

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 32

JUNE 8, 1917

No. 23

OCCUPATION AND MORTALITY.

THEIR RELATION, AS INDICATED BY THE MORTALITY RETURNS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR 1914.

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That occupation has a most important bearing upon illness and mortality is admitted. That it is desirable to measure the effect of occupation upon health and upon the duration of life is likewise admitted. In New York, the occupation of the deceased and the industry in which the deceased was employed during life are now definitely stated in the certificates of death, so that the mortality records of every occupation are complete and correct. There remains, however, one source of error which it is not always possible to make corrections for, and that is where persons engaged in a hazardous occupation become ill as a result of such occupation, leave it and seek employment in one less hazardous, and death, when it ensues, is tabulated according to the last occupation, though it should have been charged against the previous or more hazardous one. The greater difficulty, however, lies in the absence of accurate knowledge of the number of persons engaged in each occupation, as, well as the lack of knowledge of the sex, age, and nationality of the persons in each occupation. Without such knowledge it is manifestly impossible to compute mortality rates or to make accurate comparisons of the mortality of the different occupations. However, it is possible to glean much valuable information of the hazards of occupations by tabulating the deaths of persons engaged in each, so as to show the number and percentages of deaths at each age group caused by the more important diseases and by accidents. By means of such tabulation our attention is directed to those occupations having a high mortality from all causes or from some particular cause, and from this we may argue that certain occupations are hazardous to the health and life of those engaged in them.

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In reviewing the mortality of the several occupations under observation in the following tables, we must not lose sight of the other factors beyond the hazardous nature of the occupation. We refer especially to the home environment of the worker. Many occupations are inherently hazardous; others are not of necessity hazardous but are made so by the manner in which they are conducted and by the low wages paid the workers. We believe that wages have a most important bearing upon the morbidity and mortality of any occupation, because, where real wages are high, the standard of living is correspondingly high, housing is better, food is more plentiful and more nourishing; and, in short, conditions are more favorable to physical and mental well-being, which results in greater resistance to disease, more recuperative power, and a healthier enjoyment of life, all of which stimulates the worker to preserve his health and makes him more alert to guard against accidents; whereas when wages are low, home conditions are of necessity unfavorable, and if, in addition, shop conditions are also bad, as they frequently are, the hazards of any occupation are increased manifold. There still remains another important factor that must not be overlooked, to wit, the mental condition of the employee. If he lives and works in squalor and semidarkness, he gradually loses his self-respect, grows careless in his habits, becomes discouraged, and, in short, lacks incentive to conserve his health, and, therefore, because of his mental attitude, becomes a hazard in any occupation.

Bearing in mind our lack of knowledge of the population and of the sex and age constitution of each occupation as well as the absence of data of wages and home conditions, we will examine the tabulation, using the table of mortality for all occupied persons over 15 years as a basis for comparison.

Perhaps it may be well before proceeding further briefly to outline the manner in which the tables were constructed. The deaths are those that were reported during 1914. Only those occupations were chosen that represented definite groups and among which a sufficiently large number of deaths occurred to permit conclusions being based upon the figures derived from them. This last condition excluded several occupations that it would have been both interesting and instructive to study, and in our next study of the relation of occupation to mortality we shall combine figures for several years in order not only to increase the number of deaths so as to permit of all the principal occupations of the city being studied but also to prevent fluctuations due to temporary climatic conditions, epidemics, etc.

The first column in the table contains the number of deaths distributed according to the causes stated in the margin. The second

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column of the first group represents the percentage of deaths resulting from each cause of death. All the causes, therefore, represent 100 per cent, and the total of the individual causes is 100 per cent. The aggregate deaths in the total column will be affected by the age distribution of the persons engaged in each occupation. In order to correct this source of statistical error so far as possible with the data at hand we have distributed the deaths according to age groups and the remaining six columns give the deaths in each age group and also the percentage due to each of the stated causes. The total number of deaths from all causes in each age group represents 100 per cent and the deaths from particular causes are stated as a percentage of the total number of deaths in each age group.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The relative mortality from tuberculosis is lower among blacksmiths considered as a group, and also in each age group, than the average relative mortality from the same cause of all occupied persons over 15 years.

Cigar makers and tobacco workers experience a mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis that is 25 per cent above the average. It is interesting to note that in this group the mortality from tuberculosis is above the average in the groups from 15 to 24, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 and over, and that it is lower in the group between 25 and 45. It is possible that this difference in mortality at the different age groups has some special significance, but the figures are not sufficiently large to permit of any definite conclusion, and it is most probable that it is but a fluctuation due to paucity of data.

Clerks, bookkeepers, office assistants, etc., have a mortality from tuberculosis of almost twice that of all occupied persons over 15 years. Examined by age groups, it is found that the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is higher than the average at every age group and therefore this can not be attributed to the preponderance in numbers of persons engaged in these occupations at the earlier ages when the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis are greatest. It is probable that persons who are not robust seek employment as clerks in preference to the more arduous occupations, thus creating an occupation group that is predisposed to disease, but the fact remains that the occupation of clerk, office assistant, and the like is hazardous and that the hazard is pulmonary tuberculosis. The reason for this is not hard to find. Continual confinement in poorly ventilated offices and shops, necessitating the breathing of vitiated air, together with a more or less sedentary life, lowers the physical resistance of these persons and creates a fertile soil for tuberculous infection. There is also a social factor here; that is, the wages of clerks, office

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assistants, and others of this group are comparatively small and in order to hold their positions they must maintain a good personal appearance; therefore there is a disproportionate outlay for clothing, with the consequent cutting down of the amount of income devoted to food, housing, and other necessities.

The relative mortality from tuberculosis among compositors and printers is still higher than among clerks. In fact, their mortality is more than twice that of all occupied persons of 15 years and over and is higher in every age group. In this occupation, also, pulmonary tuberculosis is unquestionably a hazard.

Garment workers' mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis compares very favorably with that of all occupied persons, 17 per cent of all deaths among this group being the result of this disease. The shop conditions and the wages, the social and economic conditions, of these workers are no more favorable than those of clerks; on the contrary, they are probably less so. Nevertheless, their mortality is but slightly more than the average and practically half of that of the last group mentioned. It would seem that this low mortality may be due to a racial immunity to this disease of the people engaged in this occupation, most of whom are Jews.

The mortality of laborers¹ from pulmonary tuberculosis ranks next to bookkeepers in point of highness. It will be noticed that between the ages of 15 and 24 years the mortality of this group is below the average; at 25 the percentage of deaths caused by pulmonary tuberculosis rises above the average; between 45 and 64 the percentage is double the average; and after 65 it is more than three times the average. The causes of this high mortality are many. Perhaps the most important is that in this group are to be found all the misfits who have failed to make good in the other occupations because of drunkenness, carelessness, or ill health, and this also probably explains why the rate is below the average in the first age group of laborers and becomes gradually higher in the later groups.

The mortality of machinists from tuberculosis is higher than the average, but, unlike laborers, the increase grows smaller until it not only disappears but is actually converted into a decrease in the group over 65.

Painters, paperhangers, varnishers, etc., have a relative mortality from tuberculosis that is higher than the average. In the first age group, however, it is lower than the average, but thereafter it rises decidedly above the average.

The mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis among railway track and yard workers is so little above the average as not to require detailed notice.

