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LACTOFLAVIN[1] IN THE TREATMENT OF CANINE BLACKTONGUE

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Since it has been shown that the symptoms of vitamin G deficiency in rats are due to a deficiency in lactoflavin (riboflavin [1]) in the diet, there has been some question as to the identity of this substance with the pellagra- or blacktongue-preventive factor.

Rhoads and Miller (*1*), in 1935, reported that a blacktongue-producing diet maintained a normal rate of growth in young rats and stated that they were unable to produce blacktongue with a diet devoid of vitamin G. They inferred that blacktongue is due to some factor other than vitamin G. Birch, Gyorgy, and Harris (*2*), in 1935, presented evidence that the blacktongue-preventive factor was distinct from lactoflavin. Using two dogs, they showed that 30 gamma[2] of lactoflavin per day, given intraperitoneally, failed to cure a condition which they diagnosed as blacktongue. Their description does not agree with the symptoms of blacktongue as observed in this laboratory. They mention transverse ridges on the tongue as a prominent symptom. We have never seen such ridges in blacktongue. However, they present considerable other evidence which strongly supports the point of view that the human pellagra-preventive factor is distinct from lactoflavin and vitamin B_6. In addition, Dann (*3*) treated three cases of pellagra with lactoflavin without success. Spies (*4*) treated two cases without success, and Fouts, Lepkovsky, Helmer, and Jukes (*5*) treated two cases without success.

Booher and Hansmann (*6*), in 1936, using a lactoflavin concentrate obtained from a low lactose whey powder, which they state contains at least one other heat-stable vitamin necessary for rat growth, succeeded in preventing blacktongue in one dog for 138 days, and successfully treated two dogs which had what were apparently very mild early symptoms of blacktongue. Since they were dealing with an impure preparation, these authors point out that their experiments do not indicate whether only one or more than one of the heat-stable fac-

[1] Since Karrer and coworkers and Kuhn and coworkers have shown that lactoflavin is 6, 7, dimethyl 9 d-riboflavin we consider the term "riboflavin" preferable to lactoflavin.

[2] One gamma=0.001 mg.

tors of the vitamin B complex is involved in the prevention or cure of blacktongue. They state they found that lactoflavin alone would augment the growth of rats fed a canine blacktongue-producing diet.

Koehn and Elvehjem (*7*), in 1936, using flavin prepared from liver extract, given by mouth as a supplement to dogs on a blacktongue-producing diet in daily amounts equivalent to 5 grams of liver extract, failed to prevent the onset of symptoms of blacktongue in three dogs and in treatment failed to cure blacktongue in one dog, although no indication of the amount of the extract used in treatment is given. The three dogs in which its preventive action was tested were depleted before the supplement was started. Since these authors do not indicate definitely the quantities of flavin used, it appears that, in spite of this evidence against flavin having any blacktongue preventive action, the failure might be due to an insufficient amount of flavin, particularly since it has been found in testing the blacktongue-preventive value of foods that entirely different results can be obtained with varying amounts of the same food (*8*).

EXPERIMENTAL

Five dogs (Nos. 316, 318, 322, 329, and 336) were placed on our basic blacktongue producing diet No. 123, the composition of which is given in table 1. It has been our experience with this ration that, with few exceptions (these due apparently to coprophagy), it will produce blacktongue in dogs within about 60 days. These 5 dogs showed the first signs of blacktongue in 53, 36, 32, 61, and 67 days, respectively. Since the early symptoms of acute blacktongue frequently recede without treatment of any kind, in order to avoid this occurrence as far as possible the symptoms were allowed to progress until the attack was well developed. This stage was reached in 6, 2, 4, 5, and 6 days, respectively, from the first appearance of symptoms. (The symptoms and course of blacktongue as observed in these animals follow the description of the disease given by Goldberger and Wheeler (*9*).) Treatment was then started with large doses of a solution of riboflavin [3] given in gelatine capsules by mouth.

The significant details in regard to each of the experimental animals are as follows:

Dog No. 316

May 15, 1936: Begins diet 123 in good condition.

May 19: Weighs 7.7 kilos.

July 7: First signs of blacktongue—redness of mucosa of cheeks and injection of mucosa of floor of mouth.

July 9, 10, 11: No food eaten.

[3] The material used was a 0.05 percent solution furnished in sealed ampuls of 2 cc through the courtesy of Mr. John Hart, of the Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., and was designated as L. F. No. 356. This material was diluted with distilled water and tested in daily doses equivalent to 10 gamma of riboflavin on rats with symptoms of riboflavin deficiency. There was a rapid gain in weight and disappearance of symptoms.

July 13: Red, bandlike lesion on the mucosa of each side of upper lip. Mucosa of cheeks and floor of mouth reddened. Margins of tongue reddened. Given 6 mg L. F. 356 by mouth.

July 14: Weighs 5.5 kilos. Given 4 mg L. F. 356 by mouth.

July 15: No food eaten since the 12th.

July 17: Symptoms of blacktongue have receded and mouth now shows only small red spot on the mucosa of the right side of the upper lip and reddened areas on the mucosa of each cheek.

July 18: Mouth appears normal.

July 21: Weighs 6 kilos.

July 23: Reddened patches have reappeared on mucosa of cheeks, and the mucosa of the floor of the mouth is streakily injected.

July 24: Reddened patches on mucosa of each side of upper lip. Mucosa of cheeks has red granular appearance. Mucosa of floor of mouth is very red.

July 26: Passed fresh blood by bowel.

July 27: Considerable bleeding by bowel. Died apparently from hemorrhage due to intestinal blacktongue lesion.

Summary.—Given 10 mg L. F. 356 in 2 days. One short recession of symptoms. Such recessions frequently occur in blacktongue with no treatment of any kind, and this one in all probability had nothing to do with the administration of riboflavin. Dead in 14 days from beginning of treatment.

Dog No. 318

May 15, 1936: Begins diet 123 in good condition.

May 19: Weighs 7.8 kilos.

June 16: Weighs 8.3 kilos.

June 20: First signs of blacktongue—a reddened streak on the mucosa of each side of the upper lip. The mucosa of the cheeks and of the floor of the mouth is very red.

June 22: Attack of blacktongue well developed with beginning pseudomembrane formation over reddened, bandlike lesion on mucosa of each side of upper lip and on mucosa of cheeks. Given 4 mg of L. F. no. 356.

June 23: Mouth lesions more extensive. Given 4 mg L. F. no. 356.

June 24: Condition is much worse. There is extensive pseudomembrane formation on mucosa of upper lip and cheeks. Mucosa of the floor of the mouth and the ventral surface of the tongue show superficial necrosis.

June 26: Moribund.

June 27: Found dead. No food eaten since June 20.

Summary.—Given a total of 8 mg of L. F. No. 356 in 2 days and died in 5 days from the beginning of treatment.

Dog No. 322

May 15, 1936: Began diet 123 in good condition.

May 19: Weighs 11.8 kilos.

June 16: Weighs 11.6 kilos. First signs of blacktongue—a streaky injection of the mucosa of the upper lip, floor of mouth, and cheeks.

June 20: Denuded, reddened areas on mucosa on each side of upper lip. Mucosa of cheeks has red denuded appearance. Mucosa of floor of mouth intensely reddened. Small superficially ulcerated areas on frenulum and ventral surface of tongue. Given 2 mg of L. F. 356.

June 21: Condition unimproved. Mucosa of upper lip and cheeks covered by pseudomembrane. Mucosa of floor of mouth continues intensely reddened. Given 4 mg L. F. 356.

June 22: Condition of mouth definitely worse, with deep ulcers on mucosa of each side of upper lip. Given 2 mg L. F. 356.

June 23: Condition appears to be hopeless. Moribund.

June 24: Found dead. No food eaten since June 18.

Summary.—Given 8 mg L. F. 356 in 3 days. Dead in 4 days from beginning of treatment.

Dog No. 329

May 15, 1936: Began diet 123 in good condition.

May 19: Weighs 7.4 kilos.

July 14: Weighs 7.8 kilos.

July 15: First signs of blacktongue—a diffuse reddening of the mucosa of cheeks, upper lip, and floor of mouth.

July 20: Symptons of blacktongue have steadily progressed and there is now a continuous red, bandlike lesion on the mucosa on each side of the upper lip with beginning pseudomembrane formation. Mucosa of cheeks has a red, granular appearance and is covered by thin pseudomembrane. Mucosa of floor of mouth is dusky red and there is a small ulcer near the frenulum of the tongue. Given 2 doses of 3 mg each of L. F. 356 by mouth.

July 21: Two doses of 3 mg each of L. F. 356 by mouth.

July 22: Given 4 mg L. F. 356 by mouth.

July 23: Has not eaten since July 15. Animal appears unimproved. Buccal mucosa red, and that of upper lip and cheeks still covered by pseudomembrane. Given 6 mg L. F. 356 by mouth.

July 27: Symptons of blacktongue have receded and there is now only a red streakiness of mucosa of upper lip and cheeks.

Aug. 12: Again shows red, bandlike lesion on mucosa of each side of upper lip, with redness of mucosa of floor of mouth and cheeks.

