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## HEALTH CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN LARGE CITIES OF THE FAR EAST AFTER LIBERATION

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South of China is a group of small and medium-sized countries known as Southeast Asia. They occupy the peninsula of IndoChina and the islands of the sea stretching southward and eastward through New Guinea. Politically they comprise Burma, Siam, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies. To them may be added the colony of Hongkong. Their population is $150,000,000$, about that of Canada and the United States combined. They were overrun by the Japanese in 1941 and early 1942, and were not set free until 1945, under circumstances varying for each country. In connection with work with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration I visited the capital city of each of these countries within a few months after liberation. The health conditions I saw, with figures received from the authorities, form the subject of this article.

The countries and the cities are shown in figure 1, and some of the details are given in table 1 .

While the pictures in the seven cities differed, they had many features in common. In each some experienced staff were brought back or were found locally; it was not necessary to build entirely from the beginning. Medical supplies were very short and equipment was wearing out, with no replacements.' Transportation, both with other countries and with the interior, was badly crippled. Communications within and without the country were slow. Water systems were short of chlorine. Health staffs on prewar salaries found it hard

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Figure 1.-Map of Southeast Asia and adjacent countries.
Table 1.-Major cities visited in southeast A sia

| City | Prewar population (estimated) | Date of liberation | $\underset{\text { visit }}{\text { Date of author's }}$ | Health authority |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manila | 600,000 | 1945 <br> February | August-November. | Dr. M. Icasiano. |
| Rangoon.-- | $\begin{aligned} & 400,000 \\ & 700,000 \end{aligned}$ | May September, frst week. | $\begin{gathered} 1946 \\ \text { January-and Feb- } \\ \text { January and } \end{gathered}$ | Lt. Col. B. P. Srivastava. Col. W. J. Vickers. |
| Bangkok | 800, 000 | September | ruary. | Dr. S. Daengsawang. |
| Hongkong | 1,000,000 | September, first week. | November 1945, February. 1946. | Col. J. P. Fehily. |
| Saigon.Batavia. | $\begin{aligned} & 255,000 \\ & 530,000 \end{aligned}$ | September, third week. September, last week. | February <br> January. | Dr. Herivaux. Dr. J. W. Wolff. |

to meet the steadily rising cost of living. Food was high, new clothes almost prohibitive in price, and getting to the office was a major problem each day. Efficiency naturally suffered. Much of the population of this area was undernourished. People fled from a city, or crowded back into it, and population estimates were difficult. Among unsettled people, poorly housed and poorly clothed, epidemics spread. The incidence of venereal disease, untreated and little controlled, was high.

## MANILA ${ }^{2}$

Manila had all of this and more. It was the first to see the flag of the Rising Sun go down, after a long and savage battle within the city itself, a struggle that fortunately was not repeated elsewhere among these cities. Much of Manila was destroyed, hospitals and homes alike. The Philippine General Hospital was shelled and looted; St. Luke's, San Lazaro, and the little North General were the only other hospitals left in the city proper. Outside, the 650 -bed Quezon Tuberculosis Sanitarium was taken over by the United States Army. The municipal water supply did not reach much of the city south of the Pasig River until October. Three or four families found shelter in one house. The streets were slowly cleared of rubble, and corrugated iron shacks sprang up. People who had fled to the hills in the last months of Japanese rule came back, bringing malaria with them. In the city mosquitoes and the swarms of flies disappeared after DDT was sprayed from the air, but malaria and malaria deaths stayed on.

At occupation a Civil Affairs group took over from the Health Department of Manila. Together they attacked the problems of the early days. Responsibility for the civil administration was turned back to the Commonwealth government in July 1945. Port quarantine remained in the hands of the United States Army and the United States Public Health Service.

Manila's main health problems are seen in table 2. Progress in solving them is shown in figure 2. With variations, the experience is typical of this group of cities after liberation. Deaths from starvation and from battle casualties, however, were high in Manila. There was a short influenza epidemic in March and April 1945. Diphtheria was endemic, but not serious. Measles appeared in August, but deaths did not mount until later. Deaths from starvation were high in the early days after liberation.

The Alabang Serum Laboratory, just outside Manila, did not suspend operations during the occupation, and was back in active production in March 1945. It had some reserve supplies, but was short of ampules, which the Army then flew in. It prepared vaccines against smallpox (both fresh virus and dried), rabies, tetanus, cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. One vaccine combined cholera, typhoid, and dysentery.

## RANGOON ${ }^{3}$

Next to Manila, Rangoon suffered more destruction from war than any other major city in Southeast Asia. It was bombed by the Japanese in 1941 and 1942, and even more intensively by the Allies

[^1]Table 2.-Deaths from certain causes in Manila, Rangoon, and Singapore ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ The figures for Manila are incomplete, for 1945, records for January and February having been destroyed. Those for Rangoon are for the period May 9-Dec. 31, 1945, and for Singapore for Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1945.

CASES


Pioure 2.-Occurrence of cases and deaths from selected causes in Manils in 1955, after liberation.
in 1945. It was fortunately spared a pitched battle within its limits, but when the Fourteenth Army entered early in May 1945 it found a sickening amount of destruction. The licentiate medical school, near the railway station, was a mass of rubble, and the out-patient building of the General Hospital across the street was badly damaged. The water supply had numerous breaks and leaks, and dacoits stole faucets from the hydrants, leaving the water running. Authorities did not consider the water supply safe.

The correlation of the Civil Affairs Section of the army with the civil government was close. Many civilian officials were brought in with the army, in uniform. Others were found and commissioned as the advance proceeded. Responsibility was turned over to the civil administration on January 1, 1946, the same people continuing in the same positions. In Rangoon the debris from bombing was largely cleared up. With new truck chassis brought in by the army and bodies made locally, collection of refuse and of some night soil was set up again. The Port Health Unit, under Dr. J. A. Anklesaria, was revived, separate from the Corporation Department of Health.

Smallpox was endemic from May 1945 on, up to 8 cases being reported weekly. Mortality was about 50 percent of the reported cases. A few cases of bubonic plague were scattered over the same period. There was some cholera, with a peak in June and reappearance in December. These and less important diseases such as chickenpox and mumps were cared for in a neat isolation hospital of one-story pavilions. The three "quarantine" diseases caused only 109 ( 1.2 percent) of the 8,956 deaths reported from all causes from May to December. Table 2 shows that other communicable diseases were more important numerically. The time distribution and the relative importance of the main groups is shown in figure 3.