¹ This title is faulty in that it includes unskilled laborers in many industries.

Saloon keepers and bartenders have a mortality from tuberculosis that is not greatly in excess of the average.

Among teamsters and drivers the mortality of tuberculosis is so much above the average that it immediately arrests our attention. There are several factors that operate to bring about this high mortality. The first is that persons engaged in this occupation are exposed to inclement weather. Second, the incidence of alcoholism is high in this occupation, as is proved by the fact that almost 3 per cent of the total number of deaths were reported as due to this cause; in addition to this the mortality of the diseases in which alcoholism is a prominent etiological factor is high in the later age groups, and it is interesting to note that when the tabulations were being made it was found that alcoholism was the complicating cause in many of the deaths that were assigned to pulmonary tuberculosis. The reason for the high incidence of alcoholism and those diseases that result therefrom in this occupation are two—first, the opportunities for drinking, and second, the prevalent false idea that the ingestion of alcohol is beneficial to persons who have been exposed to the cold. As a matter of fact we know that the ingestion of alcohol lowers instead of raises the body temperature and that the evanescent sensation of warmth that follows the taking of strong alcoholic beverages is due to the dilatation of the superficial blood vessels. If drivers, teamsters, and others engaged in similar occupations could be made to understand this effect of alcohol and taught to substitute hot coffee or soup for their whisky when they felt chilled, the mortality of this group would be very materially reduced, not only from alcoholism and the diseases directly dependent upon it, but also from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and accidents. It will be noticed that the mortality from accidents among this group is high, and, while the nature of their employment predisposes to accidents, there is no question that the incidence of accidents is increased by the use of alcohol. Where a man's brain is dull with this drug he is not capable of driving in the crowded streets in New York. We believe that evidence is conclusive that alcohol is the most important cause of mortality in this group. The department of health should take active measures to bring these facts before the persons engaged in this occupation—first, through their labor associations; secondly, through the employers of teamsters and drivers; thirdly, through direct appeals to the men themselves by means of handbills which might be easily distributed at railroad terminals and ferries. In fact, ferryboats plying the waters around the city would seem to be a particularly advantageous place to reach the persons in this occupation, since they use the ferries frequently and are compelled while crossing to spend their time in the cabin; and it might be possible through the cooperation of the

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ferry companies to post attractive posters in the cabins, calling attention to the fact that alcohol does not protect against cold, but, on the contrary, reduces one's resistance to cold and predisposes to disease, but that hot food raises the body temperature and therefore really protects against cold, and, unlike alcohol, is beneficial and not harmful.

Cancer.

The most striking feature of the mortality of cancer is that it is low in those occupations requiring active physical labor and high in the sedentary occupations. In other words, in such occupations as those of laborers, teamsters, railway track and yard workers, the mortality of this disease is low, whereas in the sedentary occupations, with the exception of clerks, the mortality of this disease is high. Studying the mortality of this disease, we must not base any conclusions upon the figures for the groups as a whole for the reason that cancer is a disease of the later ages and therefore the proportion of young persons in an occupation will materially affect the percentage of deaths from this disease among the group as a whole. It is also interesting to note that in those occupations where the mortality of tuberculosis is high the mortality of cancer is low. The lowest mortality from cancer is observed among teamsters and drivers, among whom the mortality of tuberculosis is highest.

Diabetes.

In only two of the occupations under consideration does diabetes appear as the cause of death, and in both of these occupations the deaths were too few to justify any conclusions being based upon them.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism is an untrustworthy cause of death upon which to base any conclusions, for the reason that it is seldom returned as a cause of death by a physician in private practice. In fact, it is returned as a cause of death only from the public hospitals. However, because of its bearing upon other occupational hazards it will be interesting to study its incidence in different occupations. Among laborers it caused 3.16 per cent of all the deaths, the highest percentage observed in any occupation except that of saloon keeper and bartender, and bears out what has been said of the occupation of laborer in the discussion of pulmonary tuberculosis—to wit, that in this occupation are found most of the derelicts from other occupations.

Among saloon keepers, bartenders, and others engaged in liquor traffic, alcoholism caused 6.31 per cent of all deaths, and, in addition, the mortality from cirrhosis of the liver and Bright's disease

were decidedly above the average, causing 4.54 and 9.60 per cent, respectively, of all the deaths. Of particular interest in this connection is the fact that 4.04 per cent of all the deaths of saloon keepers and bartenders resulted from suicide. Only among cigar makers and tobacco workers was a higher mortality from suicide observed. Alienists tell us suicide is a manifestation of mental derangement, and since alcohol is an important factor in causing mental disease there would seem to be a direct relation between the use of alcohol and the frequency of suicide among saloon keepers and bartenders. On the other hand, a knowledge of the nationalities of the persons in this group might throw a different light upon the subject, for we know that the mortality rate of suicide varies differently among the nationalities. It is our opinion that a large percentage of those engaged in the selling of liquor are Germans, and the statistics of the city show that the mortality of Germans from suicide is higher than that of any other nationality. The influence of alcohol upon other diseases has been spoken of in the discussion of the mortality of teamsters from tuberculosis, as it would seem to be the duty of the department to exert itself to control the use of alcohol in those occupations in which our statistics demonstrate that it is an important factor in causing illness and death.

Cerebral Hemorrhage or Apoplexy.

Cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy is not numerically an important cause of death in the following tables, for the reason that, since it is but a terminal incident in diseases of the heart, kidneys, and circulatory system, deaths from this cause are assigned to the primary disease. It has been included in our tables as a separate heading, in order that our results may be comparable with those of other localities where cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy is more frequently returned as a cause of death.

Organic Heart Disease.

Of all occupied persons 15 years and over organic heart disease caused 17.9 per cent of deaths, and, as might be expected, since this is a disease of later life, the mortality increases steadily as we pass from the lower to the higher age periods. Since nephritis or Bright's disease is frequently associated with organic heart disease, it might be well to consider these two causes together. Bright's disease alone caused 9.4 per cent of all deaths among all occupied persons over 15 years of age and, as in organic heart disease, the mortality from this cause increased with the ages of the persons under observation. Together these diseases caused 27.3 per cent of all deaths and together with cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy almost 30 per cent.

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Among blacksmiths organic heart disease caused 15.8 per cent of the total mortality, slightly below the average for all occupied persons. Bright's disease, on the other hand, caused 11.5 per cent of the total mortality, which is slightly higher than the average. Apoplexy, heart disease, and Bright's disease, combined, caused 30.1 per cent of the total mortality among persons engaged in this occupation.

Among the cigar workers heart disease caused almost 19 per cent of the total mortality. Bright's disease caused almost 11 per cent, both above the average for all occupied persons. In the earlier age groups these causes of death are not of numerical importance, but in the later groups they were the cause of a large percentage of the mortality.

The mortality from these diseases among clerks, bookkeepers, and office assistants, considered as a whole, is low and may be accounted for both by the favorable ages of the persons engaged in these occupations and the sheltered lives which they live. In the first age group organic heart disease caused almost 11 per cent of the deaths. This heavy mortality at the earlier ages is due, we believe, to the fact that young persons afflicted with heart disease naturally seek employment in an occupation where the duties are not arduous. The mortality of Bright's disease among the persons engaged in these occupations is low during the earlier ages. It is also interesting to note that the mortality from combined heart disease and nephritis among clerks, bookkeepers, and office assistants is comparatively low, even in the last two age groups.

