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SMALLPOX.

What appears to be the virulent type of smallpox is reported at Worcester, Mass., where during the month of April there were reported 5 cases with 2 deaths. During the first 15 days of May 10 additional cases were reported.

SCARLET FEVER.

PREVALENCE IN CITIES DURING 1916.¹

The table which follows shows the recorded prevalence of scarlet fever during the year 1916 in cities of the United States having over 100,000 population. The cities have been divided into groups according to their population and arranged in each group in the order of the prevalence of the disease as indicated by the recorded cases. Data are given for all the cities of the United States having an estimated population of 100,000 or over as of July 1, 1916, with the exception of Cambridge, Mass., and Memphis, Tenn.

City.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	Cases reported.	Deaths registered.	Indicated death rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Population July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).
Over 500,000 inhabitants:						
Los Angeles, Cal.....	0.711	1.40	358	5	0.010	503,812
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.976	2.40	1,668	40	.023	1,709,518
New York, N. Y.....	1.038	1.65	5,814	96	.017	5,602,841
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.160	2.68	672	18	.031	579,090
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.285	4.62	866	40	.059	674,073
Baltimore, Md.....	1.638	3.11	966	30	.051	589,621
St. Louis, Mo.....	1.809	3.28	1,370	45	.059	757,309
Boston, Mass.....	2.332	2.21	1,764	39	.052	756,476
Detroit, Mich.....	3.330	2.99	1,904	57	.100	571,784
Chicago, Ill.....	3.476	1.84	8,681	160	.064	2,497,722
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:						
New Orleans, La.....	.269	1.00	100	1	.003	371,747
Seattle, Wash.....	.404		141			348,639
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.955	.51	392	2	.005	410,476

¹ The data in the table are taken from the article "The notifiable diseases—Prevalence during 1916 in cities of over 100,000." Pub. Health Repts., Apr. 27, 1917, pp. 595-607.

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SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

City.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabit- ants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	Cases reported.	Deaths regis- tered.	Indicated death rate per 1,000 inhabit- ants.	Popula- tion July 1, 1916 (esti- mated by U. S. Census Bureau).
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants—Con.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.315	4.38	1,616	27	.058	468,558
Washington, D. C.	1.456	1.13	530	6	.016	363,980
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.714	2.57	623	16	.044	363,454
Jersey City, N. J.	2.119	1.69	649	11	.036	306,345
Newark, N. J.	2.164	.79	885	7	.017	406,894
San Francisco, Cal.	2.572	.67	1,192	8	.017	463,516
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.629	2.59	1,584	41	.094	463,535
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:						
Louisville, Ky.	.343		82			238,910
Rochester, N. Y.	1.076	.36	1,276	1	.004	256,417
Denver, Colo.	1.166		304			280,806
Columbus, Ohio.	1.219	1.91	282	5	.022	214,878
Portland, Ore.	1.327	.26	392	1	.003	295,463
St. Paul, Minn.	1.395	2.32	345	8	.032	247,232
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.660	2.44	451	11	.040	271,708
Providence, R. I.	2.938	1.75	749	14	.055	254,960
Kansas City, Mo.	3.710	6.33	1,105	70	.235	297,847
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:						
Tacoma, Wash.	.293		33			112,770
Fort Worth, Tex.	.402		42			104,562
San Antonio, Tex.	.501		62			123,831
Houston, Tex.	.552		62			112,307
Spokane, Wash.	.565	1.18	85	1	.007	150,323
Birmingham, Ala.	.627	1.75	114	2	.011	181,762
Fall River, Mass.	.647	2.41	83	2	.016	128,366
Camden, N. J.	.668	1.41	171	1	.009	106,233
Nashville, Tenn.	.812	1.05	95	1	.009	117,057
Paterson, N. J.	.816	2.65	113	3	.022	136,443
Trenton, N. J.	.842	1.06	94	1	.009	111,593
Dallas, Tex.	.833	.91	110	1	.008	124,527
Atlanta, Ga.	.892	.59	170	1	.005	190,558
Lowell, Mass.	.901	5.88	102	6	.053	113,245
Lawrence, Mass.	.945	4.21	95	4	.040	100,560
Bridgeport, Conn.	.962	3.42	117	4	.033	121,579
Scranton, Pa.	.967	.70	142	1	.007	146,811
Des Moines, Iowa.	.974	5.05	99	5	.049	101,596
New Bedford, Mass.	1.007	1.68	119	2	.017	118,158
Hartford, Conn.	1.136	.79	126	1	.009	110,900
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.195	.54	186	1	.006	155,624
New Haven, Conn.	1.236	2.70	185	5	.033	149,685
Richmond, Va.	1.410	.90	221	2	.013	156,687
Oakland, Cal.	1.415		281			198,604
Worcester, Mass.	1.561	.78	255	2	.012	163,314
Youngstown, Ohio	1.587	3.49	172	6	.055	108,385
Albany, N. Y.	1.718		179			104,199
Reading, Pa.	2.148	3.83	235	9	.062	109,381
Springfield, Mass.	2.265	1.25	240	3	.028	105,942
Lynn, Mass.	2.695	1.09	276	3	.029	102,425
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.561	1.67	418	7	.060	117,399
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.718	.63	477	3	.023	128,291
Toledo, Ohio.	3.962	1.05	759	8	.042	191,554
Omaha, Nebr.	7.748	4.84	1,282	62	.375	165,470
Dayton, Ohio	10.698	1.03	1,361	14	.110	127,224

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

CONTROL OF POLIOMYELITIS.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF POLIOMYELITIS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH OF NORTH AMERICA, MAY 2 AND 3, 1917.

The Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, held at Washington, D. C., May 2 and 3, 1917, adopted a report of the committee on measures for the control of poliomyelitis

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which contained the following suggestions as minimum requirements for the control of the disease:

Isolation.

Isolation is a useful measure for limiting the spread of this disease. It is often, however, without demonstrable effect, because of the general prevalence of unrecognized cases and carriers.

On account of (a) the numerous instances where diagnosis is not made until late, so that the patient is not isolated for several weeks after the date of onset and yet no apparent secondary cases appear;

(b) The fact that the longest period observed where a primary case was apparently the source of infection is only 10 days;

(c) Epidemiological experience, which does not justify a long period of isolation;

(d) The satisfactory experience in at least one city and one State with the use of a two weeks' period of isolation for all known cases of poliomyelitis over several years;

Your committee recommends:

First. That an isolation period for a patient of not less than two weeks nor more than three weeks from onset be required unless the temperature has not returned to normal in the meantime.

Second. That children of the same household in contact with a patient be restricted from places of public assembly for a period of 14 days from last date of contact, as determined by the health officer.

Third. That an adult of the household, if the patient is properly isolated, may continue his vocation, provided it does not bring him into contact with children at any time.

Disinfection.

Your committee recommends that, first, the discharges from the nose, throat, and bowels of the patient be disinfected promptly; second, the caretaker shall wash her hands with soap and hot water promptly after handling said discharges; third, the caretaker shall wash her hands similarly before leaving the room occupied by the patient; fourth, isolation shall be terminated by a thorough washing of entire body and hair of the patient; and the room shall be cleaned with soap and hot water, aired and sunned; fifth, sick-room precautions should include the usual attention to cleaning and disinfection of eating utensils, personal and bed clothing, rugs, door knobs, and other things handled by the patient or caretaker.

Precautions for Physicians and Nurses.

The committee recommends that unless a special covering and gloves be worn (a) the physician and nurse shall so handle the patient that discharges shall not soil their clothing, special care being taken

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to prevent droplet infection of the respiratory tract; (b) the physician and nurse shall thoroughly wash their hands before leaving the premises.

Hospitalization.

The committee approves the removal to hospitals of patients affected with poliomyelitis when proper isolation and satisfactory care for the patient can not be secured in the home; but the committee believes that during the early stage of the disease the patient needs rest in bed and that transfer to a hospital may be detrimental to his welfare.

Other Suggested Measures Designed to Control the Disease.

(a) The committee does not recommend the use of travel certificates, but travel and contact with children should be discouraged.

(b) Surveillance for persons coming from infected districts, in the opinion of your committee is not necessary, unless the person has been definitely exposed to infection.

(c) A most effective agency in the control of this disease is the employment of public health nurses who, in cooperation with the physician, will teach sick room precautions, the necessity for rest in bed, and the need of proper support for affected parts.

(d) Expert diagnosticians should be provided and the use of lumbar puncture urged.

(e) Food, especially such as is consumed uncooked, should be considered as a possible means of transferring the infectious agent and appropriate measures should be instituted to protect the public during an outbreak.

(f) Where poliomyelitis occurs in a school, your committee advises that the school be not closed, but that daily medical supervision be instituted.

(g) Efficient screening and the use of approved insecticides should be employed so that insects shall not have access to the patient or his excretions.

(h) Household pets should be excluded from the sick room.

(i) In the presence of poliomyelitis a search for, and a careful examination of, all ill children should be made. All children having fever should be isolated pending the diagnosis.

(j) Prompt reporting of all recognized or suspected cases, personally, by telegraph, or by telephone, is essential, in addition to the written report required by law.

(k) Weekly reports by State and Territorial health authorities should be made to the United States Public Health Service.

The membership of the committee which made the report was as follows:

F. M. Meader, Director Division of Communicable Diseases, New York State Department of Health, chairman.

William C. Woodward, Health Officer, District of Columbia.

Irving A. Watson, Secretary New Hampshire State Board of Health.

A. J. Chesley, Director Division of Preventable Diseases, Minnesota State Board of Health.

S. L. Jepson, Commissioner of Health, West Virginia.

J. P. Leake, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

David N. Roberg, secretary Oregon State Board of Health.

MENTAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

ADMINISTRATION AND LINE INSPECTION AT ELLIS ISLAND.

By E. H. MULLAN, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Immigrants, not traveling in the cabin, who enter the United States at the port of New York, are first brought to Ellis Island in order to undergo an examination to determine their fitness for admission.

The average immigrant remains at Ellis Island two or three hours, during which time he undergoes an examination by the Public Health Service in order to determine his mental and physical condition, and by the Immigration Service in order to find out whether he is otherwise admissible.

Immigrants are brought from the various steamships throughout New York Harbor to Ellis Island by means of barges. As soon as they land at Ellis Island they undergo the medical inspection and examination which are conducted by the officers of the Public Health Service.

1. Line Inspection.

Upon entering the examination plant of the Public Health Service, the immigrants are guided by an attendant into the different inspection lines. These lines, separated by iron railings, are four in number at their proximal end and two in number at their distal end. Each pair of lines after extending a distance of 15 feet terminates in a single line which is perpendicular to them. The two single or distal lines are also approximately 15 feet in length.

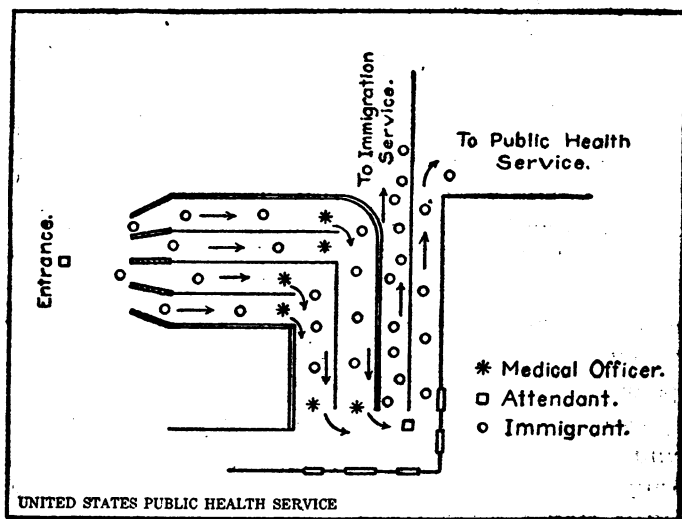
Four medical officers who carry on the general inspection are stationed each in one of the four proximal lines, and two medical officers stand at the extreme ends of the two distal lines or just where these lines merge into two common exits.