Aug. 15: Symptoms of blacktongue have again steadily progressed until entire mucosa of upper lip is fiery red and shows beginning pseudomembrane formation. Mucosa of cheeks covered by pseudomembrane. Mucosa of floor of mouth and of margin of tongue is very red. Given 2 doses of 3 mg each of L. F. 356 by mouth.

Aug. 16: Given 4 mg L. F. 356 by mouth.

Aug. 17: Given 2 doses of 3 mg each of L. F. 356 by mouth.

Aug. 18: Symptoms of blacktongue have steadily become worse and animal is now moribund.

Aug. 19: Dead.

Summary.—In spite of a total intake of 38 mg L. F. 356 the animal died of acute blacktongue in 30 days from the beginning of treatment.

Dog No. 336

May 15, 1936: Begins diet 123 in good condition.

May 19: Weighs 8 kilos.

July 21: Weighs 8.2 kilos. First signs of an attack of blacktongue—faint red streak on mucosa of each side of upper lip. Floor of mouth streakily injected.

July 27: Symptoms of blacktongue have steadily progressed and there is now an intensely reddened band on each side of the upper lip which is covered by pseudomembrane. Mucosa of cheek also reddened and covered by pseudomembrane. Given 4 mg L. F. 356 at 10 a. m. and 4 mg of L. F. 356 at 4 p. m., by mouth.

July 28: In comatose condition. Died during day. Necropsy shows lesions of advanced blacktongue and secondary bronchopneumonia.

Summary.—This animal died too soon after the administration of the riboflavin for the results to be of much significance.

SUMMARY

All five of the experimental animals died in 14, 5, 4, 30 days and 1 day from the beginning of treatment with riboflavin, having received a total dosage of 10 mg, 8 mg, 8 mg, 38 mg, and 8 mg, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

Riboflavin in relatively large doses administered by mouth is without therapeutic value in acute blacktongue of dogs. This adds further evidence to the view that riboflavin is distinct from the blacktongue-preventive factor.

TABLE 1.—*Composition of basic blacktongue-producing diet no. 123* [1]

Article of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Casein (purified) [4]	60	52.0		
Sucrose	32			32.0
Cottonseed oil	30		30.0	
Cod-liver oil	15		15.0	
Sodium chloride	10			
Calcium carbonate	3			
Total nutrients		96.3	64.5	358.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories		40.1	26.9	149.3

[1] The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground), and salt are stirred into water and cooked in a double boiler of enamelware for about 1½ hours. Then the other ingredients are well stirred in, the total weight being brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represents 1 calorie), and this finished mixture is served to the dog ad libitum.

[2] Whole maize meal (white) sifted as for human consumption.

[3] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

[4] Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water.

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LEPROSY IN ARGENTINA

According to a report dated December 18, 1936, from the American Consul General at Buenos Aires, it is estimated that Argentina has between 8,000 and 15,000 lepers. It is stated that leprosy has been gradually increasing there for the past 30 years, while plans for its control, although made, have not been carried into effect.

Legislation passed in 1926 provides for—

1. Obligatory reporting of all cases known to medical authorities or to private citizens.
2. Medical assistance and supervision of all leprous cases under the direction of the National Department of Hygiene.
3. A census of the leper population to be regularly prepared and reported.
4. Isolation of all lepers in asylum-colonies to be constructed with funds derived from the tax on perfumes and patent medicines.

This law has, so far, not been made effective, largely because of the erroneous notion on the part of citizens that the foundation of leper colonies would constitute a grave danger to the health of surrounding inhabitants; and as a result, bitter opposition was encountered whenever efforts were made to acquire sites for leper asylums.

An unofficial organization, the "Patronato de Leprosos" was formed in 1930, and, with such funds as it has been able to collect, has started a laboratory for the study of leprosy at the Muñiz Hospital in Buenos Aires, where about 200 lepers are interned. This organization is being constantly implored by lepers to provide them institutional care, but this is impossible because of lack of facilities, there being but about 400 beds available in the whole country. Many are sent to the federal capital from interior regions when there is no means of caring for them.

In commenting on the conditions President Justo said, on October 28, 1935:

> Public repulsion has prevented the concentrating of lepers in the adequate establishments recommended by modern science. The public is opposed to this measure because of the pretext of danger of infection. They erroneously suppose that establishments destined to shelter lepers constitute an imminent danger to the surrounding inhabitants, but this fear—paradoxical as it may seem—brings as a consequence the complete freedom of the sick persons and greatly facilitates and spreads infection; since the patient cannot go to a hospital or sanatorium—there being only one very small institution which admits them—they have no other recourse than to continue living in contact with the healthy population with the grave consequences which that implies. * * * This will soon be possible to avoid when the much-resisted leper colonies become a reality. The principal provisions of law no. 11,359 have not been fulfilled for lack of a way to carry them out. * * * Let us not permit the continuance in our country of this sad free circulation of lepers in constantly increasing numbers—and this illness no longer exists in the majority of nations—only because of prejudices brought about by the measures designed to solve the alarming problem. * * * The only

means of wiping out the scourge is the isolation of the patients. When this becomes possible through asylum-colonies, a work which the executive power will prosecute with all energy, and when national sentiment is so guided, we will be able to say that this easily avoidable disease has been wiped out.

The national hygiene department has plans for seven leper colonies distributed throughout the country in zones where leprosy is most prevalent.

According to Dr. Pedro L. Baliña, one of Argentina's leprologists, one of these colonies has been constructed on the Island of Cerrito on the Paraná River. It lacks only a part of its equipment to place it in operation, but political influences have prevented its opening, on the plea that it will become a national rather than a provincial asylum. Dr. Baliña states that there are but three places in the country that can offer lepers relief at present, the Muñiz Hospital, a general hospital in Buenos Aires, with a section devoted to leprosy having accommodations for 200 patients, the Carrasco Hospital in Rosario, with beds for 150, and a small asylum in the Province of Córdoba, able to care for 50 to 60 patients.

It is stated that funds for the construction of leper asylums and colonies are now available, and that in the near future the situation with regard to the control of leprosy and the care of lepers in Argentina should be completely changed.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES OF RAT INFESTATION OF VESSELS BY INSPECTION

The determination by quarantine officers of whether or not a vessel shall be fumigated is based largely upon the presence (and degree of infestation) or absence of rats on board. Through international agreement, forms for deratization and deratization exemption certificates have come into use, and these forms, when properly and competently executed, are now almost universally accepted. The certificates provide space for recording the amount of rat infestation of the vessel; and it is the policy of the Public Health Service to require its quarantine officers to issue only completed certificates and to insist that those presented to them be completely filled in before acceptance. In order that the statements in the certificates regarding rat infestation be reliable, it is, of course, extremely important that the inspectors be competent and capable of making accurate estimates on the basis of inspection. It is especially important that the estimates be sufficiently accurate to differentiate between slight and moderate infestation.

As an indication of the degree of accuracy in estimating by inspection the amount of rat infestation of vessels that may be attained by competent and experienced inspectors, the following figures are pre-

sented, which are taken from the December report of the fumigation division of the United States Quarantine Station at Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.:

Total number of vessels inspected for rat infestation	215
Number of passenger vessels	21
Number of cargo vessels	180
Number of tankers	14
Estimated number of rats on inspection	318
Number of rats secured by fumigation	330

While 14 of these vessels were tankers and many of the others were of substantial ratproof construction, the figures give evidence of the high degree of skill in interpreting the signs of rat infestation that can be acquired by experience and practice.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935

The Bureau of the Census has recently issued a statement presenting a summary of the results of the 1935 census of mental defectives and epileptics in institutions primarily for these classes, from which the accompanying tables and statements are taken. The figures are preliminary and subject to possible correction.

Movement of patient population.—Table 1 shows, for 1935, the movement of the patient population in institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, that is, the number of patients at the beginning of the year, the number of admissions and of separations during the year, and the number present at the end of the year. Separate figures are given for State, city, and private institutions.

The figures presented in this table show that, in 1935, State institutions cared for a very large proportion of the total mental defectives and epileptics in special institutions for these classes. The fact that the proportion of the total patients on the books of State institutions at the beginning and at the end of the year, respectively, was so much larger than the proportion admitted to or leaving State institutions during the year indicates that, as a rule, the patients remained in State institutions much longer than in either city or private institutions. Probably incurables form a much larger proportion of the patients admitted to State institutions than of those admitted to city and private institutions.

Significance of the data.—These statistics are valuable chiefly in showing what provision has been made for the treatment of mental defectives and epileptics in special institutions, the types of mentally defective and epileptic persons being cared for, and the relative impor-

tance of the different types. It should be clearly recognized, however, that statistics relating to patients in institutions primarily for mental defectives and epileptics do not furnish even an approximate measure of the total number of such patients, either in the country as a whole or in the several States. The institutions established for the care of mental defectives and epileptics contain only a small part of the total number of such persons. The vast majority of them are not confined in institutions but live at large in the community. Many are inmates of prisons and reformatories, others are in almshouses, and some are in hospitals for mental patients.