Compositors, printers, etc., enjoy a comparatively low death rate from organic heart disease and nephritis. They caused 13.6 and 8.4 per cent, respectively, of their total mortality. In this occupation there were no deaths from these diseases in the first age group, and the mortality from these diseases throughout all the age groups is comparatively low.

The mortality of garment workers from organic heart disease is decidedly above the average, causing almost 21 per cent of the total deaths, nor is the mortality of Bright's disease compensatingly low.

The mortality of heart disease and nephritis among laborers is lower than average, whether we consider the total mortality or the mortality of the several age groups. Apparently, these diseases are not the hazards of the laborer.

Among machinists organic heart disease caused practically 14 per cent of the total number of deaths and Bright's disease not quite 8 per cent. In the earlier ages their mortality was below the average, but in the last age group the mortality of organic heart disease rose to almost 33 per cent. If we consider the mortality of cerebral hemorrhage, organic heart disease, and nephritis together, we find that in the

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last age group they caused 47 per cent of the mortality, where, among all occupied persons, these diseases caused 45 per cent.

Among painters, paper hangers, and varnishers, the mortality of these diseases was not excessive; in fact, their mortality was below the average in every age group.

Among railway track and yard workers the mortality of these diseases was not unduly excessive. The mortality of organic heart disease corresponded closely with the average, and the mortality of Bright's disease was practically 2 per cent below the average.

Among saloon keepers the mortality of heart disease was exceptionally low, being but 10 per cent of the total. The mortality of Bright's disease was practically no higher than that of all occupied persons over 15 years of age.

Among teamsters and drivers the mortality of these diseases is also low. Together they cause about 18 per cent of the total mortality of this group.

Lobar Pneumonia.

Lobar pneumonia caused 7.3 per cent of the total deaths among occupied persons over 15 years of age. While the mortality from this disease was rather evenly distributed throughout all ages, the highest mortality was in the group 45 to 54 years, and the second highest between 25 and 34 years.

Among blacksmiths pneumonia caused 10 per cent of the total number of deaths; between 35 and 44 years, in the same group, it caused 23.5 per cent; between 15 and 24, 50 per cent; and between 55 and 64 years, 6.8 per cent. These fluctuations in mortality seem to be due to paucity of data rather than to any condition peculiar to the occupation.

Among cigar makers and tobacco workers pneumonia caused but 5.66 per cent of the total number of deaths. It was responsible for no deaths in the first two age groups. In the group between 35 and 44 years its mortality was highest, 11.4 per cent. Thereafter it caused a decreasing percentage of the deaths in each age group. It apparently is not a hazard of this occupation.

Among clerks, bookkeepers, and office assistants, lobar pneumonia caused 8.5 per cent of the total mortality, a trifle more than 1 per cent higher than the average for all occupied persons over 15 years of age. The mortality from this disease is uniformly high for this group throughout all the age periods. It will be recalled that the mortality of pulmonary tuberculosis was also high among this group, and the explanation was advanced in the discussion of the mortality of tuberculosis that continuous confinement in poorly ventilated, overheated, and crowded offices, stores, and shops was the important etiological factor.

Among compositors, printers, etc., the mortality of pneumonia is decidedly above the average for all occupied persons over 15 years of age. It caused 11 per cent of the total number of deaths and was particularly high in the age group between 35 and 44 years, and also in the age group between 15 and 24 years. It will be remembered that the mortality of pulmonary tuberculosis was also excessive among this group of persons. There seems to be no doubt that the conditions under which these men work predispose to the diseases of the respiratory system.

Garment workers have a mortality from lobar pneumonia of 7.62 per cent, which is but a trifle higher than the mortality of all occupied males over 15 years. The highest mortality among this group is noted between the ages of 25 and 34 years. In other groups it fluctuates between 4.17 and 9.26 per cent. The cause of these fluctuations is not clear, and it is possible that they are due solely to the paucity of data.

Among laborers¹ the mortality of pneumonia is fairly high, almost 10 per cent of the total mortality being caused by this disease. It remains uniformly high throughout all the age groups.

The mortality of pneumonia among machinists is but a little higher than the average for all occupied males. In the first age group, to wit, that between 15 and 24, the mortality from this disease is low, less than 3 per cent of the total number of deaths in this group being caused by pneumonia. After the twenty-fifth year the mortality rises and remains more or less uniform throughout the remainder of life.

The mortality of pneumonia among painters, paper hangers, and varnishers is almost identical with that of all occupied males over 15 years. In the first two age periods, however, it is lower than the average; in the third age group it rises to 8.72 per cent of the total mortality, and in the last age group, 65 and over, it falls to 5.10 per cent.

Railway track and yard workers have a comparatively high mortality from lobar pneumonia. Of the total number of deaths, 11.63 per cent have been caused by this disease. The highest mortality was in the group between 15 and 24 years, in which group it caused almost 27 per cent of the total mortality. It must be noted, however, that the total number of deaths in this group is small. The next highest mortality is noted in the group between 45 and 54 years of age, among whom it caused almost 15 per cent of all deaths. There seems to be a predisposition to this disease among these workers, due no doubt to their alternately working in overheated shops and in the open.

¹ This title is 'aulty in tha' it includes unskilled laborers in many industries.

Lobar pneumonia caused 9 per cent of all the deaths recorded among saloon keepers and bartenders. In the first group no deaths were caused by this disease, but in subsequent groups the mortality is uniformly high except in the group between 55 and 64. The high mortality in this group is due, perhaps, not so much to a greater incidence of the disease as to a higher case fatality for which the abuse of alcohol is responsible.

Among teamsters and drivers the mortality of lobar pneumonia is 1 per cent higher than the average.

Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Cirrhosis of the liver is not numerically an important cause of death. In fact, but 1.4 per cent of the total mortality was due to this cause. In conformity with our present knowledge of this disease we note that the heaviest mortality was experienced between the ages of 45 and 54 years. The highest mortality from this disease is found among saloon keepers and bartenders and the lowest among garment workers. Outside of those occupied in the handling or selling of alcoholic beverages the occupation seems to have no bearing upon the mortality of this disease.

Suicide.

One and one-half per cent of all the deaths of occupied males over 15 years of age were from suicide. The highest mortality from this cause was in the group from 15 to 24 and the lowest mortality in the group over 65. It is interesting to note that the mortality from this cause was highest among cigar makers, garment workers, and saloon keepers. This agrees with the findings of Dublin in his investigation of occupational mortality.

Lead Poisoning.

Lead poisoning caused but 0.02 per cent of the total number of deaths. Seven of the twelve deaths from this cause occurred among painters. No deaths from this cause were recorded among compositors and printers.

Accidents.

Accidents caused 5 per cent of the total number of deaths recorded among occupied persons over 15. The highest mortality from this cause is found among those in the earlier ages, the age group between 15 and 24 exhibiting the highest mortality, and the group of 65 and over the lowest mortality. In fact, the mortality from this cause

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diminishes steadily as age advances. In the following-named occupations the mortality from accidents was higher than the average: Blacksmiths, laborers, machinists, painters, paper hangers, railway track and yard workers, and teamsters. In other words, where the liability to accidents was greatest the mortality was highest. The highest mortality was experienced among railway track and yard workers and the next highest among laborers. In all of the above-mentioned occupations the mortality was highest in the earlier ages and diminished as age advanced.