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At this merging point stands an attendant whose duty it is to separate the chalk-marked aliens from those who are not chalk marked. Accordingly, immigrants who have passed the medical inspection are guided into the exit which leads to the upper hall of the Immigration Service, while the chalk-marked ones pass through the exit which leads to the examination department of the Public Health Service.

The diagram shows the arrangement of the lines as above described and the positions therein of the inspecting officers and attendants. In the diagram the medical officers are indicated by stars, the attendants by squares, and the immigrants by circles.

It is thus seen that every immigrant in undergoing the medical inspection passes two medical officers. As above stated, the officer who occupies the proximal position carries on the general inspection.



It is the function of this officer to look for all defects, both mental and physical, in the passing immigrant. As the immigrant approaches the officer gives him a quick glance. Experience enables him in that one glance to take in six details, namely, the scalp, face, neck, hands, gait, and general condition, both mental and physical. Should any of these details not come into view, the alien is halted and the officer satisfies himself that no suspicious sign or symptom exists regarding that particular detail. For instance, if the immigrant is wearing a high collar, the officer opens the collar or unbuttons the upper shirt button and sees whether a goiter, tumor, or other abnormality exists. A face showing harelip, partial or complete, is always stopped in order to see if a cleft palate, a certifiable condition, is present.

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It often happens that the alien's hand can not be distinctly seen; it may be covered by his hat, it may be hidden beneath his coat, or it may be deeply embedded in blankets, shawls, or other luggage. Of all the physical details in the medical inspection of immigrants it is perhaps most important to watch the hands. In many cases where the hands can not be plainly seen at a glance further searching has revealed a deformed forearm, mutilated or paralyzed hand, loss of fingers, or favus nails.

Likewise, if the alien approaches the officer with hat on he must be halted, hat removed, and scalp observed in order to exclude the presence of favus, ringworm, or other skin diseases of this region of the body. Pompadours are always a suspicious sign. Beneath such long growths of hair are frequently seen areas of favus. The slightest bit of lameness will show itself in an unevenness of gait or a bobbing up-and-down motion. After constantly observing the passing of thousands of immigrants the experienced eye of an examiner will quickly detect the slightest irregularity in gait. Where the alien carries luggage on his shoulder or back, it may be necessary to make him drop his parcels and to walk 5 or 10 feet in order to exclude suspicious gait or spinal curvature. Immigrants at times carry large parcels in both arms and over their shoulders in order that the gait resulting from a shortened extremity or ankylosed joint may escape notice. In like manner they maneuver in attempting to conceal the gaits of Little's disease, spastic paralysis, and other nervous disorders. All children over 2 years of age are taken from their mothers' arms and are made to walk. As a matter of routine, hats and caps of all children are removed, their scalps are inspected, and in many cases palpated. If care is not exercised in this detail, ringworm and other scalp conditions are apt to escape the attention of the examiner.

Immigrants that are thin and of uncertain physical make-up are stopped while the officer comes to a conclusion as to the advisability of detaining them for further physical examination. A correct judgment is often arrived at in these cases by the officer placing his hands against the back and chest of the alien, so as to obtain an idea of thoracic thickness, and also by feeling the alien's arm. Very often a thin and haggard face will show on palpation a thick thorax and a large, muscular arm.

Many inattentive and stupid-looking aliens are questioned by the medical officer in the various languages as to their age, destination, and nationality. Often simple questions in addition and multiplication are propounded. Should the immigrant appear stupid and inattentive to such an extent that mental defect is suspected, an X is made with chalk on his coat at the anterior aspect of his right

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shoulder. Should definite signs of mental disease be observed, a circle X would be used instead of the plain X. In like manner a chalk mark is placed on the anterior aspect of the right shoulder in all cases where physical deformity or disease is suspected.

In this connection B would indicate back; C, conjunctivitis; CT, trachoma; E, eyes; F, face; Ft, feet; G, goiter; H, heart; K, hernia; L, lameness; N, neck; P, physical and lungs; Pg, pregnancy; Sc, scalp; S, senility. The words hand, measles, nails, skin, temperature, vision, voice, which are often used, are written out in full.

The alien after passing the scrutiny of the first medical officer passes on to the end of the line, where he is quickly inspected again by the second examiner. This examiner is known in service parlance as "the eye man." He stands at the end of the line with his back to the window and faces the approaching alien. This position affords good light, which is so essential for eye examinations. The approaching alien is scrutinized by the eye man immediately in front of whom the alien comes to a standstill. The officer will frequently ask a question or two so as to ascertain the condition of the immigrant's mentality. He may pick up a symptom, mental or physical, that has been overlooked by the first examiner.

He looks carefully at the eyeball in order to detect signs of defect and disease of that organ and then quickly everts the upper lids in search of conjunctivitis and trachoma. Corneal opacities, nystagmus, squint, bulging eyes, the wearing of eye glasses, clumsiness, and other signs on the part of the alien, will be sufficient cause for him to be chalk-marked with "Vision." He will then be taken out of the line by an attendant and his vision will be carefully examined. If the alien passes through this line without receiving a chalk mark, he has successfully passed the medical inspection and off he goes to the upper hall, there to undergo another examination by officers of the Immigration Service, who take every means to see that he is not an anarchist, bigamist, pauper, criminal, or otherwise unfit.

Roughly speaking, from 15 to 20 per cent of the immigrants are chalk-marked by the medical officers, and it is these chalked individuals who must undergo a second and more thorough examination in the examination rooms of the Public Health Service. Those aliens marked X and circle X are placed in the mental room. All other marked aliens are placed in the two physical rooms, one for men and the other for women.

The physical details in the medical inspection of immigrants have been dwelt on at some length, and necessarily so, because a sizing up of the mentality is not complete without considering them. Speech, pupil symptoms, goiters, palsies, atrophies, scars, skin lesions,

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FIG. 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROXIMAL LINES.



FIG. 2.—INSPECTION OF EYES IN THE DISTAL LINES.



FIG. 3.—SECONDARY MENTAL INSPECTION OR WEEDING-OUT PROCESS. THIS OCCURS IMMEDIATELY AFTER LINE INSPECTION.

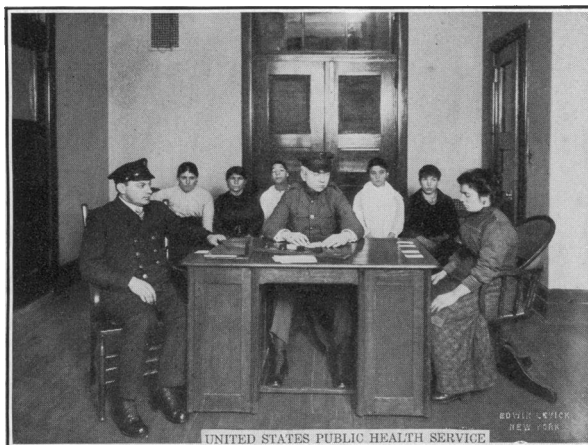


FIG. 4.—FIRST REGULAR EXAMINATION 24 HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.



FIG. 5.—THIRD AND FOURTH REGULAR EXAMINATION ONE WEEK AFTER ARRIVAL. ALIEN IS CERTIFIED "FEEBLE-MINDED."

gaits, and other physical signs, all have their meaning in mental medicine.

In the medical inspection, which is conducted by the first officer or the one who occupies the proximal position, attention is paid to each passing alien. The alien's manner of entering the line, his conversation, style of dress, any peculiarity or unusual incident in regard to him are all observed. Knowledge of racial characteristics in physique, costume and behavior are important in this primary sifting process.

Every effort is made to detect signs and symptoms of mental disease and defect. Any suggestion, no matter how trivial, that would point to abnormal mentality is sufficient cause to defer the immigrant for a thorough examination.

The following signs and symptoms occurring in immigrants at the line inspection might suggest an active or maniacal psychosis: Striking peculiarities in dress, talkativeness, witticism, facetiousness, detailing, apparent shrewdness, keenness, excitement, impatience in word or manner, impudence, unruliness, flightiness, nervousness, restlessness, egotism, smiling, facial expression of mirth, laughing, eroticism, boisterous conduct, meddling with the affairs of others, and uncommon activity.

Psychoses of a depressive nature would be indicated by: Slow speech, low voice, trembling articulation, sad facies, tearful eyes, perplexity, difficulty in thinking, delayed responses, psycho motor retardation.

Alcoholism, paresis, and organic dementias may exhibit any of the following signs: Surliness, apprehensiveness, untidiness, intoxication, apparent intoxication, confusion, aimlessness, dullness, stupidity, expressionless face, tremulousness, tremor and twitching of facial muscles, ataxia, stuttering and tremulous speech, great amount of calmness, jovial air, self-confident smile, talkativeness, fabrications, grandioseness, sullenness, fussiness, excessive friendliness, defective memory, misstatement of age, disorientation, difficulty in computation, pupil symptoms, and other physical signs.

Various kinds of dementia, mental deficiency or epilepsy would be suggested by: Stigmata of degeneration, facial scars, acneiform rashes, stupidity, confusion, inattention, lack of comprehension, facial expression of earnestness or preoccupation, inability to add simple digits, general untidiness, forgetfulness, verbigeration, neologisms, talking to one's self, incoherent talk, impulsive or stereotyped actions, constrained bearing, suspicious attitude, refusing to be examined, objecting to have eyelids turned, nonresponse to questions, evidences of negativism, silly laughing, hallucinating, awkward

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manner, biting nails, unnatural actions, mannerisms and other eccentricities.

On the inspection line, immigrants afflicted with defective hearing, defective vision, and fever frequently assume peculiar attitudes and do strange things all of which are suggestive of mental disease. Some of these cases are likewise put aside for further mental examination.

Experience enables the inspecting officer to tell at a glance the race of an alien. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. It occasionally happens that the inspecting officer thinking that an approaching alien is of a certain race brings him to a standstill and questions him. The alien's facial expression and manner are peculiar and just as the officer is about to decide that this alien is mentally unbalanced, he finds out that the alien in question belongs to an entirely different race. The peculiar attitude of the alien in question is no longer peculiar; it is readily accounted for by racial considerations. Accordingly the officer passes him on as a mentally normal person. Those who have inspected immigrants know that almost every race has its own type of reaction during the line inspection. On the line if an Englishman reacts to questions in the manner of an Irishman, his lack of mental balance would be suspected. The converse is also true. If the Italian responded to questions as the Russian Finn responds, the former would in all probability be suffering with a depressive psychosis.

From 50 to 100 per cent of the immigrants who enter the inspection plant are questioned by the medical examiner in order to elicit signs of mental disease or mental defect. The exact number that are stopped and questioned will depend upon the race, sex, and general appearance of the passengers undergoing inspection as well as upon the total number of immigrants to be inspected.

In some instances an idea of an immigrant's mental state may be obtained by asking him such simple questions as: Where are you going? How old are you? Are you a Greek? What is your name? The majority of immigrants, however, are questioned in simple addition. The kind of addition to be propounded depends upon the age, sex, race, and general appearance of those undergoing the inspection. The art of propounding addition during the medical inspection of immigrants can be gained only by experience.

A northern Italian girl whose appearance indicates that she has had some schooling, an Irish girl, a Scandinavian or a male Greek would, in many instances, be thus questioned:

How many are 14 and 14? 14 and 15? or
How many are 13 and 13? 13 and 14? or
How many are 15 and 15? 15 and 16?

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An illiterate male Italian from southern Italy would probably respond more readily to addition sums in a somewhat simpler form; such as,

How many are 8 and 8? 8 and 9? or

How many are 10 and 10? 10 and 12?

A Greek woman or a southern Italian girl on account of illiteracy, lack of experience and emotional state at the time of landing would have to be tested with still simpler sums in order to bring out the same mental phenomena as observed in the above cases. Hence, such sums as $6+6$, $7+7$, $8+8$ are frequently used in inspecting this class of persons.