Figure 3.-Deaths from major preventable diseases in Rangoon in 1945, after liberation.

Since population estimates rose from 150,000 in May to 400,000 or 500,000 at the end of the year, no rates can be calculated. With population increasing so rapidly, there was a real drop in rates in the later months, which the chart does not show. Even at that, diarrhea and dysentery in Rangoon in the early months after liberation did not rise to the heights seen in Manila. Tuberculosis was less prominent here than in Manila or Singapore. The beriberi figures suggest that even in a large city malnutrition could not be so serious in a rice granary like Burma. Neither measles nor diphtheria was reported.

The excellent building of the degree-granting medical school was occupied by an army hospital, but plans for reopening the school were beginning to be made.

SINGAPORE

Aside from a few hulks sticking up in the harbor Singapore showed little damage after liberation. The British Military Administration took over the municipality the first week in September 1945, largely with returning administrators and the old local staff.

From past history it was expected that diseases of greatest importance would be malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis, and beriberi. The statistics for September to December 1945 show them closely associated as causes of death. Beriberi led for over a month; in the period from September 2 to October 6, 1945, it was the cause of 16.2 percent of all the deaths. It had long been known that under Japanese rule Malaya was short of food, and its leading city was naturally the chief sufferer. Australian milk, evaporated or dried, was rushed in and distributed to babies, mothers, and younger children through the 10 health centers of the city. . Later imports of rice and flour helped the situation. For malaria, reliance was placed on giving quinine or atabrin to as many previously untreated patients as possible, to reduce the size of the carrier reservoir. To rehabilitate and enlarge the extensive system of drains will take 2 or 3 years. Against dysentery, efforts were made to bring in chlorine cylinders by air as rapidly as possible, to arrange sea shipments from India, and to get refuse collection going to diminish fly breeding. For tuberculosis, always high in the Orient, the main efforts were made to isolate advanced cases in institutions, to improve general nutrition, and to diminish overcrowding.

To prevent possible epidemics a house-to-house campaign vaccinated some 100,000 against smallpox and typhoid in the last 4 months of the year. Singapore was well vaccinated against smallpox before the war and the Japanese kept it up well, so that the city may escape ${ }^{4}$ the epidemics ranging almost everywhere to the north. There were no

[^2]diphtheria deaths in Singapore until early in January 1946, possibly reflecting the immunization efforts of the Japanese. From 1935 to 1938 diphtheria mortality ranged from 9.8 to 12.0 per 100,000 .
As civilian shipping increased, the British Military Administration was planning to start up the quarantine station on St. John's Island.


Figure 4.-Deaths from major preventable diseases in Singapore in 1945, after liberation.
Table 3.-Infant mortality in Singapore


In January 1946 Lord Mountbatten's headquaterers was anxious to have a health information service set up temporarily for the military theater they served. In June His Majesty's Commissioner for Southeast Asia began to operate such a service. The King Edward VII Medical School made plans to reopen. The Japanese had used its plant for mass production of vaccines.

In February 1946 a small poliomyelitis epidemic was developing in Singapore. Following 22 cases in the British military services start-
ing in late November, civilian cases began to appear, the first in late December. The service cases had a high mortality, 36 percent. The civilian patients were almost all children under 5, and mortality was low. All were hospitalized.

Table 2 shows the deaths from certain causes in Singapore in 1945 after liberation. The initial rise and later fall in mortality are shown in figure 4. Pneumonia showed no special distribution.

The infant mortality in the period from December 2, 1945, to February 9,1946 , was 130 . Its variation and decline are shown below. From 1935 to 1938 the annual rate in Singapore was between 172 and 191.

## BANGKOK ${ }^{5}$

Bangkok was selectively bombed by the Allies to interrupt Japanese communications, but considerable damage was done to health facilities, too. The bridge over the Chao Phya River was cut, breaking the water main to Thonburi on the west bank and turning 125,000 people back to raw canal or river water. Pinpoint Allied bombing had wrecked two of the four engines at the power plant, and water pressure in the main part of the city, on the east bank, was very low, so that leaks and pollution were possible. There was great shortage of medical supplies and textiles.

But Siam had enough rice to eat and some to export, and in general Bangkok was in good condition. Almost all of her hospital space was available for civilian use, more than in Manila or Singapore for instance. Her health department under the Ministry of Public Health had not been disturbed by the Japanese, and was largely run by men trained in the United States. The Pasteur Institute of the Siamese Red Cross Society was making vaccines and antivenins. The list included smallpox, rabies, cholera, and plague vaccines; and diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins. The medical school was crowded with students; in spite of worn-out equipment and two bombed buildings it was in the best condition of any medical school east of Calcutta. The medical officers of Lord Mountbatten's command were interested in furnishing Siam with what supplies were available.

Bangkok needed all this, for she was beset with two major epidemics. Smallpox, which had devastated the eastern and northern provinces of Siam earlier in 1945, became serious in the capital in September 1945. On January 29, 1946, there were 274 cases in an old, entirely inadequate isolation hospital. An intelligent staff was using sulfadiazine on the confluent cases and believed they were cutting the mortality in this group from 75 percent to 25 percent. The hemorrhagic cases always died. The mortality for smallpox in Bangkok in

[^3]1945 was 50 percent of the reported cases. A number of attacks occurred in people with vaccination scars, but in none with vaccination less than 1 year old.

Cholera, which had flourished in the dry season of early 1945 with a peak of 144 deaths in May, disappeared in the later months of the rains, only to reappear in the dry months of November and December and become serious in January. With water conditions as they were, inoculation and education had to be pushed. The combined situation strained the resources of the Pasteur Institute.

## HONGKONG

The colony of Hongkong is made up of Victoria, on a rocky island off the south coast of China, and Kowloon, opposite on the mainland. Just before Pearl Harbor some 750,000 refugees crowded in to add to the normal population of a million. Food supply is naturally a major problem.

Hongkong suffered some damage during the war, but was reoccupied without a battle on September 1, 1945. A week's disorder with some looting of private homes preceded the arrival of troops. Order was promptly restored by Civil Affairs, who brought in food and supplies. Chinese returned in increasing numbers, by April 1946 at the rate of 60,000 a month, it is said.