TABLE 1.—*Movement of patient population in institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, by class of institution, 1935*

Class of patients	Number				Percent of total		
	Total	State institutions	City institutions	Private institutions	State institutions	City institutions	Private institutions
Patients on books at beginning of year	108,684	103,227	1,106	4,351	95.0	1.0	4.0
Male	56,674	53,851	592	2,231	95.0	1.0	3.9
Female	52,010	49,376	514	2,120	94.9	1.0	4.1
In institution	95,101	89,760	1,103	4,238	94.4	1.2	4.5
On parole or otherwise absent	13,583	13,467	3	113	99.1	----	.8
Admissions during year	13,152	12,067	425	660	91.8	3.2	5.0
Male	7,467	6,881	241	345	92.2	3.2	4.6
Female	5,685	5,186	184	315	91.2	3.2	5.5
First admissions [1]	11,243	10,299	349	595	91.6	3.1	5.3
Readmissions	887	765	76	46	86.2	8.6	5.2
Transfers from other institutions for mental defectives and epileptics	1,022	1,003	----	19	98.1	----	1.9
Separations during year	9,868	8,564	707	597	86.8	7.2	6.0
Male	5,586	4,873	402	311	87.2	7.2	5.6
Female	4,282	3,691	305	286	86.2	7.1	6.7
Discharges	5,539	4,911	185	443	88.7	3.3	8.0
Transfers to other institutions for mental defectives and epileptics	1,559	1,018	473	68	65.3	30.3	4.4
Deaths in institution	2,679	2,547	49	83	95.1	1.8	3.1
Deaths while on parole	91	88	----	3	----	----	----
Patients on books at end of year	111,968	106,730	824	4,414	95.3	.7	3.9
Male	58,555	55,859	431	2,265	95.4	.7	3.9
Female	53,413	50,871	393	2,149	95.2	.7	4.0
In institution	97,439	92,329	821	4,289	94.8	.8	4.4
On parole or otherwise absent	14,529	14,401	3	125	99.1	----	.9

[1] The term "first admissions" is here used to designate persons admitted to institutions for mental defectives and epileptics for the first time. Of the 11,243 first admissions to such institutions during 1935, 10,299, or 91.6 percent, were admissions to State institutions. This figure does not agree with the total of the figures in tables 4 and 5 for the reason that they include 450 first admissions of patients who are neither mental defectives nor epileptics and, therefore, are not included in tables 4 and 5. Also, the 1,603 who are both mental defectives and epileptics are included in the totals of both of the latter tables.

Mental status.—According to the classification of mental defectives by mental status here used, an "idiot" is a mentally defective person having a mental age of not more than 35 months, or, if a child, an intelligence quotient of less than 25; an "imbecile" has a mental age of between 36 and 83 months, inclusive, or an intelligence quotient between 25 and 49; and a "moron" has a mental age of between 84 and 143 months, inclusive, or an intelligence quotient between 50 and 74.

As the mental defectives admitted to institutions consist largely of those who are unable to make adequate social adjustments, the proportions of idiots and of imbeciles among the first admissions of mental defectives are probably much higher than among the total mental defectives.

TABLE 4.—*First admissions of mental defectives to State institutions, by sex and mental status, 1935*

Mental status	Number			Percent distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,954	4,957	3,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Moron	4,240	2,302	1,938	47.4	46.4	48.5
Imbecile	2,810	1,566	1,244	31.4	31.6	31.1
Idiot	1,645	936	709	18.4	18.9	17.7
Unclassified	259	153	106	2.9	3.1	2.7
Both mentally defective and epileptic	1,603	906	697	17.9	18.3	17.4

Type of epilepsy.—The classification of epilepsy as symptomatic and idiopathic is that of the American Psychiatric Association, "symptomatic" signifying cases in which the attacks result from a definite underlying disease and "idiopathic" signifying attacks resulting from unknown causes. It may be noted that epileptics of the idiopathic type far outnumbered those of the symptomatic type among first admissions to State institutions, and that a large majority of the first admissions were both epileptic and mentally defective.

TABLE 5.—*First admissions of epileptics to State institutions, by sex and type of epilepsy, 1935*

Type of epilepsy	Number			Percent distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,498	1,489	1,009	100.0	100.0	100.0
Symptomatic	682	436	246	27.3	29.3	24.4
Idiopathic	1,542	886	656	61.7	59.5	65.0
Unclassified	274	167	107	11.0	11.2	10.6
Both epileptic and mentally defective	1,603	906	697	64.2	60.8	69.1

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED FEB. 6, 1937

(From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Feb. 6, 1937	Corresponding week, 1936
Data from 85 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	10,319	10,682
Average for 3 prior years	9,040	
Total deaths, first 5 weeks of year	53,920	47,197
Deaths under 1 year of age	636	616
Average for 3 prior years	611	
Deaths under 1 year of age, first 5 weeks of year	3,229	2,823
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	69,123,600	67,857,697
Number of death claims	15,233	14,405
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	11.5	11.1
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 5 weeks of year, annual rate	11.7	11.0

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 Feb. 13, 1937, and Feb. 15, 1936

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Feb. 13, 1937, and Feb. 15, 1936

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936
New England States:								
Maine	4	1	499	5	28	324	0	0
New Hampshire	---	---	57	15	44	30	0	0
Vermont	---	---	---	---	1	271	1	0
Massachusetts	6	9	---	---	1,006	706	3	6
Rhode Island	1	1	---	---	179	58	0	0
Connecticut [1]	1	---	438	12	340	122	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	34	37	[2] 50	[2] 69	288	1,807	12	20
New Jersey	13	10	54	17	464	70	3	5
Pennsylvania	44	48	---	---	145	640	14	9
East North Central States:								
Ohio	20	53	1,298	95	21	216	8	11
Indiana	5	36	172	45	4	9	4	3
Illinois	36	51	239	39	37	19	12	9
Michigan	13	4	24	8	58	27	4	1
Wisconsin	1	1	632	44	22	43	4	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	1	2	14	1	20	195	1	8
Iowa	6	7	90	4	2	14	1	12
Missouri	10	31	1,573	308	4	16	3	10
North Dakota	1	1	207	2	---	4	6	0
South Dakota	---	1	29	---	1	3	1	1
Nebraska	4	2	7	---	21	6	0	5
Kansas	5	15	698	47	6	15	2	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	1	---	6	---	102	71	1	0
Maryland [1]	12	11	394	21	385	214	6	7
District of Columbia	6	18	53	3	32	21	0	4
Virginia	16	17	---	---	163	95	10	15
West Virginia	20	17	1,510	88	8	8	4	2
North Carolina [1]	24	12	115	234	61	23	4	2
South Carolina	8	2	1,135	1,538	32	13	0	10
Georgia [1]	12	11	827	649	---	---	1	3
Florida	5	4	5	18	4	3	10	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Feb. 13, 1937, and Feb. 15, 1936—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	6	15	376	62	36	68	6	13
Tennessee	16	9	837	245	182	15	5	16
Alabama [1]	8	15	920	686	8	30	4	3
Mississippi [2]	4	3	----	----	----	----	1	2
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	5	9	1,048	57	----	2	15	2
Louisiana	7	25	228	48	1	40	0	3
Oklahoma [4]	4	8	1,342	207	15	3	3	17
Texas	51	69	3,624	370	330	93	9	8
Mountain States:								
Montana	7	2	403	18	7	56	2	0
Idaho	----	----	134	6	88	14	0	1
Wyoming	----	----	----	----	----	3	0	2
Colorado	1	4	----	----	----	8	0	6
New Mexico	----	6	406	8	29	1	0	0
Arizona	8	----	969	151	156	22	3	3
Utah [3]	1	----	----	----	24	4	0	1
Pacific States:								
Washington	2	1	11	----	61	174	3	1
Oregon	1	----	770	67	8	767	0	2
California	25	28	6,087	3,890	89	1,529	17	10
Total	450	596	27,281	9,077	4,512	7,872	178	234
First 6 weeks of year	3,547	4,164	167,901	24,794	26,130	36,334	857	1,115