To immigrant children under 12, very simple sums should be given at the line of inspection. $3+3$, $4+4$, $2+4$, $5+5$ etc., are of sufficient difficulty to bring forth the child's mentation.

When a family of children come along the inspection line it is well to question the oldest child first. For instance a child of 12 could be asked the sum of $6+6$. The 10-year-old child could be questioned as to the sum of $4+4$, the 8-year-old child the sum of $3+3$, while the youngster of 4 or 5 would show his mental alertness by simply responding to the question, "What is your name?"

On account of the emotional disturbance in immigrant children at the time of landing difficulty may be experienced in obtaining responses to the above simple tests. The question, "What is your name?" may have to be resorted to in the case of each child.

As above suggested, in propounding the question, "What is your name?" successively to a group of children it is well to start with the oldest child. The younger children will usually follow the leader and reply promptly. In this way it often happens that a child of 4, with a smile on his face, will tell the examiner his name. On the other hand, if the little ones (4 to 5 years) are questioned first, they may remain mute. In this event it is rather hard to get at their mentality.

In all cases, careful attention is paid to the facial expression of the immigrant as the latter thinks and responds to the examiner's questions.

These brief questions enable the officer to bring to view the attention, alertness, reasoning ability, and emotional reaction of the alien.

Not infrequently positive signs of mental disease (as above enumerated) are obtained by bringing the alien to a standstill and giving him these brief mental tests.

Before leaving this subject, it may be said, that in training for line inspection work, it is thought that a brief study of many insane patients is preferable to a comprehensive study of a small number

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of such persons. In other words, in training for line inspection, it is more profitable to briefly study 2,000 insane than to carefully study 200.

2. Weeding-Out Process.

The immigrants who are chalk marked with an X or a circle X at the line inspection are taken immediately to the mental room. This is a large room containing two examining desks and 18 benches upon which the detained immigrants sit. The benches are arranged in rows and face the examining desks. This room will seat 108 immigrants and in an emergency can comfortably accommodate double that number.

At the termination of the line inspection, the line officers go to the different examination rooms. Two or three of them usually proceed to the mental room and there conduct the secondary mental inspection, or, as it is sometimes styled, "the weeding-out" process.

In this room the examiner faces the detained passengers who occupy the benches and calls them up, one at a time, to his desk in order to give them another brief inspection.

This secondary inspection consists in observing the X-marked alien as he approaches the desk, takes his seat, and responds to tasks in counting, addition, and Cube Test. The examiner then decides as to whether or not the subject is a suspect of mental abnormality. Should the examiner decide to detain the immigrant as a mental suspect, a yellow "hold card" is issued, and the immigrant is held over night in order to undergo a complete mental examination.

However, if an alien does not present sufficient symptoms to become a mental suspect, the examiner presents him with a small gray card, which either frees him entirely from the medical department or returns him to one of the physical examination rooms.

In the weeding-out process the examiner constantly observes the marked aliens seated in front of him. During such observation insane persons not infrequently show symptoms. It occasionally happens that an X-marked alien while sitting on one of the benches will do some strange thing or exhibit some symptom of psychosis, in which event he immediately becomes a circle X case. The circle X cases are examined by means of an interpreter, after which they are either liberated or held for further mental examination.

At the line inspection about 9 out of 100 immigrants are set aside as mental suspects in order to undergo the secondary or weeding-out process. Out of the 9 immigrants thus put aside 1 or 2 are ordered detained for a thorough mental examination. This last detention lasts anywhere from 24 hours to a week before the case is finally disposed of. Most of the detained circle X cases are sent

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immediately to the hospital for observation and examination, while the X cases are detained in the detention rooms of the Immigration Service.

The examining officer in sending the suspect to the hospital makes a notation on the alien's "hold card." This notation is either a statement of the principal symptoms which have occurred or a statement as to why the alien is sent to the hospital for observation. The following notes have been made upon the various "hold cards" by different officers and will give an idea as to why immigrants are considered insane or suspected of being so at the time of landing. The notes will also show why certain children are sent to the hospital for observation.

Deported by United States; insane. Refused admittance by the Brazilian authorities at Santos.

Insane. Loves America and wishes to defend America. Will go into Army; delusions of patriotism.

Six years old; can not get child to speak.

Hysterical behavior.

Says she is prophet of the earth.

Seven years old; unable to count five fingers.

Speech defect; coarse voice; repeats words that are spoken to him without any attempt at answering examiner's questions.

Objects to examination; refuses to cooperate. Fails in Cube and 20 to 1 tests.

Was at Kings Park [hospital for insane] one year ago. Some question about the diagnosis. Dr. M. thought he had a psychopathic condition.

Alien said he was insane in the summer, but is well now. He crossed the ocean for treatment; appearance.

Rhomberg. Sluggish pupils; tremor of tongue.

Alien returned from the board with statement that she acted queerly before board.

Agitated; brought into examination room by relatives.

Observe mother; child is an imbecile.

Emotional; noisy, boisterous, loss of self-control.

Tremor of hands and tongue; deep reflexes exaggerated; anxious; agitated.

Found in a dazed condition lying on bench in the New York room.

Reported by steamship surgeon as "insane."

Stupid; erratic answers; wanders about the room.

Noted on ship surgeon's report as hysteria. Has little knowledge concerning his voyage.

Alien admits drinking a good deal. He is easily distracted and flighty in his mental activity. Stands still with difficulty; perhaps a psychosis with a manic phase.

Wanderer and traveler. Trouble with a woman several years ago.

Clouding of consciousness; euphoric; tremor of tongue; knee jerks.

Violent in detention quarters; fighting.

Alien has a peculiar affected manner.

States that he is nervous. Heart beats rapidly when talking with strangers. He is traveling with female nurse; recently discharged from British Army.

Steamship's surgeon reports that alien refused to answer questions. She is on the defensive.

Emotional, talkative.

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Feeble, agitated, probably senile dementia.

Silly facial expression. Appears to be thinking of something foreign to the examination.

Maria says she has been married 3 years; can sew garments but can not cut them out.

Admits illegitimate child 5 months old in Ireland. Has had frequent convulsions.

It is impossible to get any information from this alien concerning his previous visit to this country; continues to say that he looked after his family; can not elicit any information in regard to his 18 months' sojourn in Philadelphia. Advise that he be kept under prolonged observation.

Irritable, claiming that it is her privilege to do as she pleases; went back to Ireland last December with her sister who was deported from Ward's Island (hospital for insane); another sister was deported 4 years ago; paranoid view of life; ship surgeon reported that patient would burst out into laughter without cause; also get up from dinner table and play the piano to the annoyance of other passengers.

Alien states she is 38 years old and has been married 22 years; looks senile.

Retarded; apathetic; clouding of intellect.

Catatonic state; will not respond to questions.

Admits alcoholism; has had delirium tremens twice, last attack 6 months ago.

Alien sent to island by boarding officer with the notation that she has been depressed since last December; alien is still depressed; says it is due to death of her mother; some clouding of consciousness present.

Alien states that his blood is impure. His blood comes from dead human bodies. He sleeps poorly; can not concentrate his attention; is nervous at times.

Reported to be acting queerly upstairs; suspect epilepsy.

Senile; unkempt; filthy; been traveling; authorities refused to grant him a passport from Spain to England. States that he has \$3,700 and is a resident of California. Wife is confined in an insane asylum.

Nervous and Wasserman.

"I am all right except the jerking in my head, due to some weakness in my head. Cousin and uncle had the same malady; began when I was 15 years old. My memory is all right."

Tremulous, apprehensive, alcoholic?

Position of inattention while talking.

Crying and weeping because her little 21-year-old daughter is alone.

Ship's report states that alien was irrational, confused, and had to be confined to ship's hospital. Alien is inaccessible.

"I have seen the Virgin Mary twice; she appeared to me, spoke to me, and told me not to be afraid."

Talkative and flighty.

Alcoholic facies.

Reported by Health Officer J. J. O. to show marked signs of mental disturbance.

History of injury to head when 15 years of age. Some speech defect.

Jumped overboard from the barge. Told Gordon that he intended to terminate his existence.

Claims that he studied medicine in Paris, France, and Berne, Switzerland. Has not received his diploma. Has done Red Cross work. Comes here because he can't go to Russia. Very talkative, given to detail. Pleased with everything in general and himself in particular. Advisable to observe some time.

Elated, talkative, surly. May be well to observe him a few days.

Troublesome. Claims long residence in the United States. Refused to have his eyes examined.

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Confidential communication in Commissioner's office states that this alien was an inmate of a hospital for the insane at one time.

Facial tremor; alcoholic?

Says that he has loaned money to many people and that he is 60 or 90 years old.

Sent down from the board with the statement that he acted queerly. Refused to answer questions. Probably paronoid praecox?

Wasserman; eruption; general lymphadenitis.

Baby 2 years old; unable to walk; observe.

Sent over from cabin inspection by Dr. M. (G. P.).

Tremor; deficient in addition (see hands).

Facial scars; stupid; cried on the line.

"Father and mother died about a year ago. Since then I have been depressed and lonesome, and have drank heavily."

At beginning of conversation alien talked violently and gesticulated, stating that she had been questioned too much, they ask her so many questions that they will drive her crazy. "If I am sick send me back, if I am well land me. At home I did not go with others, I wanted to be at home to look after my mother." Talkative, active, facial grimaces, laughs, and becomes angry.

Tremulous, nervous, interfering; acts like an alcoholic?

"Yesterday was the 24th, to-day is the 25th of July. I take two drinks a day when I can get it."

Alien says that he was sick in the head a few months ago; had noises in his head and heard voices. Has not heard voices for two weeks.

Child is abnormally backward and has abnormal fear. She is shy and it is impossible to get any information from her. Although 10 years of age, she can not count to 20; mother dresses her.

Spastic paralytic condition suggesting Little's disease; late in walking; apparently mentally deficient; mother accompanies the child.

He fell in love with a young lady on board ship. She did not reciprocate. He is much upset about the affair. Nervous and has not slept. Comes to America because he does not like his home surroundings.

Perhaps a deaf mute; fails on cube test.

Vague history of epilepsy.

"I don't know day or date. Forget all on board ship. I was a good worker. Cut wood in the mountains. Boss said I was the best worker." Upon arrival alien appeared to be disturbed. Paced up and down the examination room. Observe.

3. Examination.

The third stage of the sifting process having been reached, it is found that there are two classes of mental cases to dispose of; namely, the cases which have been sent to the hospital for observation, and those which are held in the detention rooms for further examination. What becomes of the first class of cases, and how they differ from the ordinary run of insane persons, will not be touched on in this paper. The disposition of the latter class of cases will now be described.

The examination proper of the detained mental suspects occurs on days or at times when the line inspection is not in operation. Twenty-four hours, however, always intervenes between the time of arrival and the first regular examination.

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The regular mental examinations are conducted in a number of rooms, each of which is provided with chairs, benches, and an examining desk which contains suitable blanks and psychological apparatus. In each examination room is a medical officer who examines with the aid of an interpreter the detained immigrants one at a time.

The following hypothetical explanation, which corresponds closely with the facts, is given in order to show how the third stage in the mental examination of aliens takes place.

Suppose three large and two small immigrant ships arrive at the port of New York on September 1 and 2. Suppose also that they bring 2,500 steerage passengers and that 40 of them are presented with "hold cards" and are detained in the detention rooms for further mental examination. We shall now see what becomes of these 40 detained persons.

The line inspection does not take place on September 3, hence the day is spent largely in the mental examination of the detained cases. Early on this day the 10 detained Italians are sent to room A to be examined by doctor A. Ten Greeks go to room B to be examined by doctor B. Ten Irish are examined in room C by doctor C, while the 10 miscellaneous cases are examined in Room D by doctor D.