The striking picture of the early days was the absence of dysentery or smallpox and the presence of a large amount of malaria. Deaths from malaria soon fell, doubtless due to more medicine and better treatment. Tuberculosis deaths, originally fewer than from malaria, slowly increased, probably reflecting the increase in population. In the 6 weeks from February 14 through March 23, 1946, deaths from tuberculosis were 10.4 percent, from all communicable disease 17.1 percent, of all deaths. Typhoid and diphtheria were endemic. In March cerebrospinal meningitis became mildly epidemic. Smallpox began to appear at the end of January with an occasional case, at first imported. Cholera appeared in the same fashion in March.

Plans were being discussed for the reopening of the medical school.

## SAIGON

Saigon, with its Chinese area known as Cholon, lies on one bank of the Saigon River, which accommodates ocean-going vessels. Maj. Gen. L. F. Solier, Conseiller pour la Santé Publique for Indo-China, was my guide.

The arrival of Allied forces in Indo-China after VJ-day was delayed until the third week in September 1945, and the political situation there was at first unsettled. In November, Saigon was lon short rations when the Annamites shut off the entry of any considerable
quantity of food into the city. The Chinese population suffered especially, particularly with dysentery and beriberi (adult and infantile). The sick were cared for in hospitals supported by benevolent merchants. Most of them were treated with time-honored Chinese herbs, but some 20 percent accepted the services of young Western-trained doctors, who had secured quinine, emetine, and thiamine from the French, British, or American forces.

In Saigon itself the Polyclinic was a group of modern buildings where some 1,700 Chinese and Annamites were treated in a morning, without charge. Malaria, dysentery, and beriberi were prominent. Tuberculosis cases were fluoroscoped and pneumothorax done. The drug room was short of quinine, sulfur (" 90 percent have scabies"), vaseline, vitamins, cough mixtures, and neosalvarsan. There were no sulfa drugs or penicillin. Cotton goods and laboratory stains were short. In the dermatology building "much yaws" was reported.

Vaccines for Indo-China were being prepared in Saigon, since the area around Dalat was disturbed. The Pasteur Institute, directed by Dr. J. Mesnard, was short of materials and bottles, but was actively preparing vaccines against smallpox, cholera, plague, rabies, typhoid, dysentery, and influenza. They were making both fresh and dried smallpox vaccine. One lot of the latter, the Institute said, after 6 months of room temperatures gave 98 percent takes; this is particularly important in tropical countries with remote provinces. For rabies both the fresh and phenol-preserved vaccines were made; quantities were limited by a shortage of rabbits. Oral types of dysentery vaccine were made for Flexner, Strong, Castellani, Saigon, Morgan, Hiss, and other strains, but for Shiga dysentery a serum from Paris was used.

The city water supply came from four sets of drilled wells, 40 to 50 meters deep, producing some 40,000 cubic meters daily. There was no filtration save for one set of wells, where the iron content called for aeration and rapid sand filtration. The troubles of 1940 led to the installation of an electrolytic process for chlorination. No residual chlorine was found in the taps at a distance, but bacteriological tests were satisfactory.

Smallpox started in Saigon the week ending February 13, 1946, with nine cases. There were none known in the country about the city, but the disease was present on the Siamese border.

## BATAVIA ${ }^{6}$

The political situation in Java continued unsettled longer than elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and this was reflected in the confused public health situation in the capital city. The British and Dutch were in

[^4]charge of much of Batavia, while the Indonesians operated the General Hospital. They used supplies which they obtained on requisition from the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, the latter sharing what little they had been able to get in. The Netherlands East Indies Department of Health and Medical Service, under Dr. J. W. Wolff, knew what diseases were present in the city ${ }_{2}$ but figures were naturally incomplete.

When Lord Mountbatten's forces entered the Indies, some 200,000 Dutch were in internment camps, mainly in Java. As quickly as possible, as many as could be accommodated were brought to Batavia, to go on by sea to Holland or to Ceylon, Malaya, or Siam. One of their Batavia camps was in a group of suburban cottages, another in the barracks of a former labor depot. Both were crowded and sanitation suffered. There was some typhoid and dysentery at the time of the visit in January 1946, but fortunately the water supply was safe. Measles was sweeping one of the camps, and had caused several deaths on a homeward-bound steamer. When rescued, many of the internees were suffering from nutritional and other chronic diseases. They were cared for in an excellent private hospital, the Tjikini, taken back from the Japanese, and were sent home in a hospital ship as one was available. In January only two cases of malnutrition were to be seen, both convalescent.

Batavia housed another group of refugees, "Iftu" (Indonesians friendly to us) the Dutch called them. Some 20,000 were frightened from their homes by threats of the republicans, and crowded into the city. Eight hundred were under one barracks roof, each family's little belongings arranged in a square on the floor. They were a neat people, but it was providential indeed that no epidemic broke out.

The medical school buildings in Batavia were in the hands of the Indonesians, but no classes were being held. A nutrition team of field and laboratory workers, trained by an English team during the liberation of Holland, was making surveys in Batavia and other centers. At Batavia they found the vitamin A content of the blood of the internees very low.

## SUMMARY

The author visited seven important cities in Southeast AsiaManila, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, and Hong-kong-from 4 to 7 months after liberation. In each of these cities experienced staffs were attacking the problems of liberation with stout courage. Personnel was usually limited, and medical supplies were always short. There were other administrative difficulties.

After liberation there was usually a sharp increase in dysentery, which disappeared fairly quickly. Typhoid, however, never became
really epidemic. Cholera was serious in Bangkok, was found in Rangoon, and was beginning to extend to Hongkong from Canton.

Tuberculosis, always high in this area, remained a serious problem, particularly in Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong.

Beriberi was most devastating in Manila, Singapore, and Saigon. Batavia and Singapore had special workers in nutrition.

Malaria was the fourth horseman in most of these cities, particularly Singapore, Rangoon, Hongkong, and Manila, which had been relatively free from malaria before the war.

Influenza appeared in Manila, in the early days after liberation and respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis remained the leading cause of death in Rangoon.

Smallpox was raging in Bangkok, was moderately epidemic in Rangoon, started in Saigon, infiltrated into Hongkong, and appeared in June 1946 in Singapore.