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936
New England States:								
Maine	0	0	25	14	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	0	13	8	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	16	31	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1	0	235	290	0	0	0	5
Rhode Island	0	0	63	19	0	0	0	0
Connecticut [1]	0	0	97	67	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	1	0	746	905	5	0	5	4
New Jersey	0	0	164	287	0	0	4	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	834	525	0	0	8	11
East North Central States:								
Ohio	1	1	313	473	1	1	3	2
Indiana	0	0	160	438	2	0	0	2
Illinois	0	1	622	668	11	14	3	3
Michigan	1	1	733	315	3	3	1	1
Wisconsin	0	0	361	454	2	25	0	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	0	0	136	361	8	4	0	1
Iowa	1	0	291	131	33	8	1	1
Missouri	0	1	288	186	98	4	2	12
North Dakota	0	0	73	74	57	1	1	0
South Dakota	1	0	69	54	6	12	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	108	184	5	20	1	1
Kansas	1	1	314	255	45	22	0	1
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	1
Maryland [3]	0	0	49	90	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia	0	0	17	21	0	0	0	1
Virginia	0	0	31	43	1	0	4	6
West Virginia	0	0	49	35	0	0	1	2
North Carolina [1]	1	0	57	30	0	1	2	7
South Carolina	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
Georgia [1]	0	0	12	25	0	0	3	0
Florida	3	0	7	6	0	0	2	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Feb. 13, 1937, and Feb. 15, 1936—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	1	4	24	54	0	0	3	3
Tennessee	1	0	27	43	0	0	6	0
Alabama [1]	1	1	16	19	5	0	1	1
Mississippi [2]	1	0	8	13	0	0	9	2
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	3	0	17	14	1	0	1	1
Louisiana	0	2	10	25	0	0	5	1
Oklahoma [4]	1	0	27	35	1	1	3	3
Texas	3	0	109	105	5	1	8	5
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	0	54	84	23	8	1	0
Idaho	0	1	0	59	3	10	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	12	119	4	4	0	0
Colorado	0	0	42	143	0	20	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	25	91	0	0	3	3
Arizona	0	1	28	24	0	0	0	0
Utah [3]	0	0	16	85	0	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	0	1	62	89	16	17	1	0
Oregon	0	1	20	48	11	0	2	1
California	0	9	274	395	25	1	4	3
Total	22	25	6,662	7,444	371	177	87	88
First 6 weeks of year	145	116	36,462	44,100	1,828	1,259	690	619

[1] Typhus fever, week ended Feb. 13, 1937, 9 cases, as follows: Connecticut, 1; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 4; Alabama, 1.
[2] New York City only.
[3] Week ended earlier than Saturday.
[4] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Meningococcus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
December 1936										
Arizona	3	27	428	1	227	1	1	56	0	9
Wyoming	-------	1	-------	-------	3	-------	0	44	6	3
January 1937										
District of Columbia	14	94	398	-------	106	-------	1	83	0	2
Missouri	16	123	6,711	4	36	-------	3	1,137	355	26
Nebraska	6	2	322	-------	13	-------	2	284	27	4
New Mexico	3	13	1,360	1	103	1	2	107	0	18
South Carolina	-------	153	3,460	530	144	70	1	39	0	10
West Virginia	20	55	2,597	-------	84	-------	4	269	0	13
Wyoming	-------	7	340	-------	3	-------	0	72	23	6

Summary of monthly reports from States—Continued

December 1936

	Cases
Arizona:	
Chicken pox	191
Dysentery	13
Encephalitis, epidemic or lethargic	1
German measles	10
Mumps	38
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	15
Undulant fever	2
Whooping cough	19
Wyoming:	
Chicken pox	75
Encephalitis, epidemic or lethargic	2
Mumps	21
Septic sore throat	2
Whooping cough	10

January 1937

Chicken pox:	
District of Columbia	145
Missouri	578
Nebraska	154
New Mexico	114
South Carolina	159
West Virginia	337
Wyoming	54
Conjunctivitis:	
New Mexico	1
Dengue:	
South Carolina	11
Diarrhea:	
South Carolina	221
Dysentery:	
Missouri (amoebic)	10
New Mexico (amoebic)	1
New Mexico (unspecified)	5
Encephalitis, epidemic or lethargic:	
Missouri	2
Nebraska	2
New Mexico	1
German measles:	
New Mexico	7
South Carolina	8
Hookworm disease:	
South Carolina	70
Mumps:	
Missouri	75
Nebraska	375
New Mexico	60
South Carolina	43
West Virginia	53
Wyoming	72
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
New Mexico	1
South Carolina	10
Puerperal septicemia:	
New Mexico	1
Rabies in animals:	
Missouri	2
South Carolina	43
West Virginia	4
Rabies in man:	
West Virginia	2
Septic sore throat:	
Missouri	43
Nebraska	1
New Mexico	3
Wyoming	3
Tetanus:	
Missouri	1
South Carolina	1
Trachoma:	
Missouri	26
New Mexico	4
Tularaemia:	
Missouri	41
New Mexico	2
South Carolina	2
Typhus fever:	
South Carolina	8
Undulant fever:	
Missouri	1
West Virginia	1
Whooping cough:	
District of Columbia	112
Missouri	323
Nebraska	46
New Mexico	66
South Carolina	264
West Virginia	131
Wyoming	4

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR DECEMBER 1936

These reports are published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State and city health officers. They are preliminary and are therefore subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

Reports from States

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama	703	2.48	284	1.00
Arizona [1]				
Arkansas [2]	157	.79	108	.54
California	1,508	2.67	1,542	2.73
Colorado [1]				
Connecticut	197	1.15	131	.76
Delaware	188	7.34	47	1.84
District of Columbia	131	2.21	107	1.80
Florida	400	2.48	98	.61
Georgia	1,023	3.06	425	1.27
Idaho	14	.29	14	.29
Illinois	1,661	2.12	1,237	1.58
Indiana	125	.36	98	.29
Iowa [2]	122	.48	184	.73
Kansas	108	.58	60	.32
Kentucky [1]				
Louisiana	170	.80	97	.46
Maine [2]	85	.41	25	.30
Maryland	716	4.29	224	1.34
Massachusetts	444	1.01	590	1.35
Michigan	572	1.23	571	1.23
Minnesota	186	.71	310	1.18
Mississippi	1,378	7.03	2,706	10.59
Missouri	456	1.17	101	.26
Montana [2]	28	.53	54	1.02
Nebraska	45	.33	87	.64
Nevada [2]				
New Hampshire	15	.30	11	.22
New Jersey	673	1.57	276	.64
New Mexico	86	2.14	36	.93
New York	7,122	5.53	2,104	1.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Reports from States—Continued

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
North Carolina	1,210	3.54	389	1.14
North Dakota	10	.14	37	.53
Ohio	1,171	1.75	549	.82
Oklahoma [2]	258	1.03	99	.39
Oregon	78	.77	157	1.56
Pennsylvania [4]	236	.23	134	.13
Rhode Island	88	1.29	66	.97
South Carolina [2]	208	1.03	290	1.44
South Dakota	83	1.23	33	.49
Tennessee	410	1.41	222	.76
Texas	340	.56	202	.33
Utah [3]				
Vermont	20	.53	35	.93
Virginia	394	1.49	192	.73
Washington	296	1.81	323	1.98
West Virginia	230	1.27	89	.49
Wisconsin [4]	19	.07	101	.35
Wyoming [4]				
Total	23,314	1.90	13,815	1.13

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

Akron, Ohio	27	0.99	12	0.44
Atlanta, Ga. [3]				
Baltimore, Md. [1]				
Birmingham, Ala	120	4.25	72	2.55
Boston, Mass	172	2.18	223	2.82
Buffalo, N. Y	214	3.61	159	2.69
Chicago, Ill	786	2.20	627	1.76
Cincinnati, Ohio	91	1.95	55	1.18
Cleveland, Ohio	186	2.00	95	1.02
Columbus, Ohio	89	2.91	23	.75
Dallas, Tex	89	3.07	74	2.56
Dayton, Ohio [1]				
Denver, Colo	47	1.58	40	1.35
Detroit, Mich. [1]				
Houston, Tex. [6]	153	4.57	56	1.67
Indianapolis, Ind	21	.56	18	.48
Jersey City, N. J. [1]				
Kansas City, Mo	26	.62	4	.09
Los Angeles, Calif. [1]				
Louisville, Ky. [1]				
Memphis, Tenn	186	6.97	52	1.95
Milwaukee, Wis. [1]				
Minneapolis, Minn	71	1.46	124	2.55
Newark, N. J	196	4.23	97	2.09
New Orleans, La. [3]				
New York, N. Y	5,675	7.77	1,305	1.79
Oakland, Calif	45	1.48	42	1.39
Omaha, Nebr	12	.54	7	.32
Philadelphia, Pa	250	1.26	75	.38
Pittsburgh, Pa. [1]				
Portland, Oreg. [3]				
Providence, R. I	49	1.89	47	1.81
Rochester, N. Y	43	1.28	55	1.63
St. Louis, Mo	171	2.05	121	1.45
St. Paul, Minn	27	.96	29	1.03
San Antonio, Tex. [3]				
San Francisco, Calif	152	2.27	147	2.19
Seattle, Wash	144	3.79	184	4.85
Syracuse, N. Y	100	4.59	58	2.66
Toledo, Ohio	54	1.77	23	.76
Washington, D. C. [7]	131	2.64	107	2.15