The first examination on September 3 is comparatively brief, the main purpose being to weed out the normals who have recovered from a physiological upset arising from various causes incident to landing. The first examination of an alien is performed in the presence of all the aliens of the same group. In many instances each alien is put through the same tests and questions. This is done in order that the normals, who observe and learn from what the others are doing, may be more readily separated from the stupid or subnormal cases. On the afternoon of September 3, we find that out of the 40 immigrants that have been examined, 24 have given evidence of normality and have been liberated while 16 are still held for further examination. On the morning of September 4 there are no immigrants to land. Consequently the examination of the detained cases is resumed. This morning the remaining five Italians are examined in room B by doctor B, the five Greeks in room C by doctor C, the three Irish in room D by doctor D, while doctor A examines the three miscellaneous cases (West India negro, Englishman, Scandinavian) in room A. In other words, a shift has taken place and each detained immigrant now meets a different examiner who puts him through a more searching examination than he encountered on September 3.

The second examination of each immigrant consumes anywhere from 20 to 60 minutes. It may comprise an inquiry into the home life, customs, schooling, occupation, voyage, and intentions of the

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subject. When necessary, questions are put in order to bring to light the whys and wherefores regarding the immigrant's attitude, emotional states, habits, interests, and health. In addition to the psychological tests and questions a neurological examination and test of vision are occasionally made. An endeavor is made at this examination to size up the immigrant from all angles. At the second examination it will be found that the more intelligent immigrants have improved in their execution of the various tests and can still be classed among the normals. They are consequently liberated, and only those who still show symptoms of mental deficiency or mental abnormality are detained. During the second examination one of the detained aliens is found to be markedly inattentive and exhibits a facial mannerism. Consequently he is considered an insane suspect and is sent to the hospital for observation. Therefore at noon on September 4, when the line inspection again begins, only 6 of the original 40 immigrants remain for further examination. They are distributed as follows: Italians 3, Greek 1, Irish 2.

On September 5 at 11 a. m., during a temporary recess in the line inspection, a third examination of the 6 detained immigrants takes place. This time the three Italians are examined in room C by doctor C, the Greek in room D by doctor D, while the two Irish are examined by doctor A. This is the third regular examination, at which time the most obvious cases of mental deficiency are certified. This examination is thorough and in all respects resembles the second examination. During the third examination one of the Italians, although stupid, showed a definite improvement in responding to questions and in performing the tests. While a border-line case, there was a doubt in the mind of doctor C as to how the immigrant should be classified. He was consequently liberated by doctor C. At 4 p. m. September 5, we find that a Greek, an Italian, and an Irishman have been certified as being feeble-minded, while an Irishman and an Italian are still held for further mental examination.

On September 6, the line inspection is in operation all day and the mental cases can not be taken up. On September 7, the two detained cases are again examined which results in certifying the Italian as "Feeble-minded" and in detaining the Irishman for further examination. On September 8, this Irishman is again carefully examined and certified as "Feeble-minded." Thus it is seen that 5 immigrants out of the original 40 are certified as "Feeble-minded."

While the above description of the examination and certifying process is hypothetical, it is believed that it is a fair presentation of what actually happens. It is the rule that no immigrant is certified as being feeble-minded until he has had 3 regular examinations.

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In some cases 4 and even 5 examinations are given before such a certificate is rendered.

It is certain that the experience gained in the careful examination of subnormal immigrants is of much assistance to medical officers when conducting the primary line inspection.

No attempt is here made to explain the various mental abilities in normal and defective immigrants. It may be said, however, that certificates of feeble-mindedness are not rendered because an alien failed on this test or that test or because he is at a certain mental age according to a certain standard. The immigrant is certified "Feeble-minded" because his common knowledge, retentiveness of memory, reasoning power, learning capacity, and general reaction are severally and distinctly below normal. The feeble-minded alien learns with difficulty, his attention may be at fault, he may exhibit peculiar and subnormal mental traits, all of which point to an awkward mentality, which is beyond hope of much improvement. His appearance, stigmata, and physical signs may confirm such diagnosis. It is further believed by the certifying officer that his mental condition will decidedly handicap him among his fellows in the struggle for existence. The following table is inserted in order to show what was accomplished in the mental examination of aliens in the line department at Ellis Island during the months of June, July, and August, 1916.

	Number of steerage passengers inspected on the line.	Chalk marked with X or a circle X at line inspection.	Liberated in weeding-out room on day of arrival.	Given "hold cards" and detained.	Certified on line.		
					Feeble-minded.	Imbecile.	Epileptic.
June.....	11,465	1,219	974	245	35	1	.....
July.....	8,282	936	737	199	15	.....	1
August.....	10,964	895	729	166	20	.....	.....
Total.....	30,711	3,050	2,440	1,610	70	1	1

¹ Some of these aliens were sent to hospital and there certified as insane and feeble-minded. The total number of mental certificates at Ellis Island for the months of June, July, and August was 108.

There is individuality in each officer's method of conducting a mental examination. There is also a great deal in common about the various examination methods. Some tests and questions are used by all, while individual preference obtains in regard to other tests. As time goes on, new tests and methods are tried, and the ones that are found to be of value are adopted by all. Other tests are tried, found to be useless, and are given up.

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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.

ANTHRAX.

Massachusetts.

During the month of April, 1917, five cases of anthrax were notified in the State of Massachusetts.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	3	Wisconsin:	
Massachusetts:		Clark County.....	2
Berkshire County—		Eau Claire County.....	3
Pittsfield.....	1	Green County.....	1
Bristol County—		Iron County.....	2
Attleboro.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	6
Fall River.....	1	Oneida County.....	1
Essex County—		Outagamie County.....	1
Newburyport.....	1	Price County.....	2
Middlesex County—		Racine County.....	1
Lowell.....	2	Rock County.....	1
Medford.....	1	Wood County.....	1
Somerville.....	1	Total.....	21
Plymouth County—			
East Bridgewater (Town).....	1		
Suffolk County—			
Boston.....	4		
Worcester County—			
Gardner (Town).....	4		
Worcester.....	1		
Total.....	18		

Virginia Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia:		Virginia—Continued.	
Albemarle County.....	1	Loudoun County.....	1
Augusta County.....	1	Middlesex County.....	10
Basic City.....	1	Pittsylvania County.....	1
Buchanan County.....	1	Surry County.....	1
Caroline County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Grayson County.....	2	Total.....	24
Hanover County.....	3		

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CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	5	3	Newark, N. J.	2	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	1	Newburyport, Mass.	1	.....
Boston, Mass.	1	1	New York, N. Y.	10	16
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	.....	Omaha, Nebr.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	6	4	Philadelphia, Pa.	32	29
Cleveland, Ohio.	5	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	9	3
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	1	.....	Pontiac, Mich.	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Portland, Oreg.	1	1
Galveston, Tex.	1	.....	Providence, R. I.	2	.....
Hartford, Conn.	12	2	Racine, Wis.	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.	5	.....	Reading, Pa.	2	1
Kansas City, Kans.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	8	4
Kansas City, Mo.	5	1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.	1	1	Sioux City, Iowa	1	.....
Medford, Mass.	1	1	Somerville, Mass.	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	.....	Steubenville, Ohio.	1	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	13	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.	.....	1
Morristown, N. J.	.....	1			

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 756.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1	.....	Lancaster, Pa.	2	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	.....	Lawrence, Mass.	.....	1
Baltimore, Md.	.....	1	Los Angeles, Cal.	4	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	1	.....	McKeesport, Pa.	2	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	.....
Boston, Mass.	.....	6	Newark, N. J.	16	.....
Braddock, Pa.	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.	1	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	1	New York, N. Y.	.....	6
Buffalo, N. Y.	6	2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	.....	1	Omaha, Nebr.	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.	38	5	Philadelphia, Pa.	11	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	6	2	Portland, Oreg.	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2	.....	Providence, R. I.	1	1
Denver, Colo.	3	.....	Reading, Pa.	4	.....
Detroit, Mich.	9	5	Richmond, Va.	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.	2	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	5	.....
Eric, Pa.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	17	2
Fall River, Mass.	.....	1	San Diego, Cal.	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	2	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	1	.....	San Jose, Cal.	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	.....	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	3	Tacoma, Wash.	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio.	.....	2
Kenosha, Wis.	.....	1	Williamsport, Pa.	1	.....

LEPROSY.

California—Sacramento.

The State board of health of California reported, May 14, 1917, that a case of leprosy, in the person of Mrs. A. R., had been notified at Richmond, Contra Costa County, Cal.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

LEPROSY—Continued.**Massachusetts—Springfield.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Kelley reported May 10, 1917, that a case of leprosy had been notified at Springfield, Mass., in the person of H. A., male, 21 years old, native of Jerusalem, Syria, who landed at New York, N. Y., in May, 1914, since which time he has been at several places in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

MALARIA.**Massachusetts Report for April, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Essex County—		Middlesex County—	
Lynn.....	1	Newton.....	1
		Total.....	2

Virginia Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia:		Virginia—Continued.	
Accomac County.....	5	Mecklenburg County.....	2
Chincoteague.....	15	Clarksville.....	1
Albemarle County.....	2	Middlesex County.....	7
Amelia County.....	2	Nansemond County.....	11
Amherst County.....	2	Suffolk.....	20
Augusta County—		Nelson County.....	1
Basic City.....	1	Northampton County.....	9
Brunswick County.....	5	Northumberland County.....	7
Campbell County.....	1	Nottoway County.....	1
Altavista.....	1	Blackstone.....	3
Caroline County.....	9	Burkeville.....	2
Charles City County.....	6	Crewe.....	1
Charlotte County.....	9	Pittsylvania County.....	16
Culpeper County.....	1	Powhatan County.....	11
Cumberland County.....	6	Princess Anne County.....	7
Dinwiddie County.....	1	Prince Edward County.....	1
Essex County.....	2	Farmville.....	5
Fauquier County.....	5	Prince George County.....	10
Franklin County.....	6	Hopewell.....	3
Goochland County.....	1	Prince William County—	
Greensville County.....	9	Manassas.....	1
Emporia.....	2	Roanoke County—	
North Emporia.....	7	Salem.....	7
Halifax County.....	15	Rockingham County—	
South Boston.....	3	Dayton.....	2
Hanover County.....	9	Southampton County.....	16
Ashland.....	1	Franklin.....	3
Henrico County.....	5	Spottsylvania County.....	5
Richmond.....	1	Fredericksburg.....	1
Isle of Wight County.....	22	Stafford County.....	1
Smithfield.....	11	Surry County.....	8
James City County.....	2	Dendron.....	12
King and Queen County.....	2	Sussex County.....	4
King William—		Warwick County.....	6
West Point.....	1	Westmoreland County.....	2
Lancaster County.....	4	York County.....	12
Lee County—			
Pennington Gap.....	1	Total.....	378
Loudoun County.....	2		
Lunenburg County.....	1		
Victoria.....	2		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

MALARIA—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.	1	.....	New Orleans, La.	1	.....
Fort Worth, Tex. ....	.....	1	Norfolk, Va. ....	.....	1
Newark, N. J.	2	.....			

MEASLES.**California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks reported that during the week ended May 5, 1917, 290 cases of measles were notified at Los Angeles, Cal., and during the month of April, 1917, 1,526 cases were reported at the same place.

Washington—Seattle.

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the period from April 22 to May 5, 1917, 230 cases of measles, with 2 deaths, were notified at Seattle, Wash., making a total of 8,210 cases, with 24 deaths, reported since February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 756.