Diphtheria was endemic in Manila and Hongkong, and began to be so in Singapore in January of 1946. Measles became epidemic in Manila, with high mortality, and was becoming of importance in Hongkong.

Saigon, Manila, Bangkok, and Batavia have laboratory facilities for the production of vaccines. Each laboratory is a means of general protection to the whole area.

With increasing civilian traffic, both by sea and by air, health authorities felt the need of interchange of epidemiological information in this area.

Much has been accomplished in these cities since liberation, but much remains to be done.

## INCIDENCE OF HOSPITALIZATION, JULY 1946

Through the cooperation of the Hospital Service Plan Commission of the American Hospital Association, data on hospital admissions among members of Blue Cross Hospital Service Plans are presented monthly. These plans provide prepaid hospital service. The data cover hospital service plans scattered throughout the country, mostly in large cities.

| Item | July |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1946 | 1945 |
| 1. Number of plans supplying data. | 81 | 79 |
| 2. Number of persons eligible for hospital care- | 20,082, 148 | 18,044,754 |
| 3. Number of persons admitted for hospital care <br> 4. Incidence per 1,000 persons; annual rate during current month (daily rate $\times 365$ ) | 206,766 121.2 | 179,472 117.1 |
| 5. Incidence per 1,000 persons, annual rate for the 12 months ended July 31, 1946. | 109.1 | 105.5 |
| 6. Number of plans reporting on hospital days. | 30 | 32 |
| 7. Days of hospital care per case discharged during month ${ }^{1}$...................- | 7.81 | 7.12 |

${ }^{1}$ Days include entire stay of patient in hospital whether at full pay or at a discount.

## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 17, 1946

[From the Weekly Mortality Index, issued by the National Office of Vital Statistics]


## 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

## REPORTS FROM STATES FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1946

## Summary

A total of 1,806 cases of poliomyelitis was reported for the week, as compared with 1,814 last week, 931 and 1,530 for the corresponding weeks, respectively, of last year and 1944, and a 5 -year (1941-45) median of 872. Net increases were reported in the Middle and South Atlantic, East Central, and Pacific areas, while decreases were recorded in the New England, West Central, and Mountain areas. Decreased incidence was reported in 20 of the 39 States reporting 5 or more cases. States reporting currently more than 13 cases are as follows (last week's figures in parentheses): Increases-Vermont 17 (14), New York 105 (57), Indiana 20 (18), Michigan 76 (70), Wisconsin 95 (48), Iowa 43 (40), South Dakota 74 (28), Georgia 15 (4), Tennessee 19 (10), Arkansas 35 (23), Washington 31 (27), California 195 (152); decreases-New Jersey 16 (19), Pennsylvania 16 (19), Illinois 183 (204), Minnesota 263 (366), Missouri 95 (105), North Dakota 40 (48), Nebraska 29 (35), Kansas 60 (73), Alabama 21 (23), Mississippi 22 (31), Louisiana 21 (22), Texas 34 (49), Colorado 78 (82). Ohio and Oregon reported the same numbers for both weeks (48 and 12, respectively).

Of the cumulative total, 10,650 (as compared with 5,239 last year, 7,792 in 1944, and a 5 -year median of 4,930 for the period), 11 States reported 6,880 cases, or nearly 65 percent, as follows (last year's corresponding figures in parentheses): Minnesota 1,612 (35), California 873 (291), Illinois 845 (338), Texas 664 (681), Colorado 502 (43), Missouri 478 (56), New York 455 (870), Florida 437 (47), Kansas 413 (36), Michigan 313 (61), and Alabama 288 (109).

Of 32 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever reported currently, Virginia and Georgia reported 6 each, North Carolina 4, and lllinois 3. The cumulative figure is 448 , as compared with 372 for the corresponding period last year and a 5 -year median of 381 .

Deaths recorded for the week in 93 large cities of the United States totaled 8,091 , as compared with 7,673 last week, 8,557 and 7,472 for the corresponding weeks of 1945 and 1944, respectively, and a 3 -year (1943-45) average of 7,963 . The cumulative figure is 313,148 , as compared with 308,436 for the corresponding period last year.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Aug. 24, 1946, and comparison with corresponding week of 1945 and 5-year median
In these tables a zero indicates a definite report, while leaders imply that, although none was reported, cases may have occurred.

| Division and State | Diphtheria |  |  | Influenza |  |  | Measles |  |  | Meningitis, meningococcus |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Werk ended |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Me}- \\ \text { dian } \\ 1941- \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | Week ended- |  | Me-dian194145 | Week ended- |  | Median ${ }_{45}{ }^{1941-}$ 45 | Week ended- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Me. } \\ \text { dian } \\ 1941- \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 24 . \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Aug. } \\ 25, \\ 1945 \end{array}$ |  | Aug. 24. 1946 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 25, \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 24 . \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 25 . \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ |  | Aug. Aug. <br> 24.  <br> 1946 25, |  |  |
| NEW ENGLAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine -....-......--- | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire....- | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 11 |  | 2 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Vermont.-.-...----- | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Massachusetts....... | 3 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 76 | 48 | 48 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Rhode Island........- | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 30 | 1 | 13 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut $\qquad$ middle atlantic | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 32 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| New York........-..- | 16 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 11 | (1) | 61 | 26 | 52 | 4 | 12 | 12 |
| New Jersey.......... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 51 | 11 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania........- | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 |  |  | 53 | 22 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| gast north central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio....-.-.-....-.--- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 |  | 3 | 49 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Indiana.- | 11 | 2 | 5 |  |  | 4 | 114 | 58 | 24 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
|  | 18 | 6 | 5 | 1 |  |  | 23 | 30 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| W isconsin... | 8 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 45 | 83 | 76 |  | 6 | 4 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota.-.-.......- | 3 | 7 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iowa-...- | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Missouri | 2 | 1 5 | 1 |  | 4 |  | 3 | 4 <br> 3 | 7 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| South Dakota. | 0 | 2 | 2 |  | 4 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska.... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas.....-....-.-.- | 13 | 10 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| south atlantic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware...........-- | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Maryland ${ }^{\text {a }}$--.-.-...- | 9 | 10 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| District of Columbia-- | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 10 |  | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia........----- | 5 | 7 | 9 | . 119 | 147 | 58 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| West Virginia-.-...- | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina..-.-- | 10 | 33 | 18 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 12 | 15 | 106 | 101 | 101 | 33 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gcorgia.-.........-.-- | 9 | 22 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida-..--.-.------- | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | . 0 |
| RAST SOUTH CENTRAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky -.........-- | 5 | 12 | 6 |  |  |  | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee----------- | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 1 | 5 |  | 7 | 1 | 4 |  | 2 |  |
| Alabama--7 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas......-.....- | 8 | 2 | 7 |  | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Louisiana.-.-.-.-.-.-- | 1 | 5 | 5 |  | 15 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Oklahoma.........--- | 4 | 4 | 3 |  | 12 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Texas...-....-.-.-.--- | 18 | 56 | 18 | 306 | 522 | 251 | 73 | 44 | 35 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| mountans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana. | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho-..-- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 1 |  | 1 | 14 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming. | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 8 |  | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado.- | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| New Mexico.-.-....-- | 0 | 7 | 1 |  |  |  | 5 |  | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona----- | 0 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 2 | 4 |  |  | 0 | 0 |
| Utah ${ }^{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ | 1 | 0 |  |  |  | 3 | 50 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pactir |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington. | 10 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon................- | 2 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 40 | 129 | 103 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| Total......---- | 239 | 318 | 224 | 602 | 929 | 539 | 737 | 650 | 696 | 55 | 92 | 92 |