Conclusions.

As we said in the opening of this paper, the present method of studying the relation of occupations to mortality is not entirely satisfactory and is used only because of the absence of data required for more satisfactory investigation. In the first place, age has a most important bearing upon many diseases. Therefore the number of persons at different ages in each occupation will affect the percentage of mortality caused by these diseases. Furthermore, in using percentages in dealing with mortality we must remember that if the number of deaths from any one cause increases materially, it will not only affect the percentage of deaths from that cause but will decrease the percentage of mortality from all other causes. However, despite these and other drawbacks, this method of studying relation of occupations to mortality has no little value, because by this method we can determine the occupation in which certain diseases cause an abnormally high mortality, and from this we can reason that conditions under which these occupations are carried on have a deleterious influence upon the life of the workers engaged in them.

Our present study would seem to point to the fact that mortality of the respiratory diseases is highest in those occupations which are carried on in crowded and poorly ventilated offices or shops, particularly the mortality of clerks, bookkeepers, office assistants, compositors, and printers.

The low mortality of garment workers from pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia has already been explained by a racial immunity to these diseases, and to this we may add the further information that, in New York, a great number of persons engaged in the manufacture of clothing pursue their occupations in their own homes.

There would seem to be ground for the belief that there is a relation between cancer and occupation, inasmuch as the mortality of this disease is uniformly lower in the strenuous occupations and higher in the sedentary ones. Indeed, this phenomenon appears so consistently throughout the table that it suggests further investigation along

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these lines. There seems to be an unduly high mortality from heart and Bright's disease among cigar makers and tobacco workers, and also among garment workers which can not be entirely explained by the advanced age of the workers in these occupations. Alcohol seems to be an important hazard among saloon keepers and bartenders and teamsters. Lobar pneumonia seems to be a hazard in two classes of occupations—first, those in which the workers are grouped together in shops and offices; secondly, in those occupations where the workers are alternately exposed to high and low temperatures. In every occupation a small percentage of the workers commit suicide. Only among cigar makers and saloon keepers does the percentage rise above 4. In every occupation the percentages of death due to this cause are highest among those in the earlier ages. Accidents form a very serious hazard in those occupations where the liability to accidental violence is greatest.

The administrative measures suggested by this study are, first, a crusade against pulmonary tuberculosis and the respiratory diseases among clerks, compositors, and similar groups, and a more extensive study of the causes of the high mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis among teamsters and drivers; secondly, a widespread effort to control the incidence of heart disease among garment workers and cigar makers; third, a campaign against the abuse of alcohol. Apparently, the occupational poisonings, such as chronic lead poisoning, arsenic poisoning, etc., form but a very small factor in causing mortality among the workers of New York. It is believed, however, that a number of deaths from occupational poisons are not correctly diagnosed, and our efforts therefore must be directed, first, to the calling attention of physicians of the city to the importance of the occupational poisons as causes of illness and death; and, second, toward the control of the more remote causes of death, which, while not entirely the result of occupation, are nevertheless allied to it by the conditions under which certain occupations are carried on.

It would seem that this preliminary study of the relation of occupation to mortality has demonstrated the usefulness of this method, and we shall therefore carry forward our investigation and in a subsequent report we shall include all the principal occupations in which the people of the city are engaged, and instead of limiting our study to the mortality of one calendar year we shall combine the statistics of death for a period of years in order that our tabulations may be less subject to frequent fluctuations, due solely to the small number of deaths under observation.

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Deaths by occupations and age groups, New York City, 1914.

TOTAL.

Cause of death.	Deaths by age groups.													
	Total deaths, over 15 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 34 years.		35 to 44 years.		45 to 54 years.		55 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	53,541	100.00	4,277	100.00	6,572	100.00	9,694	100.00	9,720	100.00	9,432	100.00	13,846	100.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	8,597	16.00	1,436	33.60	2,201	33.50	2,412	24.80	1,524	15.90	736	7.80	270	1.90
Cancer.....	4,429	8.30	69	1.60	191	2.90	590	5.90	1,146	11.80	1,221	13.00	1,225	8.80
Diabetes.....	957	1.70	33	0.70	39	0.60	71	0.70	196	2.00	309	3.20	309	2.20
Alcoholism.....	650	1.20	13	0.30	125	1.90	225	2.30	170	1.70	91	1.00	26	0.20
Apoplexy.....	1,058	2.00	5	0.10	16	0.20	75	0.80	174	1.80	281	2.90	507	3.60
Organic heart disease.....	9,616	17.90	361	8.40	578	8.70	996	10.30	1,709	17.00	2,092	22.20	3,890	28.00
Lobar pneumonia.....	3,914	7.30	291	6.80	538	8.20	718	7.30	819	8.40	661	7.00	899	6.40
Cirrhosis of liver.....	777	1.40	3	0.02	57	0.80	178	1.80	242	2.50	159	1.60	138	1.00
Bright's disease.....	5,056	9.40	96	2.20	245	3.70	650	6.70	1,019	10.50	1,192	12.60	1,854	13.40
Lead poisoning.....	12	0.02	3	0.07	5	0.08	3	0.03	3	0.03	1	0.01	.....	.....
Suicide.....	843	1.50	126	2.90	166	2.50	119	1.20	203	2.00	140	1.50	89	0.60
Accidents.....	2,689	5.00	429	10.30	542	8.20	523	5.40	475	4.80	348	3.60	372	2.70
All other causes.....	14,943	27.90	1,415	33.00	1,869	28.30	3,149	32.40	2,022	20.70	2,201	23.50	4,296	31.00

BLACKSMITHS.

Cause of death.	Deaths by age groups.													
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	189	100.00	2	100.00	17	100.00	30	100.00	33	100.00	29	100.00	28	100.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	21	15.10	.....	.....	4	23.50	10	33.30	5	15.10	1	3.40	1	3.50
Cancer.....	13	9.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6.60	4	12.10	2	6.80	5	17.80
Diabetes.....	2	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism.....	4	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy.....	22	15.80	.....	.....	2	11.80	1	3.30	.....	.....	2	6.80	1	3.50
Organic heart disease.....	14	10.00	.....	.....	4	23.50	3	9.80	4	12.10	5	13.80	9	32.10
Lobar pneumonia.....	3	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of liver.....	10	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16.60	4	12.10	2	6.80	.....
Bright's disease.....	3	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.30	4	12.10	1	3.40	.....
Suicide.....	11	7.90	.....	.....	3	17.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10.80	.....
Accident.....	26	18.70	.....	.....	4	23.50	.....	.....	4	12.10	4	13.90	9	32.10

CIGAR MAKERS AND TOBACCO WORKERS.