PELLAGRA.**Massachusetts Report for April, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Essex County—		Suffolk County—	
Lawrence	1	Boston	1
Middlesex County—		Total	3
Tewksbury State Infirmary	1		

Virginia Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia:		Virginia—Continued.	
Alleghany County—		Lee County	1
Clifton Forge	1	Roanoke County—	
Augusta County	1	Roanoke	1
Bedford County—		Scott County	2
Bedford City	1	Southampton County	1
Chesterfield County	1	Stafford County	1
Greensville County	1	Total	12
Henry County—			
Martensville	1		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	1	2
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Norfolk, Va.....		1
Mobile, Ala.....	4	4	Richmond, Va.....		1
Nashville, Tenn.....	2		Wheeling, W. Va.....		3

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.....	2		Nashville, Tenn.....	1	2
Auburn, N. Y.....	2	2	Newark, N. J.....	46	12
Baltimore, Md.....	12	25	New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	8	3	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Braddock, Pa.....	3		Philadelphia, Pa.....	68	54
Canton, Ohio.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	37	36
Chicago, Ill.....	219	139	Pontiac, Mich.....	6	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	22	34	Racine, Wis.....	4	4
Covington, Ky.....	1	2	Reading, Pa.....	3	4
Detroit, Mich.....	15	43	Rochester, N. Y.....	22	4
Flint, Mich.....	5	1	San Diego, Cal.....	3	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	6	Sandusky, Ohio.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	5	4
Johnstown, Pa.....	4		San Jose, Cal.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	3	Schenectady, N. Y.....	6	3
Kansas City, Kans.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	4
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	26	Washington, Pa.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	9	7	Wichita, Kans.....	1	
Manchester, N. H.....	2	2	Williamsport, Pa.....	2	
McKeesport, Pa.....	1	1	York, Pa.....	1	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Essex County—		Worcester County—	
Lynn.....	2	Gardner (Town).....	1
Peabody (Town).....	1	Worcester.....	1
Hampton County—		Total.....	9
Blandford (Town).....	1	Wisconsin:	
Springfield.....	1	Calumet County.....	1
West Springfield (Town).....	1	Oneida County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Outagamie County.....	1
Maynard (Town).....	1	Total.....	3

Virginia Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia:		Virginia—Continued.	
Accomac County.....	1	Wythe County—	
Botetourt County.....	1	Wythville.....	1
Nottoway County.....	1	Total.....	7
Orange County.....	2		
Wise County.....	1		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Flint, Mich.....	1	.....	Quincy, Ill.....	2	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	.....	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J.....	1	1	Sacramento, Cal.....	.....	2

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**Oklahoma—Oklmulgee.**

Asst. Surg. Slaughter reported that during the period from April 29, to May 12, 1917, 9 cases of rabies in dogs and 2 cases in mules were reported in Ockmulgee, Okla.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

During the week ended April 28, 1917, one case of rabies in animals was reported in Buffalo, N. Y., three cases were reported in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and one case was reported in Saginaw, Mich.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.**Washington—Odessa.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Tuttle reported May 12, 1917, that two additional cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever had been notified at Odessa, Lincoln County, Wash., making a total of 3 cases reported at that place this season.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 756.

SMALLPOX.**Massachusetts—Worcester—Virulent Smallpox.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Kelley reported that during the month of April, 1917, 5 cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths, were notified at Worcester, Mass., and that during the first 15 days of May 10 additional cases of the disease were notified.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the week ended May 12, 1917, 6 new foci of smallpox infection were re-

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

ported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Crow Wing County, Ironton, 1; Kanabec County, Ann Lake Township, 1; Lincoln County, Hope Township, 6; Lyon County, Custer Township, 1; Steele County, Blooming Prairie, 1; Watonwan County, Butterfield Township, 1.

Oregon—Astoria.

Surg. Ebert reported that during the week ended April 28, 1917, two cases of smallpox were notified at Astoria, Oreg.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
District of Columbia.....	1				1	
Massachusetts: Worcester County— Worcester.....	5	2	2		2	1

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Virginia (Mar. 1-31):			Wisconsin (Apr. 1-30)—Con.		
Botetourt County.....	4		Dane County.....	15	
Franklin County.....	8		Dodge County.....	1	
Goochland County.....	1		Eau Claire County.....	1	
Halifax County.....	5		Fond du Lac County.....	6	
Houston.....	100		Forest County.....	1	
Henrico County—			Green County.....	2	
Richmond.....	1		La Crosse County.....	7	
Montgomery County—			Lincoln County.....	1	
Cambria.....	2		Marathon County.....	3	1
Nansemond County.....	1		Marquette County.....	2	
Washington County.....	11		Milwaukee County.....	8	
Wythe County.....	3		Monroe County.....	1	
Wytheville.....	9		Polk County.....	1	
Total.....	145		Price County.....	7	
Wisconsin (Apr. 1-30):			Richland County.....	2	
Adams County.....	1		Washington County.....	3	
Calumet County.....	17		Waupaca County.....	2	
Chippewa County.....	1		Wood County.....	1	
Columbia County.....	6		Total.....	89	1

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Austin, Tex.....	10	.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	1	.....	Kokomo, Ind.....	1	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	2	.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	7	1	Little Rock, Ark.....	9	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	.....	Madison, Wis.....	6	.....
Covington, Ky.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....
Danville, Ill.....	4	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	39	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	6	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	5	.....	New Orleans, La.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	3	1	New York, N. Y.....	2	.....
East Chicago, Ind.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	2	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	4	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	3	.....
Flint, Mich.....	4	.....	Pontiac, Mich.....	3	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	4	.....	Quincy, Ill.....	1	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	3	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	3	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	11	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	14	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	.....
Jackson, Mich.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	6	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	10	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	7	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	2	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	.....	Orange, N. J.....	.....	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 756.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	13	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Massachusetts:		Hampshire County—	
Berkshire County—		Northampton.....	1
Great Barrington (Town).....	1	Middlesex County—	
Bristol County—		Arlington (Town).....	2
Fall River.....	7	Cambridge.....	2
New Bedford.....	1	Framingham (Town).....	1
Essex County—		Lowell.....	3
Amesbury (Town).....	3	Malden.....	1
Gloucester.....	3	Medford.....	2
Haverhill.....	1	Newton.....	3
Lawrence.....	1	Somerville.....	3
Lynn.....	3	Waltham.....	2
Newburyport.....	6	Watertown (Town).....	3
Peabody (Town).....	1	Norfolk County—	
Hampden County—		Brookline (Town).....	2
Chicopee.....	1	Quincy.....	2
Holyoke.....	2	Plymouth County—	
Ludlow (Town).....	1	Brockton.....	1
Springfield.....	2	Plymouth (Town).....	3
Westfield (Town).....	1		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**State Reports for April, 1917—Continued.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts—Continued.		Wisconsin—Continued.	
Suffolk County—		Eau Claire County.....	21
Boston.....	19	Fond du Lac County.....	11
Chelsea.....	1	Kenosha County.....	3
Worcester County—		Kewaunee County.....	1
Athol (Town).....	4	La Crosse County.....	1
Fitchburg.....	1	Manitowoc County.....	2
Gardner (Town).....	19	Milwaukee County.....	12
Milford (Town).....	1	Outagamie County.....	1
Worcester.....	2	Polk County.....	1
Total.....	112	Rock County.....	1
Wisconsin:		Rusk County.....	1
Bayfield County.....	2	Sheboygan County.....	3
Brown County.....	2	Walworth County.....	1
Door County.....	19	Waupaca County.....	1
		Total.....	83

Virginia Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia:		Virginia—Continued.	
Albemarle County—		Henrico County—	
Charlottesville.....	2	Richmond.....	2
Alexandria County—		Isle of Wight County.....	2
Alexandria.....	1	King and Queen County.....	1
Alleghany County—		Lancaster County.....	1
Clifton Forge.....	4	Lee County.....	2
Iron Gate.....	2	Louisa County.....	1
Amelia County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	3
Bedford County.....	3	Nansemond County.....	1
Botetourt County.....	1	Patrick County.....	1
Buchanan County.....	1	Rockingham County—	
Campbell County.....	1	Harrisonburg.....	2
Lynchburg.....	1	Russell County.....	3
Charlotte County.....	2	Scott County.....	1
Chesterfield County—		Spottsylvania County.....	1
Winterpock.....	1	Tazewell County.....	3
Craig County.....	1	Washington County.....	3
Dickenson County.....	1	Wise County.....	4
Greensville County—		Wythe County.....	3
Emporia.....	1	York County.....	2
Halifax County.....	3	Total.....	66
South Boston.....	2		
Hanover County.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....	3	.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1
Baltimore, Md.....	8	3	Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	2	.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	.....	1	Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	8	.....	Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....
Brookline, Mass.....	1	.....	Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	3	East Chicago, Ind.....	4	.....
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	9	.....	Erie, Pa.....	1	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	.....	Fall River, Mass.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Flint, Mich.....	1	.....
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	.....	Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Hartford, Conn.	1	.....	Providence, R. I.	2	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	.....	1	Saginaw, Mich.	3	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.	21	.....
Kenosha, Wis.	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah	3	1
Lancaster, Pa.	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	1	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	1	South Bend, Ind.	11	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	.....	Springfield, Ill.	.....	1
Nashville, Tenn.	3	1	Springfield, Mass.	2	.....
New Castle, Pa.	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio	2	.....
New Haven, Conn.	2	.....	Trenton, N. J.	1	.....
New Orleans, La.	5	1	Waltham, Mass.	1	.....
New York, N. Y.	12	2	Washington, D. C.	6	2
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	.....	Washington, Pa.	2	.....
Norfolk, Va.	2	1	Williamsport, Pa.	.....	1
Omaha, Nebr.	3	.....	Wilmington, Del.	1	1
Orange, N. J.	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.	2	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	7	1	York, Pa.	1	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	.....	Zanesville, Ohio	25	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	.....			

TYPHUS FEVER.

City Report for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

During the week ended April 28, 1917, one case of typhus fever was reported in El Paso, Tex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for March and April, 1917.

During the month of March, 1917, 97 cases of diphtheria, 4,947 cases of measles, and 63 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Virginia. During the month of April 38 cases of diphtheria, 811 cases of measles, and 57 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the district of Columbia, 738 cases of diphtheria, 3,173 cases of measles, and 649 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Massachusetts, and 181 cases of diphtheria, 684 cases of measles, and 881 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Wisconsin.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	589,621	238	9	2	255	3	16	1	39	26
Boston, Mass.	756,476	258	89	1	215	1	40	1	61	23
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	771	196	20	941	15	412	27	146	73
Cleveland, Ohio	674,073	233	20	2	130	.....	7	.....	30	24
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	254	111	11	84	2	170	3	36	23
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	152	3	1	354	1	10	.....	56	34

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants—Con.										
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,582	282	27	1,208	16	225	3	307	193
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	602	70	13	144	4	34	1	102	63
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	210	18	1	153	1	13			24
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	253	60	2	542	4	64	1	56	29
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	188	5		37		21	1	33	18
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	122	9		71	3	13	1	29	17
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	89	20		32	1	28		16	14
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	129	14	2	37		101	2	24	6
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454		20		44		18			
Newark, N. J.	408,894	120	16		98	1	12		47	12
New Orleans, La.	371,747	127	7		11		4		31	19
San Francisco, Cal.	463,516	131	21	5	127		11		51	15
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	56	1		125	2	5		20	7
Washington, D. C.	363,980	121	7		204	1	9		19	17
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio	214,878	69	4		29	1	10		7	4
Denver, Colo.	260,800		5		142	1	10			8
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708		10		618		33		5	
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	127	14		112	1	60	2		9
Portland, Oreg.	295,463	46	1		27	1	15	1	3	2
Providence, R. I.	254,960	92	10	1	16	1	5		106	13
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	79	5	2	89	1	54	2	15	5
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Albany, N. Y.	104,199		1		27		1		9	
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	66		1	137	5				7
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	50	3		22		4		3	6
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981		13		76		5		9	3
Camden, N. J.	106,233		5		1		2		3	
Dayton, Ohio	127,224	43	8		69		14		1	2
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	55	1		84	1	5		11	5
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	25	1		5		1		1	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	48	2		254	4	8		8	2
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	49	7		21		6		5	2
Lawrence, Mass.	100,560	24	4		1				3	3
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	42	4		4		3		4	9
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	30	1		2		9		6	2
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	37			20	1	1		5	3
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	49	2	1	5				9	5
New Haven, Conn.	149,685		1		85		2		8	2
Oakland, Cal.	198,604		1		25		9		3	5
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	79	3		107	1	18	1		4
Reading, Pa.	109,381	46	4				5		3	3
Richmond, Va.	156,687	60	1		93	1			14	5
Salt Lake City, Utah	117,399	37			7		10			1
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	32	6	2	82		5			1
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	47	6		51		36		3	9
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770				3					
Toledo, Ohio	191,554	68	6	1	58		62			9
Trenton, N. J.	111,593	29	5		8				10	3
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	48	4	2	1		8		3	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Allentown, Pa.	63,505	16			1		1		1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,660				50		4		7	
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	11	1		35		3			
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	20	9	1	24		9		5	3
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	19	1		1		1		2	1
Canton, Ohio	60,852	7			5		8			1
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	22					1			1
Covington, Ky.	57,144	17			2		2		6	2
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	17	1		17		3		5	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,690	26	5		44		6		5	3
El Paso, Tex.	63,705	70	1	1	41	2	5	1		10
Erie, Pa.	75,195		1		47		4		9	28