34 weeks
$\overline{\overline{10.141}} \overline{\overline{8,610}} \overline{\overline{7,623}} \overline{\overline{192,424}} \overline{71,661} \overline{82,248} \overline{639,379} \overline{101,897} \overline{\overline{538,338}} \overline{4,512} \overline{6,268} \overline{\overline{6,268}}$

[^5]Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Aug. 24, 1946, and comparison with corresponding week of 1945 and 5-year median-Con.

| Division and State | Poliomyelitis |  |  | Scarlet fever |  |  | Smallpox |  |  | Typhoid and paratyphoid fever ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended- |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Me} \\ \text { dian } \\ 1941- \\ \mathbf{4 5} \end{gathered}$ | Week ended- |  | Median 194145 | Week ended- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Me- } \\ & \text { dian } \\ & 1941- \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | Week ended- |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ma}- \\ \text { dian } \\ 1941- \\ \mathbf{4 5} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Aug. 24, 1946 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 25, \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ |  | Aug.24, <br> 1946 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 25, \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 24, \end{gathered}$ | Aug. 25, 1945 |  | Aug. 24, 1946 | $\begin{gathered} \text { A ng. } \\ 25, \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| NEW ENGLAND <br> Maine $\qquad$ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| New Hampshire.... | 13 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont ......... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts. | 17 | 37 | 8 | 30 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 6 |
| Rhode Island. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Connecticut.... | 2 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 105 | 191 | 66 | 45 | 78 | 48. | 0 | 0 |  |  | 13 | 13 |
| New Jersey. | 16 | 88 | 26 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania. | 16 | 65 | 65 | 21 | 34 | 30 | 0 | , | 0 | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| Ohat north central | 48 | 30 |  | 34 | 55 | 5 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 1 | 7 |
| Indiana | 20 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Illinois. | 183 | 121 | 38 | 34 | 52 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Michigan ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 76 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 69 | 27 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Wisconsin... | 95 | 15 | 8 | 17 | 30 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| west north central Minnesota | 263 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 14 | 0 |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |
| Iuws | 43 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Missouri. | 95 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| North Dakota. | 40 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| South Dakota | 74 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska Kansas | 29 60 | 5 3 | 7 3 | 8 13 | 8 | [ ${ }^{5}$ | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 3 |
| BOUTH ATLANTIC <br> Delaware | 3 | 1 |  | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland i-.............. | 12 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| District of Columbia.- | 2 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia.......- | 11 | 20 | 9 | 10 | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 8 |
| North Carolina | 4 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 35 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| South Carolina. | 0 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Georgia | 15 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| Florida.............. | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| East south central Kentucky $\qquad$ | 10 |  | 16 | 16 |  | 21 | 0 |  |  |  | 5 | 8 |
| Tennessee......-.-.......-. | 19 | 24 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| Alabama------------- | 21 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 8 | 6 |
| Mississippi 2-...-.....-- | 22 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL Arkansas | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana...-. | $\stackrel{31}{25}$ | 4 | 2 | 4 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 6 |
| Oklahoma | 13 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Texas.... | 34 | 73 | 7 | 19 | 32 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 33 | 30 |
| mountans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Idaho. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 1 |
| Wyoming | 12 |  | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |  | 0 |
| New Mexico | 78 | 12 3 | 7 | 2 | ${ }^{5}$ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Arizona... | 8 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1. | 3 |  |
| Utah ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 8 | 14 | 3 | 11 |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Nevada. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| PACITIC |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| Oregon'....-. | 12 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| California | 195 | 24 | 16 | 50 | 85 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 1,806 | 931 | 872 | 546 | 865 | 647 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 143 | 184 | 200 |
| 34 weeks... | 10,650 | 5,239 | 4.930 | 87, 385 | 413 | 98, 496 | 279 | 270 | 609 | 2,662 | 2,918 | 3,486 |

[^6]Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Aug. 24, 1946, and comparison with corresponding week of 1945 and 5 -year median-(ion.