	265	100.00	10	100.00	19	100.00	35	100.00	52	100.00	85	100.00	64	100.00
All causes.....	54	20.38	4	40.00	4	21.00	11	31.40	16	31.10	15	17.60	4	6.20
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	20	8.30	1	5.20	1	2.80	1	2.80	1	7.70	10	10.60	7	10.60
Cancer.....	4	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.00	1	1.10	1	1.50
Apoplexy.....	55	18.87	.....	.....	1	5.20	3	8.50	9	17.30	15	17.60	22	34.30
Heart disease.....	15	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7.00	16	7.00	1	1.50
Lobar pneumonia.....	7	2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.70	1	1.00	1	4.00
Cirrhosis of liver.....	28	10.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5.70	16	18.90	7	10.90
Bright's disease.....	11	4.15	1	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3.80	3	3.50	2	3.00
Suicide.....	10	3.77	.....	.....	2	10.50	1	2.80	2	3.80	3	3.50	2	3.00
Accidental violence.....	10	3.77	.....	.....	11	58.00	10	28.50	7	13.40	16	18.80	15	23.40
All other causes.....	64	24.15	5	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, OFFICE ASSISTANTS, ETC.

	1,874	100.00	433	100.00	352	100.00	343	100.00	314	100.00	227	100.00	205	100.00
All causes.....	541	28.80	182	42.00	146	41.50	115	33.50	66	21.00	24	10.60	8	3.90
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	93	4.90	8	1.80	10	2.80	13	3.70	24	7.60	24	10.60	14	6.80
Cancer.....	25	1.30	1	.....	1	.....	5	1.40	3	.....	9	4.00	6	2.80
Apoplexy.....	262	14.00	47	10.80	31	8.80	40	11.60	48	15.30	47	20.70	49	23.70
Organic heart disease.....	160	8.50	35	8.10	27	7.00	28	8.20	32	10.20	14	6.10	24	11.70
Lobar pneumonia.....	25	1.30	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1.70	9	2.90	4	1.80	4	1.90
Cirrhosis of liver.....	161	8.60	12	2.70	14	3.90	32	9.30	38	12.10	40	17.00	25	12.20
Bright's disease.....	37	2.00	8	1.80	9	2.00	9	2.60	9	2.80	1	.....	1	.....
Suicide.....	85	4.50	39	9.00	18	5.10	8	2.30	7	2.20	6	2.60	7	3.40
Accidental violence.....	485	25.90	101	23.30	94	26.70	87	25.30	78	24.80	58	25.50	67	32.70
All other causes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ETC.

	309	100.00	30	100.00	42	100.00	70	100.00	76	100.00	52	100.00	39	100.00
All causes.....	104	33.60	16	53.00	28	66.00	25	35.70	21	27.60	10	19.20	4	10.30
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	15	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5.20	8	15.40	2	5.10
Cancer.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy.....	42	13.60	.....	.....	4	9.50	7	10.00	10	13.10	14	26.90	7	17.00
Organic heart disease.....	31	11.00	4	13.30	3	7.10	11	15.70	9	11.80	3	5.70	4	10.30
Lobar pneumonia.....	5	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of liver.....	26	8.10	.....	.....	2	2.30	2	2.80	7	9.20	5	9.60	7	17.90
Bright's disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic lead poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	1	.....	1	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accidental violence.....	14	4.50	4	13.30	1	2.30	1	1.40	6	7.80	.....	.....	2	5.10
All other causes.....	66	21.00	5	16.60	3	7.10	13	23.70	19	25.00	11	21.10	9	23.10

Deaths by occupations and age groups, New York City, 1914—Continued.

GARMENT WORKERS.

Cause of death.	Deaths by age groups.													
	Total deaths, over 15 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 34 years.		35 to 44 years.		45 to 54 years.		55 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	761	100.00	54	100.00	88	100.00	120	100.00	146	100.00	170	100.00	183	100.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	180	17.08	15	27.77	25	28.41	45	37.50	25	17.13	16	9.41	4	2.18
Cancer.....	69	9.07	6	11.12	2	2.27	11	9.17	13	8.90	21	12.35	16	8.74
Apoplexy.....	15	1.97	5	9.26	16	17.04	17	14.17	4	2.74	3	1.76	8	4.37
Organic heart disease.....	188	20.74	5	9.26	16	17.04	17	14.17	31	21.23	36	21.18	54	29.51
Lobar pneumonia.....	58	7.62	5	9.26	12	13.63	5	4.17	12	8.22	11	6.47	13	7.10
Cirrhosis of liver.....	4	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.83	.....	.....	1	.58	2	1.09
Bright's disease.....	63	8.28	1	1.85	2	2.27	7	5.83	17	11.64	17	10.00	19	10.39
Suicide.....	27	3.56	7	12.97	4	4.54	2	1.66	4	2.74	8	4.71	2	1.09
Accidental violence.....	28	3.68	1	1.85	3	3.41	2	1.66	5	3.42	8	4.71	9	4.82
All other causes.....	209	27.46	14	25.03	25	28.41	30	25.00	35	23.97	49	28.83	56	30.60

LABORERS.¹

Cause of death.	Deaths by age groups.													
	Total deaths, over 15 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 34 years.		35 to 44 years.		45 to 54 years.		55 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	4,805	100.00	328	100.00	771	100.00	1,082	100.00	1,112	100.00	844	100.00	663	100.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1,320	27.48	95	28.95	304	39.43	410	37.90	323	29.05	142	16.83	46	6.89
Cancer.....	240	4.99	8	2.44	9	1.17	25	2.31	67	6.02	84	9.95	47	7.04
Alcoholism.....	162	3.37	4	1.22	34	4.41	8	4.53	39	3.51	21	2.49	5	.75
Apoplexy.....	61	1.27	.....	.....	3	4.00	14	7.74	15	1.35	21	2.49	14	2.09
Organic heart disease.....	644	13.40	13	3.96	46	5.97	89	8.23	156	14.03	159	18.84	181	27.09
Lobar pneumonia.....	475	9.88	34	10.36	79	10.55	110	11.00	113	10.17	76	9.00	54	8.08
Cirrhosis of liver.....	76	1.58	.....	.....	12	1.55	8	1.48	26	2.61	11	1.30	8	1.20
Bright's disease.....	370	7.70	5	1.52	25	2.85	72	6.62	109	9.80	97	10.78	76	11.38
Suicide.....	64	1.32	1	.31	12	1.55	15	1.38	70	6.27	44	5.21	6	.88
Accidental violence.....	430	8.95	72	21.92	113	14.63	112	10.35	123	11.06	44	5.21	26	3.90
All other causes.....	971	20.21	95	28.95	136	17.64	167	15.44	178	16.01	188	22.27	209	31.28

¹ The title of "Laborer" is faulty inasmuch as it is too general, including unskilled workers in many industries.

MACHINISTS.

	312	100.00	37	100.00	48	100.00	64	100.00	65	100.00	43	100.00	65	100.00
All causes.....														
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	80	25.65	15	40.54	19	39.59	22	34.37	16	24.61	7	16.28	1	1.82
Cancer.....	14	4.49					1	1.56	3	4.61	5	11.63	5	9.09
Apoplexy.....	3	0.96											3	5.45
Organic heart disease.....	44	14.10	2	5.40	4	4.17	5	14.06	6	9.23	7	16.28	18	32.73
Lobar pneumonia.....	25	8.01	1	2.70	4	8.33	9	7.81	6	9.23	4	9.30	5	9.09
Cirrhosis of liver.....	6	1.92											1	1.82
Bright's disease.....	24	7.69			1	2.08	6	9.37	3	4.61	3	6.98	6	10.81
Suicide.....	8	2.56	1	2.70	1	2.88	3	4.69	8	12.31	2	4.65	1	1.82
Accidental violence.....	23	7.37	5	13.51	7	14.59	4	6.25	5	7.69	1	2.32	1	1.82
All other causes.....	85	27.25	13	35.13	14	29.17	14	21.87	16	24.61	13	30.23	15	27.28

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, VARNISHERS.