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	32	1		55		3		4	1
Flint, Mich.	54,772	15			21		17	1	3	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76,183	29	1		4		1		2	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	20	1		12		2		5	1
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	14	4		5		10	1	6	4
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	24				42		11	5	
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437				18		13		3	21
Lancaster, Pa.	50,853		3		10				1	
Little Rock, Ark.	57,343	27			10					
Malden, Mass.	51,155	6	10		36		2		2	1
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	29	1		5		3		2	2
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	17			40	1				1
New Britain, Conn.	53,794		2		2		2		11	4
Norfolk, Va.	89,612		1		24					2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,943	20	1		7					3
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	14	1		9				7	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	59,411	18	5				1			1
Portland, Me.	63,867		1		6		5			
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	15	1		27		4		2	1
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	29			11		3			3
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	25	1		8		4		2	1
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	22			54				3	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	25	4		85		2		1	1
Sioux City, Iowa.	57,078	1					6			
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	19	3		16		11	1	3	2
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	14	4		22		10			
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	23	2		5		1			1
Troy, N. Y.	77,916		2		38		7		6	6
Wichita, Kans.	70,722		1		65		3		1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,776	14	4	1	14		2		6	1
Wilmington, Del.	94,265	30	1		1				3	
York, Pa.	51,656						1		1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	4			9		5			
Auburn, N. Y.	37,385	12	2		1		1			
Austin, Tex.	34,814	16	1		1			1		1
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	5			13					
Butler, Pa.	27,632	8					1	1		
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192		4						2	
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	12	1						1	2
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	10	1		13				1	1
Danville, Ill.	32,261	7			21				1	2
Davenport, Iowa.	48,811				3		2			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,873		1		4				1	1
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743				16		3			1
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	8	1		18		3		1	2
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	5			15		4			
Everett, Mass.	39,233	10	4	1	4				1	
Everett, Wash.	35,486	7			9	1	1			1
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	9	4	1	6				1	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	8	1							1
Haverhill, Mass.	48,477	13	3		6		6		5	1
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	15	2		24	1	11		3	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,886	20	3	1	21	1	5	1	1	
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	9			65				1	2
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	9			1					1
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676				3					
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	6	3				3			1
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	22	2		20		2			3
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	14					2			
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	14	5		36	2	13			
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	12			2		2			
Lorain, Ohio.	36,964		2		2		5			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	9			1		1		4	2
Madison, Wis.	30,699	4	1		3		6			1
McKeesport, Pa.	47,521	12	1		3		1		1	1
Medford, Mass.	26,234	7	5		33		1			
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	4			5		2			1

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	15			33		1			3
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	10	1				1		1	
New Castle, Pa.	41,133		1		3					
Newport, Ky.	31,927	17							3	
Newport, R. I.	30,108	7	4				1			1
Newton, Mass.	43,715	16			18		3			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	18			26				1	1
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	14								
Ogden, Utah	31,404	5	1		4		5		1	1
Orange, N. J.	33,080	13	3		1				3	2
Pasadena, Cal.	45,450				13		3		2	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185				2		3		1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	23	1		24		5		1	
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	12			7		4			3
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	12			13		4			3
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	9	3				2			2
Racine, Wis.	46,496	12			1		1			
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	15	1		29	1	2		2	2
San Jose, Cal.	38,902				32		2			
Steubenville, Ohio.	27,445	13	1						1	
Superior, Wis.	46,226	6	2							
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	19	2	1	2				2	1
Topeka, Kans.	48,726	9	2		27		3		2	1
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	7			1		1		2	
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	12			13		3		3	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	20	1		7				1	2
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809	4	5	1	51	2	3			
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	13	1	1	17				3	3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	12		1	4	1	3		6	5
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	13								1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	12	1		31		7		2	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,532				1					
Braddock, Pa.	21,685								4	
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	9			1					3
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	7			4				1	1
Coffeyville, Kans.	17,548				2				3	1
Concord, N. H.	22,669	9	1		28		1			
Galesburg, Ill.	24,276	4	2		26		1			
Harrison, N. J.	16,950		1		1		1		1	
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	6			4		3		1	1
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	6			4					1
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	2			14				1	
Melrose, Mass.	17,445		1	1	4		1			
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	8	1		2		1		1	1
Muscatine, Iowa	17,500				1					
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126	4							6	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	9			11					
New London, Conn.	20,985	12	1		3				1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	8			17		1			
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	15			34				2	7
Plainfield, N. J.	23,805	9	1		5		1		1	
Pontiac, Mich.	17,524	10			15		30		2	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666				2		5			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	3							2	
Rutland, Vt.	14,531	7	1							
Sandusky, Ohio	20,193	12			4		7			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,521	4			1					
Steelton, Pa.	15,548	6			16		3		2	
Washington, Pa.	21,618				12				1	
Wilkesburg, Pa.	23,228	8			1		3			
Woburn, Mass.	15,960	6								

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

SPECIAL STATE REPORTS.

California Report for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported concerning preventable diseases in that State during the week ended April 28, 1917, as follows: Measles continued to be widely prevalent, although the numbers of cases have decreased in San Francisco and in many other places where the disease has been prevalent. Increases were reported at Fresno, San Diego, San Jose, Red Bluff, and in San Benito County. At Los Angeles and Berkeley the numbers of cases reported continued about the same as last week. Mumps cases reported have fallen off in Alameda, San Francisco, and Berkeley, while there was an increase in Los Angeles. Scarlet fever cases declined generally during the week. The most marked decreases occurred in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oakland. Whooping cough was less in San Francisco and in Merced County, but increased in Alameda, Los Angeles, and San Jose. Of typhoid fever only 8 cases were notified in the State, 2 each at Bakersfield and Los Angeles and 1 each at San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, and Grass Valley. Six cases of smallpox were notified, 2 in San Joaquin County and 1 each at Oakland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and in Alameda County.

Preventable diseases reported in California during the week ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Disease	Cases reported.	Disease.	Cases reported.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Pneumonia.....	45
Chicken pox.....	169	Scarlet fever.....	81
Diphtheria.....	34	Smallpox.....	6
Erysipelas.....	16	Syphilis.....	28
Gonorrhea.....	26	Tuberculosis.....	158
Malaria.....	10	Typhoid fever.....	8
Measles.....	1,054	Whooping cough.....	78
Mumps.....	218		

Massachusetts Report for Week Ended Apr. 28, 1917.

Disease.	Cases reported.	Disease.	Cases reported.
Anthrax.....	1	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).....	5
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	6	Scarlet fever.....	172
Chicken pox.....	145	Septic sore throat.....	11
Dog bite.....	1	Smallpox.....	2
Diphtheria.....	194	Trachoma.....	1
German measles.....	282	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	162
Measles.....	803	Tuberculosis (other forms).....	17
Mumps.....	266	Typhoid fever.....	154
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	49	Whooping cough.....	57
Pellagra.....	1		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended March 31, 1917, 2,182 rats were examined at Hongkong. No plague infection was found. The last plague-infected rat at Hongkong was found during the week ended March 24, 1917.

EGYPT.

Pneumonic Plague—Keneh Province.

Of the 39 cases of plague notified in Egypt during the period from March 28 to April 5, 1917, 17 cases occurring in the Province of Keneh were pneumonic in type.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the period from January 28 to April 7, 1917, 1,637 rats were examined at Liverpool. A plague-infected rat was reported found March 28, 1917.¹

URUGUAY.

Plague—Montevideo—1901-1915.

Plague was present in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 1901 to 1909, inclusive, with 76 reported cases, of which the greatest number, viz, 23, were notified during the year 1908. In 1910 no case was reported. In 1911, 4 cases of plague were reported, of which two, occurring in the month of August in persons employed in the same establishment, were of the pneumonic form. From 1912 to 1915, inclusive, 24 cases were notified, making a total of 96 cases occurring during the period 1901 to 1915. The infection occurred at all seasons and in all months of the year, but was greatest in the summer and autumn months, corresponding with the period of greatest activity in the business of handling grain. The persons attacked were nearly all millers, bakers, and employees at the customs warehouses, fruit depots, stables, distilleries, and persons who had occasion to frequent such localities in the course of their occupation.

¹ Public Health Reports, Apr. 6, 1917, p. 524.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During the Week Ended May 18, 1917.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hunan Province—				
Changteh.....				Epidemic in August, 1916.
Germany:				
Marienwerder.....	Jan. 21-27.....	3		Prisoners of war.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Mar. 4-10.....		12	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Mar. 12-18.....	4	2	
Java:				
West Java.....				Jan. 26-Mar. 8, 1917: Cases, 5;
Batavia.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 8.....	4	1	deaths, 1.
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces.....				Mar. 11-24, 1917: Cases, 302;
Albay.....	Mar. 11-24.....	24	15	deaths, 234.
Antique.....	Mar. 18-24.....	9	7	
Bohol.....	Mar. 11-24.....	47	20	
Capiz.....	Mar. 11-24.....	48	34	
Cebu.....	Mar. 11-24.....	22	12	
Iloilo.....	Mar. 11-24.....	40	21	
Leyte.....	Mar. 11-24.....	54	44	
Negros Occidental.....	Mar. 18-24.....	15	8	
Romblon.....	Mar. 11-17.....	7	4	
Samar.....	Mar. 11-17.....	59	40	
Sorsogon.....	Mar. 11-24.....	40	19	
Tayabas.....	Mar. 18-24.....	17	10	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 1-31.....	8		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 28.....	1		Jan. 1-Apr. 5, 1917: Cases, 92;
Port Said.....	Apr. 3.....	1	1	deaths, 32.
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Apr. 1-3.....	8	4	
Fayoum.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....	3	1	
Girgeh.....	Apr. 3-5.....	9	3	
Keneh.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	17	12	Pneumonic.
India:				Mar. 4-10, 1917: Cases, 16,769;
Bombay.....	Mar. 11-17.....	59	53	deaths, 13,472.
Calcutta.....	Mar. 4-10.....		2	
Karachi.....	Mar. 4-17.....	74	46	
Madras.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1	1	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	323	234	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Mar. 5-18.....	12	7	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Tamsui.....	Mar. 14-Apr. 4.....	2	2	
Java:				
East Java.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1917: Cases, 51;
Residency—				deaths, 49.
Djoejakarta.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25.....	2	2	
Kediri.....	do.....	3	3	
Madioen.....	do.....	20	20	
Samarang.....	do.....	4	4	
Surabaya.....	do.....	17	15	
Surakarta.....	do.....	5	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

China:				
Chungking.....	Mar. 18-24.....			Present.
Dairen.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 7.....	5	2	
Foochow.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 24.....			Do.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.**YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.**

