Disease	Prince Ed- ward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Sas- katche- wan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis Chickenpox Diphtheria Duscentery	1	 17 8	25 9	1 254 35	1 753 16	106 10	66 19	7	 149	2 1, 378 97 1
Erysipelas Influenza Lethargic enceph- alitis		7		12	12 145	7 4	1		5 15 1	37 171 1
Measles Mumps Paratyphoid fever.	6	66 7	19	584	2, 392 775 2	408 130	650 526	32 3	358 218	4, 515 1, 659 2
Pneumonia Poliomyelitis Scarlet fever	7	1 35	 12	 193	24 1 539	101	5 55	22	12 84	49 1 1,041
Smallpox Trachoma Tuberculosis	<u>1</u>	4	 12 3	 49 30	 116 8	1 25 2	31	1 1 1	10 24	11 263 44
Undulant fever Whooping cough	8	104		1 69	1 467	4 6	86	7	44	2 831

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended January 18, 1936.—During the 4 weeks ended January 18, 1936, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1		Scarlet fever	2	
Diphtheria	22		Tuberculosis	42	9
Malaria	1 74		Typhoid fever	1 38	3

¹ Includes imported cases.

February 7, 1936

ITALY

Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended October 13, 1935.—During the 4 weeks ended October 13, 1935, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Italy as follows:

		Sept. 16-22		Sept. 23-29		ot. 30 ct. 6	Oct. 7-13	
Disease	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- inunes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected
Anthrax Cerebrospinal meningitis Chickenpox Diphtheria and croup. Dysentery. Hookworm disease. Lethargic encophalitis. Measles Paratyphoid fever. Poliomyelitis . Puerperal fever. Scarlet fever. Typhoid fever. Undulant fever. Whooping cough.	46 7 55 459 30 13 2 428 132 21 221 28 383 383 31,169 36 194	39 7 40 256 22 157 82 21 23 142 23 142 546 28 80	32 9 75 435 16 24 370 158 34 36 377 1, 155 25 154	25 9 51 241 15 13 138 117 24 34 141 141 547 23 62	41 2 83 443 15 4 1 420 128 29 43 378 953 21 182	35 2 43 255 12 4 1 128 93 23 39 160 478 18 64	30 4 85 494 25 2 508 130 24 46 378 990 24 225	288 4 56 259 188 2 153 98 18 42 172 496 19 59

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases—October-December 1935.—During the months of October, November, and December 1935, certain communicable diseases, including imported cases, were reported in the Panama Canal Zone and terminal cities as follows:

Disease	Oct	ober	Nove	ember	December		
DISCISC	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Chickenpox	1 13 27 1 1 1 96 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 24 28	6 32 8 	 3 2 1 35 28 2	6 5 23 2 1 61 1 2 	1 1 1 1 	
Typhus fever Whooping cough	5 2		1		1		

155

156

YUGOSLAVIA

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

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax. Cerebrospinal meningitis. Diphtheria and croup. Dysentery. Erysipelas. Lethargic encephalitis. Measles.	39 13 898 91 302 6 763	5 7 92 25 19 3 9	Paratyphoid fever Scarlet fever Sepsis Tetanus Typhoid fever Typhus fever	14 856 17 20 548 19	2 10 8 7 75 1

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

NOTE.—A table giving current information of the world prevalence of quarantinable diseases appeared in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for January 31, 1936, pages 122-137. A similar cumulative table will appear in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS to be issued February 28, 1936, and thereafter, at least for the time being, in the issue published on the last Friday of each month.

Cholera

India—Northwest Frontier Province.—One case of cholera was reported in Northwest Frontier Province, India, during the week ended January 18, 1936.

Plague

Ceylon—Colombo.—During the week ended January 11, 1936, two fatal cases of plague were reported in Colombo, Ceylon.

Smallpox

India—Calcutta.—On January 8, 1936, smallpox was reported to be epidemic in Calcutta, India.

Yellow Fever

Brazil—Minas Geraes State.—On December 27, 1935, one fatal case of yellow fever was reported at Santa Rita de Cassia, Minas Geraes State, Brazil. Three fatal cases of yellow fever occurred at Passos from December 28, 1935, to January 4, 1936, and three fatal cases at Altinopolis from December 27 to 31, 1935.