	610	100.00	22	100.00	71	100.00	149	100.00	139	100.00	131	100.00	98	100.00
All causes.....														
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	138	22.62	4	18.19	32	45.07	48	32.24	33	23.74	15	11.45	6	6.12
Cancer.....	40	6.56	2	9.09			9	6.04	9	6.47	9	6.87	11	11.22
Diabetes.....	2	.33									1	.76	1	1.02
Alcoholism.....	6	1.98			1	1.41	1	.67	2	1.44	1	.76		
Chronic lead poisoning.....	7	1.14			1	1.41	2	1.34	1	1.72	3	2.20		
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	16	2.62			2	2.82	3	2.91	1	3.60	4	3.03		
Organic heart disease.....	91	14.92	2	9.09	2	2.82	19	12.75	23	16.30	21	16.03	24	24.80
Lobar pneumonia.....	45	7.38	1	4.54	4	5.53	13	8.72	11	7.91	11	8.49	5	5.10
Cirrhosis of liver.....	7	1.15					1	.67	14	10.07	24	18.32	2	2.88
Bright's disease.....	65	10.65	1	4.54	2	2.82	7	4.70	14	10.07	24	18.32	17	17.95
Suicide.....	14	2.29	2	9.09	1	1.41	3	2.01	4	2.88	1	1.02	5	5.10
Accidental violence.....	47	7.70	4	27.28	12	16.90	12	8.65	9	6.47	3	3.82	5	5.10
All other causes.....	132	21.64	6	27.28	16	22.54	31	20.86	26	17.99	33	25.20	21	21.43

RAILWAY, TRACK, AND YARD WORKERS.

	801	100.00	15	100.00	52	100.00	65	100.00	82	100.00	48	100.00	39	100.00
All causes.....														
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	58	19.27	3	20.00	16	30.77	21	32.30	11	13.41	5	10.42	7	5.13
Cancer.....	17	5.65					3	4.61	6	7.31	1	2.08	2	17.95
Apoplexy.....	3	0.96											7	2.56
Organic heart disease.....	52	17.61			4	7.69	7	10.77	20	24.39	10	20.84	12	30.77
Lobar pneumonia.....	35	11.66	4	26.66	6	11.53	5	7.69	12	14.63	5	10.42	3	7.69
Cirrhosis of liver.....	5	1.66					2	3.08	1	1.22	1	2.08	3	2.56
Bright's disease.....	22	7.31					3	4.61	7	8.54	8	16.67	4	10.28
Suicide.....	7	2.31					1	1.54	1	1.22	1	1.02	1	2.56
Accidental violence.....	35	11.63	5	33.33	4	7.69	7	10.77	8	9.76	4	8.34	1	2.56
All other causes.....	67	22.26	3	20.00	11	21.15	16	24.61	16	19.51	13	27.09	8	20.52

Deaths by occupations and age groups, New York, City, 1914—Continued.
SALOON KEEPERS, BARTENDERS, ETC.

Cause of death.	Deaths by age groups.													
	Total deaths, over 15 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 34 years.		35 to 44 years.		45 to 54 years.		55 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	396	100.00	10	100.00	95	100.00	122	100.00	105	100.00	44	100.00	20	100.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	91	22.98	1	10.00	37	38.95	30	24.60	19	18.10	3	6.82	1	5.00
Cancer.....	13	3.28	1	10.00	1	1.05	1	0.82	7	6.67	4	9.09	1	5.00
Alcoholism.....	25	6.31	1	10.00	6	6.32	11	9.02	4	3.81	2	4.54	2	10.00
Apoplexy.....	4	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	40	10.10	.....	.....	5	5.26	12	9.84	12	11.43	7	15.91	4	20.00
Lobar pneumonia.....	36	9.09	.....	.....	11	11.58	14	11.45	8	7.63	1	2.27	2	10.00
Cirrhosis of liver.....	4	1.01	.....	.....	4	4.21	7	5.74	5	4.76	1	2.27	1	5.00
Bright's disease.....	38	9.60	.....	.....	2	2.10	15	12.30	12	11.43	7	15.91	2	10.00
Suicide.....	16	4.04	.....	.....	7	7.37	1	0.82	2	1.90	6	13.64	.....	.....
Accidental violence.....	12	3.03	.....	.....	3	3.16	4	3.28	4	3.81	.....	.....	1	5.00
All other causes.....	103	26.01	9	90.00	20	21.05	26	21.32	31	29.53	11	25.00	6	30.00

TEAMSTERS AND DRIVERS.

Cause of death.	Deaths by age groups.													
	Total deaths, over 15 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 34 years.		35 to 44 years.		45 to 54 years.		55 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All causes.....	1,172	100.00	123	100.00	323	100.00	343	100.00	216	100.00	99	100.00	68	100.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	418	35.67	48	34.95	146	45.20	151	44.02	62	28.71	12	12.12	4	5.88
Cancer.....	38	3.24	1	0.81	2	0.62	7	2.02	10	4.64	8	8.08	5	7.35
Apoplexy.....	16	1.36	.....	.....	1	0.30	9	2.62	4	1.85	.....	.....	2	2.94
Alcoholism.....	32	2.73	.....	.....	12	3.41	12	3.48	5	2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic heart disease.....	121	10.33	10	8.13	27	8.36	25	7.30	22	10.19	24	24.24	13	19.12
Lobar pneumonia.....	99	8.45	4	3.25	33	10.22	24	7.00	22	10.65	9	9.09	6	8.82
Cirrhosis of liver.....	20	1.71	.....	.....	5	1.55	6	1.75	3	1.38	2	2.02	1	1.47
Bright's disease.....	94	8.02	.....	.....	15	4.63	21	6.12	23	10.95	16	16.16	19	27.93
Suicide.....	25	2.13	.....	.....	5	1.55	8	2.33	6	2.78	2	2.02	4	5.88
Accidental violence.....	98	8.38	18	14.63	31	9.60	26	7.58	16	7.41	3	3.03	1	1.47
All other causes.....	211	18.00	39	31.71	47	14.55	54	15.77	52	24.51	23	23.23	17	25.00

DIPHTHERIA.

RECORDED PREVALENCE BY STATES, 1916.

The table which follows shows the recorded prevalence of diphtheria in the several States during the calendar year 1916. The data were furnished by the health departments of the several States.

Diphtheria Reported During the Calendar Year 1916.