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

Reports Received During the Week Ended May 18, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 25-31.....	6	6	Present.
Mukden.....	Apr. 1-7.....			
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 1....	6	3	Lübeck, Hamburg, and the district of Luneburg. 12 cities and 16 districts and States. 8 cities and 22 districts and States.
Germany.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13....	150		
Do.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17....	369		
Do.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10....	375		
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 11-17.....	19	11	
Karachi.....	Mar. 4-11.....	3	2	
Madras.....	Mar. 11-17.....	34	15	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Mar. 5-18.....	84	17	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1....	14	3	
Osaka.....	do.....	79	17	
Taiwan Island—				
Tamsui.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4....	1		
Java:				
East Java.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 11....	32		Jan. 19-Mar. 22, 1917: Cases, 169; deaths, 30.
Mid-Java.....	Jan. 6-Mar. 10....	133	12	
West Java.....				
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Mar. 1-14.....	21	1	
Vladivostok.....	Feb. 15-21.....	1	1	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Mar. 1-31.....		6	
Valencia.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 7....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Mar. 18-24.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Feb. 18-24.....		3	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:					July 23-Oct. 21, 1916: Cases, 1,685. July 23-Oct. 22, 1916: Cases, 32. Nov. 20-Dec. 17, 1916: Cases, 36. Dec. 23, 1916-Feb. 11, 1917: Cases, 130.
Austria.....					
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....					
Hungary.....					
China:					
Tsingtao.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 7....	1			
Egypt:					Jan. 7-Mar. 10, 1917: Cases, 41.
Alexandria.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 1....	238	63		
Germany:					
Allenstein.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17....	5			
Berlin.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10....	1			
Brunswick.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17....	1			
Erfurt.....	do.....	1			
Greifswald.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10....	1			
Königsberg.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17....	1			
Marlenwerder.....					
Posen.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10....	19			
Potsdam.....					
Merseburg.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17....	4			
Potsdam.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2			
Ruhleben.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10....	6			
Great Britain:					Jan. 19-Mar. 22, 1917: Cases, 68; deaths, 5.
Belfast.....	Apr. 1-14.....	12	2		
Java:					
East Java.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 5.....	14	2		
Mid-Java.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10....	49	3		
West Java.....					
Batavia.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 22....	59	3		
Russia:					
Archangel.....	Mar. 1-14.....	15	1		
Turkey in Asia:					
Trebizond.....	Feb. 18-24.....		1		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Macao.....				Outbreak with 72 cases reported
Chosen (Korea).....	Aug.-Dec. 20.....	1,993		Mar. 1, 1917.
India:				
Bassain.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....		44	
Bombay.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 23.....	13	12	
Do.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10.....	7	6	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 30.....		161	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 3.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....		116	
Henzada.....	Feb. 18-24.....		1	
Madras.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16.....	5		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10.....	6	4	Dec. 17-23, 1916: One case.
Moulmein.....	do.....		7	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30.....	5	6	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	9	8	
Indo-China.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 4,540; deaths, 2,899.
Do.....				July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 2,984; deaths, 2,398.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	1,381	2,309	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	700	544	
Cambodia.....	May 1-June 30.....	47	13	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	164	116	
Cochin-China.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	269	111	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	123	111	
Kwang-Tcheou-Wan.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	271	264	
Laos.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	102	57	
Do.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	652	620	
Tonkin.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	2,780	1,388	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	999	725	
Saigon.....	Dec. 25-31.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	3	3	
Japan:				
Fukuoka.....	Jan. 19.....	33		
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....	9	4	
Do.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1	1	
Osaka.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 25.....	23	57	Aug. 13-Dec. 25, 1916: Cases, 971; deaths, 754.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 25.....	19	10	Jan. 6-16, 1917: Cases, 9. Aug. 14, 1916-Jan. 25, 1917: Cases, 990; deaths, 641.
Taiwan Island—				
Keelung.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 23.....	5	7	
Do.....	Feb. 18-24.....		1	
Taihoku.....	do.....	14	5	
Tokyo.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 4.....	4		
Yokohama.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 3.....	5	3	
Districts.....	do.....	1	1	
Java:				
East Java.....	Oct. 14-17.....	5	3	
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 7.....	23	9	Nov. 17-Dec. 14, 1916: Cases, 135; deaths, 65.
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Mar. 21-Sept. 9.....	74	37	
Kazvin.....	July 18-Sept. 19.....	107	65	
Mazanderan Province—				
Amol.....	Nov. 16.....			Epidemic.
Ferikenar.....	Nov. 30.....	8	8	
Recht.....	Mar. 21-Oct. 14.....	165	60	
Teheran.....	Aug. 3-Oct. 18.....	428	409	At two localities in vicinity: Cases, 64; deaths, 38.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 30.....	201	70	Not previously reported: Cases, 55; deaths, 2.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 24.....	14	7	Oct. 29-Dec. 9, 1916: Cases, 4,191; deaths, 2,030. Dec. 17-30, 1916: Cases, 282; deaths, 188. Dec. 31, 1916-Mar. 10, 1917: Cases, 1,676; deaths, 1,238.
Provinces.....				
Albay.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	246	147	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	20	10	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	63	48	
Antique.....	Nov. 18-25.....	8	7	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	129	91	
Bataan.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	93	77	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	2	2	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	2	3	
Batangas.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 18.....	1	1	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Bohol.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	46	18	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 10.....	16	8	
Bulacan.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	98	67	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	10	6	
Camarines.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	61	37	
Capiz.....	do.....	45	34	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	27	23	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	189	145	
Cavite.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	156	113	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	24	13	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10.....	45	33	
Cebu.....	Dec. 24-30.....	12	6	
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10.....	117	63	
Iloilo.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	237	148	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	37	31	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	71	57	
Laguna.....	Nov. 2-25.....	12	10	
Leyte.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	127	98	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	90	62	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	522	425	
Masbate.....	Dec. 17-23.....	8	2	
Mindanao.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 3.....	25	18	
Mindoro.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3.....	8	7	
Misamis.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	126	79	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	17	12	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 24.....	49	36	
Negros Occidental.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	910	553	
Do.....	Dec. 24-30.....	11	5	
Do.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 10.....	51	46	
Pampanga.....	Dec. 3-9.....	4	3	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	6	5	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	1	1	
Rizal.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	27	14	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	4	.....	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	2	.....	
Romblon.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 3.....	31	22	
Samar.....	Nov. 5-18.....	13	10	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	219	172	
Sorsogon.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2.....	131	71	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	2	
Do.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 3.....	107	69	
Tayabas.....	Nov. 5-18.....	1	1	
Zambales.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2.....	7	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 22-28.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10.....	5	5	
Turkey in Asia.....				
Aleppo.....	Dec. 9-15.....	.....	1	July-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 9,565; deaths, 4,909. Mar. 4-15, 1917: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.
Do.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 5.....	2	2	
Bagdad.....	Nov. 6-30.....	19	8	
Beirut.....	Dec. 7-12.....	2	1	
Panderma.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 13.....	3	1	
Rodosto.....	Jan. 18.....	1	1	
Tarsus.....	Nov. 7.....	1	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 17.....	8	1	
Do.....	Mar. 4-10.....	3	3	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16.....	15	9	Jan. 1-Nov. 11, 1916: Cases, 14; deaths, 7. Nov. 5-11: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 31.....	6	6	
Joazeiro.....	.....	.....	.....	June 1-Nov. 6, 1916: Cases, 67; deaths, 51.
Pernambuco, State.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 26.....	.....	.....	Present in interior cities.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 23-Dec. 30.....	50	30	July 23-29, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 8.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10.....	48	46	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 12.....	2	.....	
Tacna.....	do.....	1	.....	
Tocopilla.....	Sept. 12.....	1	1	
China:				
Amoy, vicinity.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Do.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 24.....	.....	.....	Present and in vicinity.
Chaochowfu.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Present, 26 miles from Swatow.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3.....	24	12	Present in vicinity.
Kansu Province— Taochow.....	Oct. 1-24.....	.....	29	Pneumonic. Reported present in other localities in Province.
Nanking.....	Mar. 4-21.....	.....	.....	Present.
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 353; deaths, 119.
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	347	116	Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 196; deaths 43.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	104	43	
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	1	
Naranjal.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Nobol.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Santa Rosa.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	1	
Taura.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 25.....	4	3	Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1916: Cases, 1,702; deaths, 828. Jan. 1-Mar. 27, 1917: Cases, 54; deaths, 32.
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 22.....	2	1	One case on s. s. Protos, arrived Nov. 16, 1916, from Sidi Barani and Sollum.
Port Said.....	Dec. 11.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 18-Mar. 25.....	10	5	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Mar. 8, 9.....	8	8	
Beni-Souef.....	Feb. 1.....	1	.....	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 20.....	11	5	
Girgeh.....	Mar. 27.....	6	7	
Keneh.....	Mar. 20-27.....	10	7	
Minieh.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 22.....	3	3	
Gold Coast:				
Akra.....	Apr. 4.....	.....	.....	Present.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 23.....	2	.....	In military hospital.
Hawaii:				
Pauilo.....	Mar. 7.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	.....	7	Oct. 15-Dec. 23, 1916: Cases, 89-512; deaths, 67,068. Dec. 31, 1916-Mar. 3, 1917: Cases, 180-199; deaths, 144,472.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	.....	74	
Bombay.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	73	59	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 13; deaths, 7. Received out of date. Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	354	225	
Benares:				
Karachi.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 3.....	.....	8	
Do.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 30.....	4	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	38	23	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 30.....	7	5	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Case, 1; death, 1.
Do.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 24.....	7	5	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	5,854	3,902	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 534; deaths, 353. Sept. 17-23, 1916: Cases, 429; deaths, 280.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	6,465	4,540	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	.....	3	
Do.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	.....	16	
Moulmein.....	Dec. 3-9.....	.....	11	
Do.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	.....	3	
Myingyan.....	do.....	.....	177	
Prome.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	.....	101	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	.....	39	Oct. 1-7, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 9.
Rangoon.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	43	225	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	243	12	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	.....	37	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	142	83	Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 325; deaths, 148. July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 230; deaths, 142.
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	75	49	
Cambodia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	43	41	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	57	54	
Cochin-China.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	135	63	
Do.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	58	22	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Indo-China—Continued.					
Provinces—Continued.					
Kwang-Tcheou-Wan	July 1-Nov. 30	29	8		
Tonkin	Oct. 1-31	2			
Saigon	Nov. 6-Dec. 17	9	3		
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	19	14		
Japan:					
Nagoya	Dec. 10-16	2			
Taiwan Island—					
Shirin	Feb. 18-24	1	1	Three miles from Taihoku.	
Tamsui	Feb. 15-21	3	3		
Yokkaichi	Nov. 12-Dec. 16	32	12		
Java:					
East Java.					
Djocjakarta Residency	Nov. 4-Dec. 31	2	2	Aug. 26-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 133; deaths, 116. Jan. 15-Feb. 11, 1917: Cases, 25; deaths, 24.	
Do	Jan. 15-28	5	5		
Kediri Residency	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	20	18		
Madioen Residency	do	8	8		
Paseroean Residency	do	3	3		
Samarang Residency	Dec. 2-31	6	6		
Do	Jan. 29-Feb. 11	5	5		
Surabaya Residency	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	49	49		
Do	Jan. 15-Feb. 11	13	12		
Surakarta Residency	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	28	28		
Do	Jan. 29-Feb. 11	2	1		
Mid-Java—					
Samarang	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	1	1		
Mauritius	Dec. 9-Feb. 3	20	11	District of Port Louis. Jan. 1-Feb. 15, 1917: 101 cases. Jan. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 300; deaths, 191. July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 150; deaths, 77.	
Peru.					
Department—					
Ancachs	Jan. 1-June 30	57	21		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	5	1		
Casma	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	3			
Arequipa	Jan. 1-June 30	23	18		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	1	1		
Cajamarca	do	2			
Lambayeque	Jan. 1-June 30	84	32		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	6	2		
Chiclayo	Jan. 1-15	2			
Libertad	Jan. 1-June 30	54	36		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	75	40		
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	60		Occurring in Guadalupe, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, San Pedro, Trujillo (city and country), and Viru.	
Lima	Jan. 1-June 30	45	19		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	40	18		
Callao Province	Jan. 1-June 30	36	20		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	4	2		
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	3		In Callao City. City and country.	