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

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Feb. 6, 1937

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

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland	0	9	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	5	28
New Hamsphire:											
Concord	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Manchester	0	------	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	13
Nashua	0	------	--------	0	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	--------
Vermont:											
Barre	0	------	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8
Burlington	0	------	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	19
Rutland	0	------	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts:											
Boston	1	------	5	8	60	54	0	12	0	152	310
Fall River	0	------	2	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	44
Springfield	0	------	0	37	1	3	0	1	0	10	35
Worcester	0	------	0	100	13	2	0	3	0	23	63
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0	------	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	3	25
Providence	1	4	2	174	8	37	0	4	0	19	73
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0	13	3	25	2	26	0	0	0	3	45
Hartford	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
New Haven	0	43	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	60
New York:											
Buffalo	1	7	6	46	26	21	0	9	0	33	175
New York	36	119	14	51	152	286	0	96	3	74	1,558
Rochester	0	------	1	1	17	6	0	1	0	15	89
Syracuse	0	------	1	25	11	53	0	1	0	32	72
New Jersey:											
Camden	0	3	3	0	5	14	0	0	0	2	32
Newark	0	18	0	297	14	9	0	4	0	29	110
Trenton	0	16	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	3	44
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	8	87	24	10	71	199	0	35	1	104	605
Pittsburgh	1	43	25	8	44	41	0	8	0	49	263
Reading	0	------	5	2	1	12	0	1	0	25	36
Scranton	2	------	--------	0	-------	15	0	0	0	1	--------
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	0	------	6	6	24	3	0	10	0	1	158
Cleveland	1	296	11	3	42	48	0	11	0	42	255
Columbus	7	6	6	2	11	7	0	5	0	20	112
Toledo	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	4	0	37	83
Indiana:											
Anderson	0	------	0	0	6	19	0	0	0	3	16
Fort Wayne	2	------	2	0	6	5	0	0	0	2	20
Indianapolis	2	------	1	2	28	29	0	8	0	19	133
Muncie	0	16	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	21
South Bend	0	------	1	0	8	3	0	1	0	1	30
Terre Haute	2	------	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	23
Illinois:											
Alton	0	------	1	0	4	6	0	1	0	1	16
Chicago	7	49	10	12	61	212	1	44	1	75	777
Elgin	0	------	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	9
Moline	0	------	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13	15
Springfield	2	------	2	0	14	5	0	0	0	4	31
Michigan:											
Detroit	7	12	7	4	41	328	0	12	4	71	277
Flint	2	------	0	3	5	12	0	0	1	0	30
Grand Rapids	0	9	1	7	3	9	1	2	0	10	50
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7
Madison	0	------	0	2	1	5	0	2	0	3	20
Milwaukee	0	------	4	3	11	46	0	4	0	37	129
Racine	0	------	0	0	2	12	0	1	0	1	14
Superior	0	------	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	13
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0	------	0	0	6	14	0	3	0	0	22
Minneapolis	0	------	7	11	13	19	0	2	0	20	114
St. Paul	0	3	3	3	10	8	0	5	0	26	84

City reports for week ended Feb. 6, 1937—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	0	------	--------	0	-------	2	0	-------	0	0	--------
Davenport	0	------	--------	0	-------	1	0	-------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	2	18	--------	0	-------	24	0	-------	0	0	83
Sioux City	0	------	--------	0	-------	20	0	-------	0	1	--------
Waterloo	0	------	--------	0	-------	24	0	-------	0	7	--------
Missouri:											
Kansas City	7	------	8	2	36	57	0	4	0	3	138
St. Joseph	0	------	0	1	6	3	34	0	0	0	32
St. Louis	10	9	4	1	25	55	0	5	0	49	267
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	------	0	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	10
Grand Forks	0	------	--------	0	-------	0	2	-------	0	0	--------
Minot	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0	------	--------	0	-------	2	0	-------	0	0	--------
Sioux Falls	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nebraska:											
Omaha	0	------	1	0	9	10	0	3	0	1	69
Kansas:											
Lawrence	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Topeka	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Wichita	0	18	1	0	9	8	1	0	0	2	38
Delaware:											
Wilmington	0	------	0	55	5	0	0	1	0	0	27
Maryland:											
Baltimore	3	79	8	267	44	13	0	9	1	86	274
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	10
Frederick	0	------	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia:											
Washington	14	42	7	32	40	13	0	14	0	16	231
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	------	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	18
Norfolk	0	------	2	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	57
Richmond	1	------	2	0	11	7	0	4	0	1	62
Roanoke	1	------	0	60	1	1	0	0	0	0	22
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1	5	2	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	37
Wheeling	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	26
North Carolina:											
Gastonia	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--------
Raleigh	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Wilmington	0	------	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8
Winston-Salem	0	4	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	19
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	451	0	1	7	3	0	1	2	0	21
Columbia	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Florence	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Greenville	0	------	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Georgia:											
Atlanta	3	378	9	0	13	10	0	2	1	0	97
Brunswick	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	1	72	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	5	36
Florida:											
Miami	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	34
Tampa	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Kentucky:											
Ashland	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Covington	1	11	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	18
Lexington	0	15	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	2	19
Tennessee:											
Knoxville	5	63	4	0	6	0	0	2	0	3	45
Memphis	1	------	9	1	11	6	0	9	1	10	112
Nashville	1	------	3	0	15	1	0	1	0	0	66
Alabama:											
Birmingham	0	135	9	0	7	1	0	4	0	10	68
Mobile	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Montgomery	1	4	--------	0	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	--------
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0	------	--------	0	-------	3	0	-------	0	1	--------
Little Rock	0	11	0	0	6	1	0	4	0	0	11
Louisiana:											
Lake Charles	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	10
New Orleans	8	74	15	0	19	3	0	15	3	0	175
Shreveport	0	------	2	3	16	0	0	2	0	0	60

City reports for week ended Feb. 6, 1937—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Oklahoma:											
Muskogee	0	------	------	0	------	2	0	------	0	0	------
Oklahoma City	1	30	1	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	62
Texas:											
Dallas	4	71	2	7	14	10	0	5	0	2	77
Fort Worth	2	------	9	47	11	1	2	3	0	2	52
Galveston	0	------	0	0	6	1	0	3	0	0	18
Houston	5	------	2	0	17	1	1	7	0	4	117
San Antonio	3	3	7	4	18	1	0	12	0	0	101
Montana:											
Billings	0	------	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Great Falls	0	------	5	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	21
Helena	0	148	0	12	3	6	0	0	0	0	7
Missoula	0	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho:											
Boise	0	------	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	12
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs	0	------	1	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	14
Denver	3	------	6	2	9	12	0	6	0	42	97
Pueblo	1	------	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	13
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	1	------	0	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	19
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	1	------	5	14	4	14	0	2	0	8	47
Nevada:											
Reno	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Washington:											
Seattle	0	------	6	3	19	6	0	2	0	8	134
Spokane	0	4	4	0	7	2	0	0	0	9	85
Tacoma	1	------	6	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	43
Oregon:											
Portland	1	97	15	0	19	2	4	4	0	0	132
Salem	0	56	------	0	------	0	0	------	0	0	------
California:											
Los Angeles	8	933	20	23	76	34	1	20	0	65	443
Sacramento	4	688	7	0	21	20	0	3	0	1	67
San Francisco	1	497	17	1	33	22	0	18	0	25	275

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:				Maryland:			
Boston	0	1	0	Baltimore	3	1	0
New York:				District of Columbia:			
New York	9	4	1	Washington	6	1	0
Rochester	2	0	0	West Virginia:			
New Jersey:				Charleston	1	1	0
Newark	2	1	0	Georgia:			
Pennsylvania:				Atlanta	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	Louisiana:			
Ohio:				Lake Charles	1	0	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	Texas:			
Cleveland	1	1	0	Houston	3	1	0
Indiana:				San Antonio	0	1	0
Anderson	1	1	0	Colorado:			
Indianapolis	1	0	0	Denver	1	1	0
Terre Haute	1	0	0	Washington:			
Illinois:				Seattle	1	0	0
Chicago	4	1	0	Oregon:			
Springfield	1	0	0	Portland	0	0	1
Michigan:				California:			
Detroit	2	1	0	Los Angeles	2	2	0
Missouri:				Sacramento	1	0	0
Kansas City	1	0	0	San Francisco	0	1	0
St. Joseph	0	1	0				
St. Louis	5	0	0				

Dengue.—Deaths: San Antonio, 1.
Encephalitis, epidemic or lethargic.—Cases: New York, 2; Alton, 1.
Pellagra.—Cases: Baltimore, 1; Charleston, S. C., 4; Savannah, 4; Montgomery, 2.
Typhus fever.—Cases: New York, 1; Wilmington, N. C., 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Mobile, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

BERMUDA

Vital statistics—1936.—The following table shows the number of births and deaths reported in Bermuda during 1936:

Population (census of 1931) [1]:	
White	11,353
Colored	16,436
Live births:	
White	216
Colored	532
Stillbirths:	
White	11
Colored	17
Deaths	330

[1] It was stated that, at the present time, the ratio of colored to white population is approximately 2 to 1.

In 1935 there were recorded 727 live births and 304 deaths.