| Division and State | Whooping cough |  |  | Week ended Aug. 24, 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Me- } \\ \text { dian } \\ \begin{array}{c} 1941- \\ 45 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Dysentery |  |  | En-cephalitis, infectious | $\begin{gathered} \text { R } \quad \text { uk. } \\ \text { Mt. } \\ \text { spot. } \\ \text { ted } \\ \text { fever } \end{gathered}$ | Tula. remin | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ty. } \\ \text { phus } \\ \text { fever } \\ \text { en- } \\ \text { demic } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { du- } \\ & \text { lant } \\ & \text { fever } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Aug. 24. <br> 1946 | Aug. $1945$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ame- } \\ \text { bic } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bacil- } \\ & \text { lary } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| new england |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine | 10 | 34 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 5 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Verniont. | [ 5 | 20 131 | 124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 107 35 | 131 | 124 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Connecticut $\qquad$ middLE atLantic | 25 | 28 | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| New York | 129 | 417 | 253 | 2 | 6 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  | 11 |
| New Jersey-- | 118 | 196 | 129 | 1 | 1 | 6 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |
| Pennsylvania $\qquad$ east norta Central | 105 | 173 | 193 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Ohio--- | 84 | 158 | 179 | 5 |  |  |  | , |  |  | 1 |
| Indiana | 14 | ${ }^{28}$ | 28 |  |  |  | 3 | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| Illinuis | 150 | 99 | 123 | 6 | 2 |  | 4 | 3 |  |  | 12 |
|  | 216 | 170 | 132 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| Wisconsin $\qquad$ west north central | 215 | 72 | 208 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Minnesota | 12 | 27 | 44 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| Iowa.. | 8 | 9 | 13 | 2 | -... |  |  | 1 |  |  | 21 |
| Missouri <br> North Dakota | 23 1 | 29 2 | 20 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| South Dakota. | 1 | 1 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska..... | 5 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Kansas..- | 12 | 18 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| south atlantic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware- | 1 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 28 | 63 | 61 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia | 5 | 15 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia .--- | 49 | 51 | 51 |  |  | 34 |  | 6 | 1 |  | 2 |
| West Virginia | 15 | 4 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| North Carolina | 33 | 75 | 107 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | 2 |  |
| South Carolina | 25 | 95 | 53 |  | 19 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| Georgia | 8 | 16 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 6 | 1 | 28 | 7 |
| Florida.-..--.-...-- | 18 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 1 |
| east south central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky. | 14 | 23 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 24 | 22 | 37 |  | 3 | 1 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | , |
| Alabama. | 2 | 19 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | , |
| Mississippi ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ----- | - .- |  |  | 6 | 2 |
| west souta central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas.. | 10 |  |  | 2 |  | .-- |  |  | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Louisians- | 3 | 8 | 8 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Oklahoma Texas. | 15 126 | 7 23 | 136 | 63 | 217 | 6 |  | 1 |  | 57 | 19 |
| mountans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana. | 6 | 7 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho---- | 4 | 8 | 8 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W yoming | 4 | 4. | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado -.. | 22 | 44 | 34 |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico | 3 | 11 | 14 |  | , |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Arizona | 7 | 11 35 | 13 |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada. |  | 35 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Pactific |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington.. | 28 | 17 | 17 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| Oregon--- | 8 | - 5 | 16 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| California | 43 | 144 | 144 | 6 | 5 |  | 6 |  |  | 1 | 2 |
| Total. | 1,789 | 2,551 | 2,767 | 99 | 265 | 101 | 20 | 32 | 9 | 132 | 133 |
| Same week, 1945. | 2,551 |  |  |  | 665 | 508 | 23 | 22 | 7 |  | 71 |
| Average, 1943-45. | 2,445 |  |  | 43 | 536 | 366 | 25 | 416 | 11 | $4153$ |  |
| 4 weeks: 1946. | 66, 332 |  |  | 1,931 1 | 1,554 | 4,637 | 407 | 448 | 638 | 2,218 | 3,348 |
| A verage, 1943-45... |  |  |  | 1,220 11 | 6, 660 3,951 | 6, 6481 | 302 304 | 372 <br> 4381 | 526 | 2,899 | 3,181 |
| a verage, 1943-45.... | 5, 532. | - 4 | 25,149 | 1,2581 | 3,951 | 5. 681 | 384 | 4381 |  | 2.341 |  |

${ }^{2}$ Perlod ended earlier than Saturday.
4 5-year median, 1991-45.
Leprosy: Florida 1 case; Texas 1 case.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES，SECOND QUARTER， $1946{ }^{1}$

The figures in the following table are the totals of the monthly morbidity reports received from the State health authorities for April， May，and June 1946．These reports are preliminary and the figures are therefore more or less incomplete and subject to correction by final reports．In most instances they include cases reported in both civilian and military populations．The comparisons made are with similar preliminary reports；but，owing to population shifts and the presence of large military populations in certain States，the figures for some states may not be comparable with those for prior years，especially for certain diseases．Each state health officer has been requested to include in the monthly report for his state all diseases that are required by law or regulation to be reported in the not do so．The lists of diseases required to be reported are not the same for each State．Only 11 of the common communicable diseases are notifiable in all the States．In some instances cases are reported，in some States，of diseases that are not required by law or regulation and checks on，the completeness of reporting of cases of the notifiable diseases；therefore comparisons as between States mav not be justified for certain diseases．As compared with the deaths，incomplete case reports are obvious for such diseases as malaria，pellagra，pneumonia， and tuberculosis，while in many States other diseases，such as puerperal septicemia，rheumatic fever，and Vincent＇s infection，are not reportable．
In spite of these known deficiencies，however，these monthly reports，which are published quarterly and annually in consolidated
form，have proved of value in presenting early information regarding the reported incidence of a large group of diseases and in indicating trends by providing a comparison with similar preliminary figures for prior years．The table gives a general picture of the geographic preva－ lence of certain diseases，as the States are arranged by geographic areas．
Consolidated monthly State morbidity reports for April，M


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Consolidated monthly State morbidity reports for April，May，and June 1946－Continued

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FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE ON PAGES 1356 TO 1359 ${ }^{1}$ Figures for Alaska are for April and May only. For report for first quarter of 1946 see page 836 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS fo ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Includes cases of kerato- and suppurative conjunctivitis and of pink eye. Lobar pneumonia only. o New York City only.
${ }^{7}$ Includes 1 case acquired through blood transfusion.
${ }^{8}$ The number of cases of malaria reported in Florida for the first quarter of 1946 should be June 7, 1946. This will make the total number of cases of malaria reported in the United States for the first quarter of 194610,930 instead of 10,978 as published on the same page. ${ }^{-}$Includes the cities of Colon and Panama.
${ }_{12}$ Includes septic sore throat. ${ }^{1}$ Includes cases reported as "salmonella infections."
${ }_{13}$ Includes Nonresident.
${ }^{14}$ Exclusive of 21 cases delayed reports.
distribution, and those reportable in or reported by only a few of restricted geographical
Actinomycosis: Connecticut 1, 1, Minois 1, Michigan 2 (2), Minnesota 4 (1), Iowa 1,
South Dakota 1, Tennessee 1, Montana 1. Beriberi: Florida 2.
Coccidioidomycosis: Arizona 7 (2), California 7 (11).
Colorado tick fever: Wyoming 3 (2), Colorado 27 (31).
Dengue: Maryland 1 (contracted outside the United States), North Carolina 1, Diarrhea: New Jersey 2 (2), Ohio 15 (81) (diarrhea and entaritis), Illinois 59, North Dakota 5, Maryland 20 (14), South Carolina 4,015 (4,072), Florida 19 (10), Colorado
5 (diarrhea and enteritis), New Mexico 1 (32), Utah 3 (8), Californis 2 (5). Dog bite: Illinois $3,982(3,701)$ (all animal bites), Michigan $2,688(2,986)$, Arkansas 220 (197).