State.	Cases reported.	Deaths registered.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated death rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	Estimated population July 1, 1916.
Alabama.....	752	188	0.322	0.081	25.00	2,332,608
Arizona.....	39		.153			255,544
California.....	3,091	290	1.052	.099	9.38	2,938,654
Colorado.....	372		.387			962,060
Connecticut.....	1,870	187	1.503	.150	10.00	1,244,479
District of Columbia.....	647	33	1.778	.091	5.10	363,980
Hawaii.....	154	35	.714	.162	22.73	215,741
Indiana.....	3,190	384	1.132	.136	12.04	2,816,817
Iowa.....	476	96	.214	.043	20.17	2,220,321
Kansas.....	1,647	195	.900	.107	11.84	1,829,545
Kentucky.....	3,852	384	1.619	.161	9.97	2,379,639
Louisiana.....	1,049	52	.573	.028	4.96	1,829,130
Maine.....	455		.589			772,489
Maryland.....	1,884	166	1.382	.122	8.81	1,362,807
Massachusetts.....	7,282	557	1.958	.150	7.65	3,719,156
Michigan.....	5,520	486	1.807	.159	8.81	3,054,854
Minnesota.....	2,345	170	1.029	.075	7.25	2,270,603
Mississippi.....	1,096	141	.562	.072	12.86	1,951,674
Montana.....	226	33	.492	.072	14.60	459,494
New Jersey.....	5,580	444	1.893	.151	7.96	2,948,017
New York.....	19,133	1,518	1.862	.148	7.93	10,273,375
Ohio.....	7,686		1.492			5,150,356
Oregon.....	190	14	.227	.017	7.37	835,471
Pennsylvania.....	14,191		1.665			8,522,017
Rhode Island.....	1,073	125	1.747	.203	11.65	614,315
South Carolina.....	1,164	79	.716	.049	6.79	1,625,475
Texas.....	1,379	306	.811	.069	22.19	4,429,566
Vermont.....	446	23	1.226	.063	5.16	363,699
Virginia.....	2,906	244	1.326	.111	8.40	2,192,019
Washington.....	389	35	.254	.023	9.00	1,534,221
West Virginia.....	1,178		.850			1,386,038
Wisconsin.....	1,981	213	.792	.085	10.75	2,500,350
Wyoming.....	30	5	.167	.028	16.67	179,559

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED FOR THE PROPAGATION AND SALE OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS.

The following table contains a list of the establishments holding licenses issued by the Treasury Department in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes."

The licenses granted to the following establishments for the products mentioned do not imply an indorsement of the claims made by the manufacturers for their respective preparations. The granting of a

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license means that inspections of the establishment concerned and laboratory examinations of samples of its products are made regularly to insure the observance of safe methods of manufacture, to ascertain freedom from contamination, and to determine the potency of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, and vaccine virus, the only products for which potency standards or tests have been established.

Establishments Licensed and Products for which Licenses have been Issued.

AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—License No. 1:

Antidysenteric serum; antigonococci serum; antimeningococci serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococci serum; antitubercle serum; cholera vaccine prophylactic; diphtheria antitoxin; diphtheria prophylactic; erysipelas and prodigious toxin; normal horse serum; pollen extract; tetanus antitoxin; thyroidectomized horse serum; tuberculin B. E., tuberculin B. F., tuberculin old, tuberculin T. R.; vaccine virus; bacterial vaccines made from acne bacillus, acne diplococcus, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus; and modified bacterial derivatives prepared from colon bacillus, diphtheria bacillus, gonococcus, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pneumococcus, pyocyanus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—License No. 2:

Anti-anthrax serum; antidysenteric serum; antimelitensis serum; antimeningococci serum; antipneumococci serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococci serum; diphtheria antitoxin; normal horse serum; pollen vaccine; tetanus antitoxin; tuberculin B. E., tuberculin B. F., tuberculin old, tuberculin proteose-free (Lyons), tuberculin T. R.; vaccine virus; bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, cholera vibrio, colon bacillus, diphtheria bacillus, dysentery bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, micrococcus neoformans, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, plague bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, pyocyanus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus; and sensitized bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, cholera vibrio, colon bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

The Snee Laboratories, Swiftwater, Pa.—License No. 6:

Antistreptococci serum; diphtheria antitoxin; normal horse serum; tetanus antitoxin; and vaccine virus.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal.—License No. 8:

Antimeningococci serum; antipneumococci serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococci serum; diphtheria antitoxin; normal horse serum; tetanus antitoxin; tuberculin B. E., tuberculin B. F., tuberculin old, tuberculin T. R.; vaccine virus; and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus; staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

Bureau of Laboratories, Health Department, New York City.—License No. 14:

Antigonococci serum; antimeningococci serum; antipneumococci serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococci serum; diphtheria antitoxin; diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture; normal horse serum; tetanus antitoxin; old tuberculin; vaccine virus; and bacterial vaccines prepared from gonococcus, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute, Washington, D. C.—License No. 16:

Diphtheria antitoxin; normal horse serum; tetanus antitoxin; vaccine virus; and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, micrococcus tetragenus, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, pyocyanus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

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Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.—License No. 17:

Antianthrax serum; antigonococccic serum; antimeningococccic serum; antipneumococccic serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococccic serum; diphtheria antitoxin; normal horse serum; pollen vaccine; tetanus antitoxin; vaccine virus; and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, cholera vibrio, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, plague bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, pyocyaneus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

Bacterio-Therapeutic Laboratory, Asheville, N. C.—License No. 23:

Watery extract of tubercle bacilli (von Ruck); modified tubercle bacillus derivative (von Ruck).

Dr. G. H. Sherman, 419 St. Anbin Street, Detroit, Mich.—License No. 30:

Bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, nonvirulent tubercle bacillus; and typhoid bacillus.

Hygienic Laboratory, California State Board of Health, Berkeley, Cal.—License No. 40:

Antirabic virus and sensitized sedimented typhoid vaccine.

The Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago, Ill.—License No. 43:

Bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

New York Pasteur Institute, Palisades Park, N. J.—License No. 46:

Antirabic virus.

Dr. W. T. McDougall, 640 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.—License No. 49:

Antirabic virus.

St. Louis Pasteur Institute, 928 Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.—License No. 50:

Antirabic virus.

The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.—License No. 51:

Bacterial vaccines prepared from colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus; micrococcus catarrhalis, micrococcus tetragenus, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B; pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

E. R. Squibb & Sons' Research and Biological Laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J.—License No. 52:

Antigonococccic serum; antimeningococccic serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococccic serum; diphtheria antitoxin; leucocyte extract; normal horse serum; tetanus antitoxin; vaccine virus; and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, cholera vibrio, colon bacillus, dysentery bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, ozæna bacillus, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, pyocyaneus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

Laboratory of Clinical Pathology, 1208 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.—License No. 53:

Antirabic virus.

Dr. James McI. Phillips, 2057 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.—License No. 54:

Antirabic virus.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—License No. 56:

Antimeningococci serum; antipneumococccic serum; antirabic virus; antistreptococccic serum; diphtheria antitoxin; normal horse serum; normal sheep serum; tetanus antitoxin; tuberculin B. E., tuberculin B. F., tuberculin old, tuberculin T. R., vaccine virus; and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, diphtheria bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, meningococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pyocyaneus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

Swan Myers Co., 219 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.—License No. 58:

Bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, Friedlander bacillus, gonococcus micrococcus catarrhalis, paratyphoid bacillus A, paratyphoid bacillus B, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

Greeley Laboratories (Inc.), 665 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.—License No. 60:

Bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, colon bacillus, gonococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, pertussis bacillus, pneumococcus, pseudodiphtheria bacillus, pyocyaneus bacillus, staphylococcus albus, staphylococcus aureus, staphylococcus citreus, streptococcus pyogenes, and typhoid bacillus.

Gilliland Laboratories, Ambler, Pa.—License No. 63:

Antirabic virus; diphtheria antitoxin; normal serum; tuberculin B. F., tuberculin old; and typhoid vaccine.