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended January 16, 1937.—During the week ended January 16, 1937, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis			1		3					4
Chicken pox		6	5	171	519	48	78	27	95	949
Diphtheria		3	5	29	20	2	1	2	2	64
Dysentery				1	5				3	9
Erysipelas				10	5	8	1	4		28
Influenza		10			148	1	209		68	436
Lethargic encephalitis					1					1
Measles		4	9	354	275	38	575	105	1,297	2,657
Mumps			9		372	5	20	12	103	521
Paratyphoid fever								1		1
Pneumonia	2	5			28		8		9	52
Poliomyelitis						4			1	5
Scarlet fever		11	17	67	169	55	29	92	38	478
Tuberculosis	1	16	5	42	66	1		1	13	145
Typhoid fever			2	8	1	1	2	3		17
Undulant fever				6	1					7
Whooping cough		31		124	162	5	25	18	21	386

LATVIA

Notifiable diseases—October–December 1936.—During the months of October, November, and December 1936, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Latvia as follows:

Disease	October	November	December	Disease	October	November	December
Botulism	1	-------	2	Poliomyelitis	4	2	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3	3	10	Puerperal septicemia	4	5	10
Diphtheria	80	107	68	Scarlet fever	267	332	330
Erysipelas	43	41	60	Tetanus	1	-------	-------
Influenza	189	793	2,656	Trachoma	40	79	41
Leprosy	1	1	-------	Tuberculosis	262	248	286
Measles	-------	4	6	Typhoid fever	54	41	25
Mumps	4	6	8	Whooping cough	34	58	53
Paratyphoid fever	17	6	6				

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

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

CHOLERA

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

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Sept. 27–Oct. 31, 1936	Week ended— November 1936 7	14	21	28	December 1936 5	12	19	26	January 1937 2	9	16	23	30
Afghanistan	C				P													
Ceylon: **Batticaloa**	C				3													
India	C	17,917	25,973	19,883	20,423	4,664	5,068	6,347	6,938	7,196	6,303	2,856						
	D	8,500	12,681	9,785	9,520	2,339	2,663	3,194	3,551	3,742	3,335	1,570						
Assam	C	151	293	289	368	174	176	187	173	178	209		277	343	102	57	44	39
	D	75	180	158	184	88	82	79	69	87	85		143	191	67	30	19	23
Bassein	C	1	1															
Bombay Presidency	C	1,923	3,597	2,970	4,281	465	289	523	1,082	1,131	701	484	321	283	83	76		
	D	795	1,500	1,378	1,575	254	142	226	498	589	409	284	185	151	54	43		
Bombay	C	[1] 1		[2] 1	[1] 1					1	1							
Calcutta	C	154	103	54	73	14	13	19	15	19	18	15	9	17	11	18	23	19
Central Provinces and Berar	C	1,349	5,730	4,363	4,239	333	228	182	179	107	155	113	192	52	69	3		1
Chittagong	C	5	3	6	2		1		15	8			3	2				1
Madras Presidency	C	3,654	5,478	4,607	6,271	2,033	2,479	3,103	2,589	2,331				405	951	953		
	D	1,621	2,587	2,336	3,143	1,065	1,150	1,589	1,357	1,168				196	497	386		
Madras	C	6		8	21	6	6	17	28	41	19			21	21	11	14	8
	D	1	1	1	6	1	1	5	5	14	7			8	10	6	9	8
Negapatam	C	15	24	9									17	4	11	4	1	2
	D	7	10	5									7	4	7	1		1
Northwest Frontier Province	C						2	5	77	4	1		2					
Orissa Province	C								155	170	329	307	188	183	208	192	130	176
Punjab	C	418	652	169	18			7										
Rangoon	C	3	3		4	1	1	1	1	2						1		
Sind State	C		20	38														
Tuticorin	C	29					5	4	3	3								
India (French):																		
Chandernagor Territory	C	8																
Karikal Province	C	117	98	25	69		4			11	38	20						
Pondichery Province	C	1	1	4		2	2		6									
Indochina (see also table below): Cochinchina—Vinlong	C											1						
Siam:																		
Bangkok	C	22	1										2	9	14	31	62	75
Provinces	C	66	117	57	18					12	44	59	90	92	105	138	159	170
On vessels: S. S. *Chakdina* at Calcutta from Chittagong	C	1																

[1] Imported.

[2] Suspected.

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

CHOLERA—Continued

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

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

[3] Reports incomplete.

PLAGUE [1]

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Sept. 27–Oct. 31, 1936	Week ended— November 1936				December 1936				January 1937				
						7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Algeria:																		
Algiers	C										[2] 1							
Plague-infected rats					2													
Oran Department	C		[2] 2	[2] 2														
Philippeville	C		[2] 1															
Argentina. (See table below.)																		
Belgian Congo	C				[2] 2													
Brazil (see also table below):																		
Santos	C		4															
	D		1															
Sao Paulo. [3]																		
British East Africa:																		
Kenya	C	13	25	14	16	4	3	6	5	4	1	3			10			
Uganda	C	96	97	87	81	18	21	23	23	15	19	14	4	4	6			
	D	93	91	78	79	15	16	22	23	15	18	13	4	4	6			

Ceylon:																		
Colombo	C	3	1	1	3		2	2		1			2	1			1	
	D	3		1	1		2	1		1			2	1			1	
Plague-infected rats		2	1	1	7		1			1			3				3	
Maskiliya	C	1																
Southern Province	C		1															
China: Manchuria.[4]																		
Dutch East Indies: West Java	C	318	410	382	391													
	D	317	408	374	391													
Ecuador:																		
Alausi	C			1														
Babahoyo	C							5				2		1	2			
Plague-infected rats								6										
Bajada del Morro	C				3		4											
Guayaquil	C		4	2	5	1	6	9	5	5	2	6		2	5		3	7
	D		1	3	1	2	5	2	5	2	2	9		1	4		2	4
Plague-infected rats		5	4	6	4	2	1	4		3	1	4					4	6
Playas	C										7	4		1				
Egypt:																		
Alexandria: Plague-infected rats		P	P	P	P		P											
Asyut Province	C			4	[5]3	1							2	1	1			
Beheira Province	C				1													
Girga Province	C				1		1											
France: Marseille [6]	C		1	2														
Hawaii Territory: Plague-infected rats:																		
Hawaii Island—Hamakua District: [7]																		
Hamakua Mill Sector					2									1				
Kukaiau																		
Paauhau Sector [7]		3	6	22	12	1			2	1	3	1		2	1			6
Maui Island—Wailuku District—Keahua Region					1													
India	C	294	900	1,172	2,292	478	438	615	804	725	623	905						
	D	186	531	430	684	143	189	171	214	200	240	344						
Bassein	C	9	5						1	1					1	1	1	
Plague-infected rats			1	1	1													
Bombay Presidency	C	3	10	72	109	11	15	26	5			42	39	27	43	29		
	D	2	6	45	66	5	10	16	4			21	15	26	26	18		
Calcutta	C	[8]1																
Central Provinces and Berar	C	9	147	528	1,445	317	167	368	524	440	322	426	404	456	817	270	193	286
Madras Presidency	C	41	154	63	48	10	19				11	17		3	9	3		
	D	24	86	55	25	3	12				1	8			2	3		
Rangoon	C	2	3		1									1		2		
Plague-infected rats		1	4	3														
Indochina (see also table below):																		
Bentre	C													1				
Pnom-Penh	C		4															

[1] Including plague in the United States and its possessions.
[2] Suspected.
[3] A report dated July 29, 1936, states that 23 cases of pneumonic plague with 18 deaths were reported in Sao Paulo, Brazil.
[4] A report dated Aug. 20, 1936, states that 5 cases of plague were reported at Kirin Province, Manchuria, China.
[5] Includes 1 case of pneumonic plague.
[6] A report dated Sept. 3, 1936, states that 2 plague-infected rats were reported in Marseille, France.
[7] Plague-infected rats have been reported in Hawaii Territory, Hawaii Island, Hamakua District, as follows: Locality not specified, week ended Aug. 8, 2 plague-infected rats; Paauhau Sector, week ended Feb. 6, 1937, 2 plague-infected rats; week ended February 13, 1937, 2 plague-infected rats; week ended Feb. 20, 1937, 1 plague-infected rat.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

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

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Sept. 27–Oct. 31, 1936	Week ended— November 1936 7	14	21	28	December 1936 5	12	19	26	January 1937 2	9	16	23	30
Iraq: Baghdad Province	C				1													
Madagascar. (See table below.)																		
Malta	C		4	3	[2]3	1	3	1	1						2	2		2
	D		1												1			
Northern Rhodesia.[8]																		
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Senegal. (See table below.)																		
Tunisia: Tunis	C		2		5		1						1					
Plague-infected rats		1	2										3	1				
Union of South Africa (see also table below)	C	[2]1	4	6	3	[2]3				[2]5				[2]2				
United States:																		
California:																		
Eldorado County—Plague-infected chipmunk					1													
Lassen County—Plague-infected squirrels		1																
Modoc County [10]—Plague-infected squirrels		4	10															
Monterey County.[10]																		
Placer County [10]	C	1																
San Bernardino County.[10]																		
Santa Cruz County [10]—Plague-infected squirrels		11																
Montana: Beaverhead County.[11]																		
Utah:																		
Beaver County	C	1																
Plague-infected marmots			2															
Plague-infected squirrels		1																
Garfield County [12]—Plague-infected prairie dogs			2															
Sevier County.[12]																		
On vessels:																		
S. S. *Ipanema* at Marseille from Bone and Philippeville	C		1															
S. S. *Delambre* at Liverpool from Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santos, and Las Palmas—Plague-infected rats				2														