## WEEELY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Aug. 17, 1946
This table lists the reports from 87 cities of more than 10,000 population distributed throughout the United States, and represents a cross section of the current urban incidence of the diseases included in the table.


City reports for week ended Aug. 17, 1946-Continued


- Includes monthly report from Charity Hospital; figures not used in computing rates.

City reports for woeek onded Aug．17，1946－Continued

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| pactric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington： Seattle | 14 | 0 |  | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |  | 0 | 6 |
| 8pokane． | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Tacoma | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| California： <br> Los Angeles．．． | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 64 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Saoramento．．．．．．．．．．． | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |
| San Francisco．．．．．． | 2 | 0 |  | 0 | 3 | ． 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total． | 68 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 186 | 18 | 161 | 582 | 154 | 0 | 26 | 740 |
| Correeponding week， 1945. | 42 |  | 12 | 2 | 186 |  | 171 |  | 192 | 0 | 31 | 651 |
| Average，1941－45．．．－．．．．－－ | 41 |  | 22 | 16 | ${ }^{2} 255$ |  | 1219 |  | 194 | 0 | 32 | 969 |

13－year average，1943－45．
2 5－year median，1941－45．
Dysentery，amebic．－Cases：New York 1；Newark 1；Philadelphia 1；Detroit 1；St．Louis 2；Los Angeles 3； San Francisco 1.
Dysentery，bacillary．－Cases：New York 1；Rochester 1；Detroit 1；Baltimore 1；Salt Lake City 1；Sacra－ mento 4；San Francisco 7.
Dysentery，unspecified．－Cases：Baltimore 1；San Antonio 4.
Leprosy．－Cases：New Orleans 1.
Rocky Mountain spotted fever．－Cases：Philadelphia 1；Columbus 1；Richmond 1.
Tularemia．－Cases：Nashville 1.
Typhus fever，endemic．－Cases：New York 1；Savannah 2；Tampa 1；Mobile 2；New Orleans 18 （including monthly report from Charity Hospital）；Houston 1；San Antonio 1.

Rates（annual basis）per 100,000 population，by geographic groups，for the 87 cities in the preceding tahle（estimated population，1943， $34,285,000$ ）

|  |  |  | Influenza |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England． | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 81 | 5.3 | 23.6 | 31.5 | 45 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 257 |
| Middle Atlantic． | 6.9 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 19 | 1.9 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 14 | 0.0 | 3． 2 | 71 |
| East North Central | 8.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 28 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 84.0 | 24 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 224 |
| West North Central． | 6.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 30 | 2.0 | 50.3 | 482.7 | 18 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 52 |
| South Atlantic．．．． | 8.2 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 42 | 4.9 | 18．0 | 18．0 | 28 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 82 |
| East South Central． | 5.9 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 18 | 5.9 | 53.1 | 82.6 | 6 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 47 |
| West South Central． | 20.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 66.0 | 14 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 32 |
| Mountain | 15.9 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 71 | 0.0 | 103.3 | 206.5 | 119 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 119 |
| Pacific | 33.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 24 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 113.9 | 33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25 |
| Total． | 10.5 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 29 | 2.8 | 24.9 | 88.8 | 23 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 115 |

## PLAGUE INFECTION IN KERN COUNTY，CALIF．

Under date of Aug．23，1946，plague infection was reported proved in pools of fleas and lice from ground squirrels，C．beecheyi，taken in Kern County，Calif．，as follows： 200 fleas from 27 ground squirrels shot 4 miles west and 2 miles south of Tehachapi； 40 lice from 6 ground squirrels shot 6 miles west and 2 miles south of Tehachapi；and 217 fleas from 18 ground squirrels shot 2 miles south of Cummings Valley School．

## TERRTTORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Virgin Islands of the United States
Notifiable diseases-April-June 1946.-During the months of April, May, and June 1946, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

| Disease | April | May | June | Disease | April | May | June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chickenpox | 11 |  |  | Sprue. |  | 1 |  |
| Filariasis.. | 9 | 2 | 2 | Syphilis. | 9 | 16 | 10 |
| Gonorrhea- | 15 | 15 | 19 | Tuberculosis (respiratory) | 1 |  |  |
| Hookworm disease | 7 | 6 | 4 | Typhus fever (murine).. | 1 |  |  |

## FOREIGN REPORTS

## NORWAY

Notifiable diseases-April 1946.-During the month of April 1946, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Norway as follows:


## CANADA

Provinces-Communicable diseases-Week ended August 3, 1946.— During the week ended August 3, 1946, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of Canada as follows:

| Disease | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Que- } \\ & \text { bec } \end{aligned}$ | Ontario | $\underset{\text { Mani- }}{\substack{\text { Mana }}}$ | Sas-katchewan | $\underset{\text { berta }}{\text { Al- }}$ | British Colum. bia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chickenpox |  | 15 |  | 29 | 118 | 5 | 16 | 28 | 53 | 264 |
| Diphtheria- |  | 3 |  |  | 6 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 12 |
| German measles. |  |  |  | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Influenza. |  | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 5 | 10 |
| Measles |  | 3 |  | 105 | 73 | 38 | 46 | 72 | 20 | 357 |
| Meningitis, meningococcus. |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mumps |  |  |  | 11 | 75 | 18 | 42 | 31 | 31 | 208 |
| Poliomyelitis. |  | 2 | 1 | 40 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 4 |  | 74 |
| Scarlet fever--.-- |  | 8 | 2 | 23 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 13 | -60 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms).- |  | 8 | 22 | 100 | 49 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 30 | 256 |
| Typhoid and paratyphoid fever |  |  | 1 | 6 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 14 |
| Undulant fever-- |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Venereal diseaes: Gonorrhea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Syphilis... |  | 11 | 5 | ${ }^{124}$ | ${ }^{131}$ | 8 | 11 | 14 | ${ }_{36}^{64}$ | 270 |
| Whooping cough..-...-.- |  | 10 |  | 13 | 69 | 3 |  | 3 |  | 98 |