Lima	do	22			
Piura	Jan. 1-June 30	561	45		
Do	July 1-Dec. 31	17	13		
Cafacaos	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	11			
Siam:					
Bangkok	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	12	10		
Do	Jan. 14-Mar. 10	12	10		
Straits Settlements:					
Penang	Jan. 28-Feb. 21	3	2		
Singapore	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	7	7		
Do	Dec. 31-Mar. 10	9	9		
Union of South Africa:					
Cape of Good Hope State—					
Uitenhage district	Oct. 31-Nov. 12	2	2	Total, Oct. 23-Nov. 12, 1916; Cases, 24; deaths, 13.	
Orange Free State—				On 4 farms.	
Winburg district	Feb. 5-18	14	7		
Transvaal—					
Potchefstroom district	Dec. 21-Jan. 21	12	12	On 2 adjoining farms.	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Coonamble.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Queensland—				
Thursday Island, quarantine station.	Feb. 8.....	1		On steamship St. Albans from Kobe via Hongkong. Vessel proceeded in quarantine to Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, arriving Feb. 16. Released Feb. 23.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria:				
Prague.....	Jan. 21-27.....	1		
Vienna.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 9....	8	1	
Do.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 24....	4		
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 23....	73	2	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 24....	81	11	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 23....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 17....	9		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30....	50	12	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 31....	139	37	
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Lethbridge.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 7....	2	2	
Victoria.....	Feb. 11-17.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 7....	6		
Ontario—				
Kingston.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1		
Sarnia.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 10....	3		
Toronto.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 31....	6		
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3....	1		On American vessel.
Ceylon:				
Colombia.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 9....			Present. Dec. 10-16, 1916: Cases, 3.
Do.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 24....			Present and in vicinity.
Antung.....	Jan. 8-14.....	2	1	
Canton.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20....		14	
Changsha.....	Mar. 11-17.....	3		
Chungking.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30....			Present.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17....			Do.
Dairen.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30....	63	8	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17....	48	17	In vicinity, Jan. 14-20, 1917, 1 case.
Foochow.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 16....			Present.
Harbin.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 17....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11....	2		
Hongkong.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30....	349	243	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 24....	499	417	Present in vicinity.
Kwangtung Province—				
Chaoyang district.	Jan. 21-27.....			Present. Vicinity of Swatow.
Manchuria Station.	Jan. 8-Feb. 25....	4		On Chinese Railway.
Mukden.....	Dec. 9-30.....			Present.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 18....			Do.
Nanking.....	Nov. 12-25.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 24....	2	8	Deaths among native population.
Tientsin.....	Dec. 17-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3....	2		
Tsingtao.....	Dec. 1-9.....	3		
Do.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 29....	76	4	
Colombia:				
Espinal.....	Feb. 17.....			Present. Suburb of Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Casa Blanca.....	Jan. 12.....	1		Vicinity of Habana. Caselanded Jan. 1, 1917, from s. s. Alfonso XII, from Santander, Spain.
Encrucijada.....	Jan. 10.....	1		In Santa Clara Province. Case landed from s. s. Montevideo, from Barcelona, via Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico; arrived at Habana Jan. 6, 1917.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
Guanabacoa.....	Jan. 9.....	1	.....	Vicinity of Habana. Case landed from s. s. Montevideo.
Habana.....	Jan. 10-20.....	2	.....	At Mariel quarantine station. From s. s. Montevideo.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	10	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 25-31.....	.....	3	
Do.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	17	7	
Cairo.....	June 11-July 1.....	50	20	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	60	20	
Port Said.....	June 11-17.....	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 9.....	2	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	16	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	.....	2	
Paris.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 14-20.....	.....	1	
Germany:				
Barnitz.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1	.....	
Bevensen.....	do.....	1	.....	
Bomlitz.....	do.....	2	.....	
Bremen.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	3	.....	
Celle.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1	.....	
Danenberg.....	do.....	1	.....	
Dendorf.....	do.....	1	.....	
Egestorf.....	do.....	1	.....	
Geesthacht.....	do.....	2	.....	
Gosewerder.....	do.....	2	.....	
Hamburg district.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 20.....	71	.....	
Harburg.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1	.....	
Husum.....	do.....	1	.....	
Lübeck.....	do.....	8	.....	
Reinfeld.....	do.....	1	.....	
Soltau.....	do.....	1	.....	
Undelos.....	do.....	1	.....	
Winsen.....	do.....	1	.....	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	3	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....	.....	6	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 9.....	1	.....	From s. s. Tenyo Maru from oriental ports.
Do.....	Jan. 24.....	1	.....	From s. s. Ecuador from Hong-kong.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 10-30.....	5	1	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 3; deaths, 3. Received out of date.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	95	33	Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 2.....	.....	2	
Do.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 3.....	.....	2	
Karachi.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13.....	2	.....	
Madras.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	35	19	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	259	42	
Moulmein.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 14.....	.....	4	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	17	1	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	44	2	
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 331; deaths, 28. July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 503; deaths, 194.
Anam.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	45	8	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	114	43	
Cambodia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	30	11	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	24	10	
Cochin-China.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	44	5	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	336	99	
Laos.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	39	16	
Tonkin.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	215	4	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	69	25	
Saigon.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	28	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	162	40	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 18.....	16	3	Roumanian refugees.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Ehime.....	Jan.-Feb.....			Present.
Hyogo.....	do.....			Do.
Kagawa.....	do.....			Do.
Kobe.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 10.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	85	18	
Kochi.....	Jan.-Feb.....			Do.
Osaka.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 25.....	314	64	
Java:				
East Java.....				Sept. 16-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 92;
Surabaya.....	Nov. 4-10.....	1		deaths, 2. Jan. 27-Feb. 11,
				1917: Cases, 11; deaths, 1.
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 16-Dec. 29, 1916: Cases, 227;
Samarang.....	Nov. 4-10.....	3		deaths, 24. Jan. 28-Feb. 10,
				1917: Cases, 19; deaths, 2.
West Java.....				Sept. 29-Dec. 28, 1916: Cases, 408;
Batavia.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 28.....	54	9	deaths, 63. Feb. 9-22, 1917:
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	25	2	Cases, 19; deaths, 3.
Mexico:				
Coatepec.....	Apr. 18.....			Epidemic; 6 miles from Jalapa.
Durango.....	Feb. 17.....			Present; also in vicinity.
Jalapa.....	Apr. 18.....			Prevalent.
Mexico City.....	Dec. 10-30.....	20		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	72		
Monterey.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 22.....		4	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 10-30.....	1		
Progreso.....	Apr. 7.....	1	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 7.....	8		
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	Feb. 4-10.....	4		
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17.....	15		July 30-Dec. 30, 1916: Cases, 10.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	6		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29.....	6	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13.....	44	8	
Moscow.....	Oct. 16-Dec. 31.....	139	49	Nov. 13-25, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths,
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 11.....	173	47	8.
Petrograd.....	Oct. 8-Dec. 30.....	180	65	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	206	73	
Poland.....				Oct. 1-Dec. 2, 1916: Cases, 38.
Warsaw.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 2.....	25		Mar. 4-20, 1916: Cases, 65; deaths,
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	39	4	7.
Riga.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	4		
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 4.....	8	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 4-10.....	1	1	
Spain:				
Bilbao.....	Jan. 1-31.....		2	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		3	
Madrid.....	do.....		144	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Deaths, 405.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		35	
Malaga.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....		15	
Seville.....	Nov. 1-30.....		22	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		16	
Valencia.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 23.....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 10.....	7		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	16	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	32	4	
Singapore.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 30.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10.....	3	1	
Sweden:				
Gothenburg.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....		1	
Stockholm.....	Mar. 18-24.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 5-11.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	28		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 15.....	51	27	
Do.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 30.....	71	45	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebisond.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 30....	1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10....	5	14	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 30....	45	.....	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27....	6	.....	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 21.....	.....	21	
On vessel:				
S. S. Nippon Maru.....	Jan. 22.....	2	.....	Landed at Yokohama quaran-
Do.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3.....	9	3	tine. En route to Honolulu. Vessel from oriental ports.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Prague.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 10....	5	.....	
Vienna.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30....	21	2	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 24....	38	1	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 24....	94	7	
Belgium:				
Ghent.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	.....	1	
Liège.....	do.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3....	.....	1	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	Apr. 9-15.....	.....	1	
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 10....	6	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 15-21.....	2	.....	
Hankow.....	Nov. 12-18.....	1	.....	
Tientsin.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	1	.....	
Tsingtao.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 29....	7	.....	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-13.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31....	28	12	Nov. 19-Dec. 23, 1916: 5 cases.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 18....	564	122	
Cairo.....	June 11-July 1....	275	142	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 28....	285	149	
Port Said.....	June 11-17.....	20	9	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 14....	10	8	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 23....	.....	7	
Bremen.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30....	1	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27....	1	3	
Frankfort-on-Main.....	Nov. 12-18.....	.....	1	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 23....	5	5	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 20....	5	2	
Marlenwerder district.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1	.....	Prison camp.
Neidenburg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 18....	7	.....	
Nürnberg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11....	3	.....	
Stettin.....	Jan. 21-27.....	.....	1	
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Mar. 11-31.....	20	1	
Cork.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3.....	1	.....	
Glasgow.....	Dec. 3-30.....	4	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 7-13.....	.....	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25....	.....	36	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 10....	.....	28	
Italy:				
Barj, Province—				
Corato.....	Mar. 5-11.....	5	.....	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to May 11, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java.....				Sept. 16-Dec. 16, 1916: Cases, 10. Feb. 4-10, 1917: Cases, 6; deaths, 1.
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 16-Dec. 29, 1916: Cases, 87; deaths, 7. Jan. 25-Feb. 10, 1917: Cases, 9; death, 1.
Samarang.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 1.....	10		Sept. 29-Dec. 28, 1916: Cases, 185; deaths, 13. Dec. 29, 1916-Feb. 22, 1917: Cases, 59; deaths, 2.
West Java.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 28.....	139	12	
Batavia.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	48	1	
Do.....				
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 22.....			Epidemic.
Ciudad Juarez.....				July, 1916-Feb. 5, 1917: Cases, 100 (estimated).
Durango.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
Do.....	Jan-Feb.....			Present. Estimated deaths daily, about 25. Present throughout year 1916.
Mexico City.....	Dec. 3-30.....	835		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 3.....	1,028		
Monterey.....	Apr. 2-8.....		1	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 10-16.....	4		July 1-Dec. 16, 1916: Cases, 28.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3.....	2		
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30.....	8		
Do.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1		
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29.....	29	9	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10.....	32	15	
Moscow.....	Oct. 16-Dec. 31.....	127	17	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 11.....	141	19	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 8-Dec. 30.....	155	44	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	120	38	
Poland:				
Lodz.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 2.....	201	20	Oct. 1-Dec. 2, 1916: Cases, 1,538; deaths, 119. In invaded regions.
Warsaw.....	do.....	611	36	Mar. 4-May 20, 1916: Cases, 830; deaths, 80.
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	497	27	
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 4.....	2		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		3	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Deaths, 35.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		3	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3.....	1		
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	3		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Feb. 18-24.....	1		
Zurich.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 17.....	4		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Dec. 16-22.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Haifa.....	Oct. 16-22.....	1		Feb. 7, 1917: 54 cases reported in Army of the Orient.
Trebizond.....	Dec. 17-30.....	3	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3.....		5	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Apr. 15-21.....		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Espirito, Santo, State.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 26.....	18	4	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Chobo.....	do.....	1		
Duran.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	46	24	
Do.....	Jan. 1-30.....	17	7	
Milagro.....	Sept. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Gold coast.....				In 1915: Cases, 2; deaths, 2. European and native.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.