Place		July 1936	August 1936	September 1936	October 1936	November 1936	December 1936
Argentina:							
Buenos Aires—							
Plague-infected rats		------	------	------	4	------	------
Catamarca Province	C	------	------	------	1	------	------
Cordoba Province	C	------	------	------	------	4	5
Salta Province	C	4	------	------	------	------	------
San Luis Province	C	------	------	------	------	------	1
Santiago del Estero Province	C	------	------	[8] 2	------	------	------
Tucuman Province	C	1	------	[13] 6	------	------	------
Brazil (see also table above):							
Bahia State	C	------	[14] 46	------	------	------	------
Ceara State	C	------	[14] 106	------	------	------	------
Pernambuco State	C	------	[14] 45	------	------	------	------
Piauhy State	C	------	[14] 4	------	------	------	------
Indochina (see also table above):							
Cambodia	C	4	8	------	------	------	1
Cochinchina	C	6	1	------	------	------	1
Madagascar (central region)	C	26	83	104	160	186	------
	D	26	81	95	154	174	------

Place		July 1936	August 1936	September 1936	October 1936	November 1936	December 1936
Peru	C	4	6	8	16	33	16
Cajamarca Department	C	------	------	------	------	9	------
Lambayeque Department	C	------	------	3	1	3	1
Libertad Department	C	3	1	1	6	19	14
Lima Department	C	1	2	2	9	2	1
Callao: Plague-infected rats		------	P	P	------	------	------
Piura Department	C	------	3	2	------	------	------
Senegal:							
Dakar [15]	C	1	------	------	------	------	------
	D	1	------	------	------	------	------
Tivaouane [15]	C	8	4	------	------	------	------
Union of South Africa (see also table above)	C	------	------	21	11	5	------

[8] Suspected.
[13] Includes 1 case of pneumonic plague.
[14] During the week ended Jan. 23, 1937, an epizootic of plague with human cases was reported in Northern Rhodesia.
[15] For 2 weeks.
[16] Plague-infected fleas have been reported in California as follows: Week ended June 27, 1936, 3 lots in Modoc County, and 7 lots in Santa Cruz County: Aug. 18–21, 104 plague-infected fleas collected from ground squirrels in San Bernardino County, and according to information dated Nov. 10, 31 fleas taken from 24 Fisher squirrels shot in Holcomb Valley, also in San Bernardino County, have been proved positive for plague. A report dated Oct. 13, 1936, states that fleas taken from ground squirrels in Monterey County and from chipmunks and ground squirrels in Placer County have been proved plague-infected.
[17] During the week ended July 25, 1936, 153 fleas and 26 lice taken from 7 marmots (ground hogs) shot at the head of Small Horn Canyon, Beaverhead County, Mont., were reported plague-infected.
[18] Plague-infected fleas in Utah have also been reported as follows: Aug. 24, 45 fleas taken from 23 prairie dogs in Garfield County, and July 28, 1936, 315 fleas taken from 11 ground squirrels in Clear Creek Canyon, Sevier County.
[19] Pneumonic plague.
[14] From Jan. to Aug. 31.
[15] Reports incomplete.

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

SMALLPOX

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

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Sept. 27–Oct. 31, 1936	Week ended— November 1936 7	14	21	28	December 1936 5	12	19	26	January 1937 2	9	16	23	30
Algeria:																		
Constantine Department	C	1																
Oran Department	C	2																
Philippeville	C		1															
Angola. (See table below.)																		
Argentina. (See table below.)																		
Belgian Congo. (See table below.)																		
Bolivia. (See table below.)																		
Brasil:																		
Bahia	C	2	43	99	99	19	6	7	6									
Porto Alegre (alastrim)	D		2	1	4					1								
Recife (alastrim)	C				3	1		2		2		12	1					
British East Africa: **Tanganyika**	C	106	94	74	453			3	204	4				151				
British Somaliland	C		2															
Canada:																		
Alberta	C		[1]1				[1]1		[1]3		[1]4						2	
Saskatchewan	C	[1]2	[1]1															
Ceylon: **Colombo**	C		1		1													
China (see also table below):																		
Amoy	C	3																
Canton	C									1	1							
Dairen	C	2	2															
Foochow	C	P	P	P			P						P					
Hangchow	C	1		1														
Hankow	C									2	2							
Hong Kong	C	2		1												2	4	1
Nanking	C	5			1	1				1	1	1						
Shanghai	C	14	9		7	3	1	4	16	14	19	42	23		38	57	51	53
Tientsin	C	1			2	1				2	1	1						
Chosen. (See table below.)																		
Colombia	C		126	[2]76	84													
Barranquilla	D		6	1	1	3					5	2		1		3		
Dutch East Indies: **Surabaya**	C																	[3]1
Ecuador: **Guayaquil**	C		1	1	3		[1]3	5						6	1		1	2
Egypt: **Alexandria**	C						[3]1											
Eritrea. (See table below.)																		
Ethiopia	C						13											

Finland	C	6	8															
France. (See table below.)																		
Gambia (Upper)	C	28																
Gold Coast	C	[4] 12																
Great Britain: England and Wales—																		
Lancaster—Failsworth	C															2		
London and Great Towns (Oldham)	C								1	2	5							
Greece: Salonika	C	13			40	10	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10				
Guatemala. (See table below.)																		
India	C	10,011	5,419	3,413	2,388	818	843	880	1,013	1,300	1,558	985						
	D	2,955	1,478	886	582	200	208	220	238	304	385	264						
Assam	C	54	79	70	64	4	4	16	12	20	37		35	20	47	64	44	37
Bombay Presidency	C	647	510	258	183	10	26	38	42	53		43	35	34	57	102		
	D	128	100	46	41	3	9	6	9	6		4	11	15	9	13		
Bombay	C	46	39	17	11		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	10	6
	D	28	28	14	6		1	1	1			2	1	5	1	3	4	4
Calcutta	C	46	45	6	12	2		4	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
	D	38	39	8	7			1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	4	2
Central Provinces and Berar	C	477	187	70	46	9	2	9	18	19	38	11	47	6	36	21	80	83
Chittagong	D	11			3				[3] 2	2	6		2	48	46	38	48	57
Cochin	C			2														
Karachi	C	2				[2] 1							3	2	10	11	9	8
Madras Presidency	C	752	1,122	442	470	92	56	77	73	69				3	46	61		
	D	160	205	96	96	14	7	27	11	11				2	6	11		
Madras	C		2	3	1			2	1	6	1						1	2
Moulmein	C	18	10	12	3	2	1	4	5	13	1	8	9		12	18	10	13
Northwest Frontier Province	C	15	7	22	14	4	5	4	2	13	13		21	20	11	35	24	35
Orissa Province	C									49	121	75	131	130	146	187	81	137
Punjab	C	113	52	65	77	86	86	36	86	59		73	188	117	111	109	101	
Rangoon	C	1	5	1	10	2	4	4	1		1		[2] 1	2	[2] 1	1		[2] 1
Sind State	C	54	31	51	21	2			50	35	60		42	9	55	42	60	29
Vizagapatam	C		2		1													
India (French): Pondichery Province	C	6	1															
	D	2																
India (Portuguese)	C				7													
Indochina (see also table below): Pnom-Penh	C	1	1	7	4	2	1	1	1		1							
Iran	C	1	6	9	2		1				1				1			
Teheran	C	1	3	4	4			1	1		1							
Iraq	C		1		3		3	3			30				1			
Baghdad	C		1															
Japan:																		
Osaka	C	2	11	21	16													
Tokyo	C								1									
Mexico (see also table below):																		
Durango	D									1				1			1	
Guadalajara	D	3	2	1														
Mexico, D. F.	C	7	7		1		2			1			1	1				
Monterrey	C																2	
Torreon	C	3		3	13	1		1				2	1	8	1	1	10	11

[1] For 2 weeks.

[2] For 3 weeks.

[3] Imported.

[4] For 4 weeks.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Sept. 27–Oct. 31, 1936	Week ended— November 1936 7	14	21	28	December 1936 5	12	19	26	January 1937 2	9	16	23	30
Morocco. (See table below.)																		
Nigeria	C	[4] 512	34		98			12		[1] 11								
Lagos	C		1	1	1													
Northern Rhodesia	C					76	15											
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Portugal (see also table below):																		
Lisbon	C	2	2	1												2		
Oporto	C		1	1														
Sierra Leone	C	9	3	[1] 38	28	[1] 3		[1] 13		[1] 20								
Freetown	C										3							
Southern Rhodesia	C				P						10							
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	1	13	105	96			56	57	71	11	26	8	17	15			5
Tunisia	C			1											1			
Turkey. (See table below.)																		
Union of South Africa	C	1	P															
Uruguay. (See table below.)																		