## CUBA.

Habana-Communicable diseases-4 weeks ended July 20, 1946.During the 4 weeks ended July 20, 1946, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

| Disease | Cases | Deaths | Disease | Cases | Deaths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chickenpox | 2 |  | Poliomyelitis.. | 14 | 1 |
| Diphtheria. | 10 |  | Tuberculosis.. | 4 | 5 |
| Malaria | 4 |  | Typhoid fever. | 44 | 6 |
| Measles.. | 20 |  |  |  |  |

Provinces-Notifiable diseases-4 weeks ended July 13, 1946.During the 4 weeks ended July 13, 1946, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Provinces of Cuba as follows:

${ }^{1}$ Includes the city of Habana.

## FINLAND

Notifiable diseases-June 1946.-During the month of June 1946, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Finland as follows:

| Disease | Cases | Disease | Cases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 10 | Paratyphoid fever.- | 262 |
| Diphtheria------------- | 520 | Poliomyelitis...-... | 17 |
| Dysentery- | 10 | Scarlet fever | 171 |
| Gonorrhea | 1,181 | Syphilis. | 383 |
| Malaria. | 25 | Typhoid fever | 38 |

## JAMAICA

Notifiable diseases-4 weeks ended July 27, 1946.-During the 4 weeks ended July 27, 1946, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the island outside of Kingston, as follows:


## NEW ZEALAND

Notifiable diseases-4 weeks ended July 13, 1946.—During the 4 weeks ended July 13, 1946, certain notifiable diseases were reported in New Zealand as follows:


# reports of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, and YELLOW FEVER RECEIVED DURING THE CURRENT WEEK 


#### Abstract

Note.-Except in cases of unusual incidence, only those places are included which had not previously reported any of the above-mentioned diseases, except yellow fever, during recent months. All reports of yellow fever are published currently. A table showing the accumulated figures for these diseases for the year to date is published in the Public Health Reports for the last Friday in each month.


## Cholera

China.-Cholera has been reported in China as follows: Chekiang Province-July $1-10,1946,78$ cases, 30 deaths including 73 cases with 29 deaths in Wenchow; July 11-20, 1946, 92 cases, 11 deaths; July 21-31, 1946, 68 cases; Fukien Province-July 11-20, 1946, 114 cases, 37 deaths including 112 cases with 36 deaths in Foochow; Kiangsu Province-July 11-20, 1946, 467 cases, 33 deaths including 75 cases with 2 deaths in Nanking, July 21-31, 1946, 199 cases, 3 deaths; Kwangtung Province-July 11-20, 1946, 60 cases, 12 deaths in Canton; July 21-31, 1946, 29 cases, 2 deaths, including 21 cases in Canton and 8 cases with 2 deaths in Swatow. During the month of June 1946, 136 cases of cholera were reported in the island of Formosa.

Indochina (French)-Cambodia.-During the month of July 1946, 109 cases of cholera were reported in Cambodia, French Indochina.

Manchuria.-For the period June 20 to July 31, 1946, 1,997 cases of cholera with 702 deaths were reported in Manchuria by Provinces as follows: Jehol, 7 cases; Kirin, 268 cases, 268 deaths; Liaoning, 1,025 cases, 434 deaths; Liaopeh, 697 cases.

## Plague

China.-During the month of July 1946, 110 cases of plague with 28 deaths were reported in Fukien Province, China, including 45 cases with 4 deaths in Amoy and 60 cases with 23 deaths in Foochow. For the period June 21-30, 1946, 23 cases of plague with 14 deaths were reported in Kwangtung Province, China.

## Smallpox

Indochina (French)-Cambodia.-During the month of July 1946, 307 cases of smallpox were reported in Cambodia, French Indochina.

## Typhus Fever

Ecuador.-For the month of July 1946, 105 cases of typhus fever with 9 deaths were reported in Ecuador. Provinces reporting the highest incidence are: Chimborazo, 22 cases, 1 death; Pichincha, 17 cases, 1 death; Bolivar, 13 cases, 2 deaths; Tungurahua, 13 cases, 2 deaths.

Morocco (French).-For the period August 1-10, 1946, 37 cases of typhus fever were reported in French Morocco, including cases reported by regions as follows: Casablanca, 18; Marrakech, 8; Meknes, 8 .


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The observations on which this paper is based were made while serving as Chief Medical Officar of the Philippine Mission and later as Chief Medical Officor for Displaced Persons in the Far East, United Nations Rellief and Rehabilitation $\Delta$ dministration.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The city of Manila lies along Manila Bay, and is hisected by the Pasig River, a small tidal stream.
    ${ }^{3}$ The city lies on a plain, on one side of the deep and winding Rangoon River, which leads to the sea.

[^2]:    4 Later 2 cases of smallpox were reported from Singapore for the period of May 26-June 1. 1946.

[^3]:    -The city lies in a tidal delta on both sides of a broad stream, the Menam Chao Phya.

[^4]:    6 Located on the north coast of the crowded island of Java, a short distance from its port, Tanjong Priok.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ New York City only.
    ${ }_{2}$ Period ended earlier than Saturday.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Period ended earlier than Saturday.
    ${ }^{3}$ Including paratyphoid fever reported separately, as follows: Maine 1; Massachusetts (samonella infection) 25; New York 1; New Jersey 4; Ohio 2; Michigan 1; Georgia 2; Louisiana 1; Texas 2; Montana 1; California 1.
    ${ }^{*}$ Correction poliomyelitis Mississippi, additions, Jan. 4 to Aug. 16, 7 cases (included in cumalative totals only); Nebraska, week ended Aug. 10, 41 cases (instead of 45); week ended Aug. 17, 35 cases (instead of 36).