On vessels:

S. S. *Talamba* at Rangoon from Calcutta..... 1 case..... Aug. 11, 1936

S. S. *Colorado Springs* at Manila from Shanghai..... 1 case..... Feb. 1, 1937

Place		July 1936	August 1936	September 1936	October 1936	November 1936	December 1936
Angola	C		143	153			
Argentina:							
Chaco Territory	C		1				
Corrientes Province	C		6	3	1		
Entre Rios Province	C				154	18	
Jujuy Province	C	6	1				
Los Andes Territory	C				12		
Salta Province	C				31		2
Santa Fe Province	C			2			
Belgian Congo	C	98	88	105	110	25	

Place		July 1936	August 1936	September 1936	October 1936	November 1936	December 1936
Mexico (see also table above):							
Chihuahua State—Chihuahua	C		1	1			
Colima State	C			1			
Jalisco State—Guadalajara	C		3	3			
	D		1	1			
Mexico State	C				1		
Mexico, D. F.	C	12	5	1	6		
Mexico City	D			1	1		
Puebla State—Puebla	C			2			

Bolivia	C	29	12				
Chosen	C	21	10	3	2		
Eritrea	C			2			1
France	C	36	2		1	10	
Guatemala	C	5	13	1	1	1	4
Indochina (see also table above)	C	93	119	87	39	159	219
	D	8	21	8	12	33	38

Queretaro State	C	1					
Sonora State	C				1		
Morocco	C	3	2	1			2
Peru	C	7	74	23	24		
Portugal (see also table above)	C		43	83	82	126	
	D		3	4	7	5	
Turkey	C	16					
Uruguay	C			1			

TYPHUS FEVER

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Week ended— October 1936					November 1936				December 1936				January 1937		
					3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16
Algeria:																				
Algiers Department	C	73	24					2	1				4	1		[1] 3	13	3	9	
Algiers	C	1	1								1		3				1			
Constantine Department	C	44	42	1	1	1			8	6	4	11	15	20		[1] 48	30		19	
Bone	C												1							
Constantine	C	2	2	1						1	1		1			[1] 3				
Philippeville	C															1				
Oran Department	C	1	2				1											2		
Australia: Sydney	C										1									
Basutoland	C	5		7																
Bolivia. (See table below.)																				
Bulgaria	C		1																	
Ceylon: Colombo	C					1														
Chile	C		508	543			[2] 333	131	113	105	157									
Santiago	C		[2] 87	83			[2] 152													
Valparaiso	C	3	3	1	1	1		3	1				12	14	3	3	1	2		2
China:																				
Dairen	C					1	1			1										
Hankow	C	1																		
Nanking	C	1																		
Shanghai	C			2				2												
Tientsin	C	6	1			1														
Tsingtao	C	1	2																	
Chosen. (See table below.)																				
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.)																				

[1] For 2 weeks.

[2] For 3 weeks.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

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

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Week ended— October 1936					November 1936				December 1936				January 1937		
					3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16
Egypt:																				
Alexandria	C	2	2			2											1	1		
Aswan Province	C			1																
Asyut Province	C	2	4						1											
Beheira Province	C	8	1															1	7	
Cairo	C	3	1		1	1	2			1										
Dakahliya Province	C	1																		
Faiyum Province	C	1														1		1		
Gharbiya Province	C	5	3						2							3			5	
Girga Province	C	1	2												2					
Minufiya Province	C	1	2															1		
Port Said	C															1	1	3	2	
Sharkiya Province	C	7	4															1		
Suez	C		1																	
Provinces	C	135	30	5	2	3	1	1	5	3	3	3	6		2	4	8	6	13	25
Eritrea: Asmara	C																			13
Finland. (See table below.)																				
France. (See table below.)																				
Greece (see also table below): Salonika	C	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Guatemala. (See table below.)																				
Hawaii Territory: Honolulu	C	3	3	7	4	2	4		2		2	5		1		1		2	1	2
Hungary	C			1																
Iran	C	8	4	11			3				1		1		3	1				
Teheran	C	1		2																
Iraq: Baghdad	C																			1
Irish Free State:																				
Galway County:																				
Bothar Buidhe	C	1																		
Oughterard	C	2																		
Kerry County—Dingle	C		2	3		2														
Italy: Catania	C										1									
Mexico (see also table below):																				
Durango	D		1																	
Mexico, D. F	C	14	20	23		4	2	6	4		4	2	1	2	1		1	6	4	
Saltillo	D						1													
San Luis Potosi	D	1										1			1			1	1	
Torreon	C	1		1				2												

Morocco (see also table below)	C	6	1												1		1	2	1
Palestine:																				
Haifa	C	6	13	16		3	2	2	3	2	3		2	3	2	3	3		1	
Jaffa	C	5	13	23	4	3	3	2		6	1				4	4		1		1
Paraguay: Asuncion	D		3	1																
Peru. (See table below.)																				
Poland	C	136	49	47	16	9	13	6	19	15	34	46	36	53	40	49	33	49	58	77
	D	11		3						1	1	1	3	5	2	2	4	4	6	2
Portugal. (See table below.)																				
Rumania. (See table below.)																				
Sierra Leone: Freetown	C									1										
Spain: Catalonia	C	1																		
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C	3		3														1		
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C															8				
Tunisia:																				
Tunis	C	2	1	2			1		1			3						1	2	2
Provinces	C	40	21	19	7	12	3	5		6	2	23	12		48	6		[1] 54	41	73
Turkey. (See table below.)																				
Union of South Africa. (See table below.)																				
Yugoslavia. (See table below.)																				

Place		July 1936	August 1936	September 1936	October 1936	November 1936	December 1936
Bolivia	C	47	29				
China: Manchuria—Harbin	C	15	3	4		1	
Chosen	C	80	20	24	24	30	
Czechoslovakia	C	4	1	1			
Finland	C		1	1			
France	C					1	1
Greece (see also table above)	C	3	10	9	11	11	
Guatemala	C	30	30	38	17	33	28
Mexico (see also table above):							
Aguascalientes State: Aguascalientes	C		3	1	2		
Chihuahua State	C			1			
Durango State	D		1				
Guanajuato State	C		7				
Jalisco State: Guadalajara	C	1	1	1			
Mexico State	C	3	10	4	18		
	D	2	2		1		
Mexico, D. F.	C	23	19	21	14		
Mexico City	C						
	D			8	7		5
Mexico—Continued.							
Oaxaca State	C		4	2	2		
Puebla State: Puebla	C		10	6	2		
Queretaro State	C		1	1	3		
San Luis Potosi State: San Luis Potosi	C	3	4	1	1		
Sinaloa State	D	1					
Morocco (see also table above)	C	6	2			1	2
Peru	C	268	67	48	80		
Portugal	C		1	2			
Rumania	C	168	32	25	60	178	
Turkey	C	39	15	27	21	18	21
Istanbul	C	2	1	1	3	4	1
Union of South Africa:							
Cape Province	C	58	113	43	75	74	
Natal	C				7	19	
Orange Free State	C	2	15	14	43	9	
Transvaal	C			1	4	11	
Yugoslavia	C	53	16	6		7	49

[1] For 2 weeks.

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

YELLOW FEVER

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

Place		June 28–July 25, 1936	July 26–Aug. 29, 1936	Aug. 30–Sept. 26, 1936	Week ended— October 1936					November 1936				December 1936				January 1937			
					3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23
Belgian Congo.[1]																					
Brazil: Matto Grosso State	C														1			2			
Colombia [2]	C															3					
	D		3	3												1					
Barrancabermeja.[2]																					
Cundinamarca Department	D	2	1																		
Intendencia of Meta—																					
Acacias	D										1										
Quenane	C							1													
Restrepo [2]	D	2	2	1				1	1												
Villavicencio [2]	D			1				2													
Santander Department [2]	D	2	4	1																	
Dahomey	C	[3] 1		2							1										
French Guinea—Macenta	C			[4] 2		1															
Gold Coast:																					
Accra [5]	C																				4
Tamale	C															1					
Teshi	C																				1
Nigeria:																					
Aba	C			[3] 1																	
Calabar	C										1										
Ilorin Province	D			[3] 1																	
Kano	C		[3] 1																		
Maiduguri	D									1											
Uyo	C																1				
Senegal:																					
Bambey	C											1									
Khombole	C								1	1											
M'Bour	C												[3] 1								
Thies	C								1				[3] 1								
Tiyaouane	C			1																	
Sierra Leone	C			[3] 1			1														
Freetown [6]																					

Sudan (French):																								
Katibougou	C					1																		
Kayes	C	[3] 1																						
Koulikoro	C			1		2																		
Segou	C								1															

[1] Information dated Jan. 23, 1937, states that the suspected fatal case of yellow fever reported Dec. 22, 1936, at Mangembo, Belgian Congo (p. 123 of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of Jan. 22, 1937) has not been confirmed.

[2] Yellow fever has also been reported in Colombia, as follows: Restrepo, June 4 to July 30, 7 deaths; Villavicencio, January, June, and July, 6 deaths; Santander Department, June and July, 6 deaths; week ended Feb. 6, 1937, 1 case in Barrancabermeja, a port on the Magdalena River.

[3] Suspected.

[4] Includes 1 suspected case.

[5] During the week ended Jan. 30, 1937, 1 case of yellow fever was reported at Accra, Gold Coast.

[6] Information dated Jan. 7, 1937, states that the suspected case of yellow fever reported Nov. 16, 1936, at Freetown, Sierra Leone (pp. 1731 and 1815 of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS) has not been confirmed by the protection test.

118796°—37—8