Antitoxin and Vaccine Laboratory, Massachusetts State Board of Health, Boston, Mass.—License No. 64:

Diphtheria antitoxin; vaccine virus; and typhoid vaccine.

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FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENTS.

- Institut Pasteur de Paris, Paris, France.—License No. 11. Selling agents for the United States: Pasteur Laboratories of America, 336 West Eleventh Street, New York City:
 Antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antiplague serum, antiplague vaccine, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, antivenomous serum, and diphtheria antitoxin.
- Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, England.—License No. 18:
 Anticolon bacillus serum, antidysenteric serum, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antistaphylococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, antityphoid serum, diphtheria antitoxin, normal horse serum, tuberculins, and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus cholera vibrio, colon bacillus, influenza bacillus, gonococcus, micrococcus catarrhalis, micrococcus melitensis, pneumococcus, septus bacillus, staphylococci, streptococci, and typhoid bacillus.
- Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute, Berne, Switzerland.—License No. 21:
 Antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antiplague serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, diphtheria antitoxin, tuberculins, and bacterial vaccines prepared from cholera vibrio, colon bacillus, plague bacillus, pneumococcus, staphylococci, streptococci, and typhoid bacillus.
- Institut Bactériologique de Lyon, Lyons, France.—License No. 22:
 Antidiphtheric serum and normal goat serum.
- Institut Pasteur de Lille, Lille, France.—License No. 27: Selling agents for the United States: Pasteur Laboratories of America, 336 West Eleventh Street, New York City:
 Antivenomous serum.
- Dr. Carl Spengler, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.—License No. 35:
 I. K. immune blood.
- Laboratorio di Terapia Sperimentale (Bruschettini), Genoa, Italy.—License No. 38:
 Tuberculosis serum vaccine and tuberculosis vaccine.
- Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London, England.—License No. 48:
 Pollicine, and bacterial vaccines prepared from acne bacillus, gonococcus, influenza bacillus, pneumococcus, staphylococci, and streptococci.

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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.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

California Report for the Week Ended June 2, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported concerning the status of preventable diseases in California for the week ended June 2, 1917, as follows: The epidemic of measles that has swept the State since March appears to have subsided. The decline has been sharp from the high rate reached in the middle of May. Mumps, scarlet fever, chicken pox, and whooping cough are greatly reduced. Diphtheria is prevalent in San Francisco. Of poliomyelitis, one case was notified at Santa Cruz and one in Tulare County. These are the first cases notified since the early part of April. Two cases of smallpox were notified, one in Vallejo and one in Alameda. Of typhoid fever eight cases occurred as follows: Two in Los Angeles, one each in the cities of Oakland, Delano, and Stockton, one each in the counties of Los Angeles, Yolo, and San Joaquin.

California Report for the Week Ended May 26, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported concerning the status of preventable diseases in California for the week ended May 26, 1917, as follows: The cases of preventable diseases reported show a decrease during the week, except those of mumps. Measles is still prevalent, although the numbers of cases in the larger cities are considerably reduced. The disease still prevails in Pasadena, Orland, Maricopa, Berkeley, San Diego, San Jose, and in many small communities. Mumps is very prevalent in Alameda, El Centro, Los Angeles (city and county), Monrovia, San Francisco, San Jose, and in Sonoma County. Whooping cough is reduced one-half, but is prevalent in Berkeley, San Francisco, and San Jose. Nine cases of typhoid

fever were notified; one case each in El Centro, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and San Jose, two each in Pasadena and Oakland. There were three new cases of smallpox, one each in San Bernardino, Redding, and Marin County.

The details of notifiable disease cases reported in the State during the week ended May 26, 1917, are as follows:

Chicken pox.....	126	Pneumonia.....	25
Diphtheria.....	31	Scarlet fever.....	64
Erysipelas.....	8	Smallpox.....	3
German measles.....	52	Syphilis.....	16
Gonorrhoea.....	34	Trachoma.....	3
Leprosy.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	118
Malaria.....	9	Typhoid fever.....	9
Measles.....	601	Whooping cough.....	68
Mumps.....	230		

The details of notifiable disease cases reported in the State during the week ended May 19 are as follows:

Chicken pox.....	152	Mumps.....	178
Diphtheria.....	49	Pellagra.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	Pneumonia.....	37
Erysipelas.....	16	Scarlet fever.....	89
German measles.....	96	Smallpox.....	9
Gonorrhoea.....	31	Syphilis.....	23
Leprosy.....	1	Trachoma.....	2
Malaria.....	5	Tuberculosis.....	124
Measles.....	754	Typhoid fever.....	16
Rocky Mountain spotted fever....	1	Whooping cough.....	115

ANTHRAX.

Massachusetts—Chelsea.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Kelley reported the occurrence at Chelsea, Mass., of a case of anthrax in the person of A. S., 43 years old, living at 36 Cherry Street, employed in unloading hides from the steamship *Matoppo* recently arrived from Calcutta, India.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the month of May, 1917, cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified in Minnesota as follows: In Minneapolis 21, with 11 deaths, making a total of 135 cases, with 58 deaths, reported since January 1, 1917; in St. Paul 15 cases, with 6 deaths, making a total of 52 cases, with 17 deaths, since January 1; in Duluth 1 case, making a total of 14 cases, with 10 deaths, since January 1; in the State outside these three cities 24 cases, with 9 deaths, making a total of 73 cases, with 28 deaths, since January 1. In the entire State from January 1 to May 31 there were reported 274 cases, with 113 deaths.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

Ohio.

The Ohio State Board of Health reported in regard to the cerebrospinal meningitis situation in Ohio as follows: During the month of May, 1917, advance reports were received of cases notified, not including the city of Akron, where 66 cases were reported during April, as follows: Ashland County, Perry Township, 5; Conneaut 1; Cleveland, 13; Cincinnati, 9; Millersburg, 1; Steubenville, 3; West Liberty, 1; East Youngstown, 4; Medina County, Poland Township, 1; Guilford Township, 1; Warren, 1.

Cases reported during the first four months of this year were: January, 8; February, 36; March, 95; April, 149.

The city health officer of Akron reported that during the period from April 29 to May 26, 1917, 25 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified in that city.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Rhode Island:	
Jefferson County.....	2	Providence County—	
Limestone County.....	1	Providence.....	14
Total.....	3	Virginia:	
Connecticut:		Albemarle County.....	1
Fairfield County—		Caroline County—	
Bridgeport.....	7	Bowling Green.....	1
Hartford County—		Elizabeth City County.....	1
Bloomfield.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Bristol.....	1	Goochland County.....	1
East Hartford.....	2	Lee County.....	1
East Windsor.....	1	Lunenburg County.....	1
Glastonbury.....	2	Norfolk County—	
Hartford.....	47	Norfolk.....	1
Manchester.....	1	Pittsylvania County.....	1
New Britain.....	4	Prince George County.....	1
New Haven County—		Pulaski County.....	1
Branford.....	3	Rockingham County—	
New Haven.....	6	Elston.....	2
North Haven.....	1	Russell County.....	1
Wallingford.....	1	Shenandoah County—	
Waterbury.....	2	Strasburg.....	1
Windham County—		Warwick County.....	1
Plainfield.....	1	Total.....	16
Total.....	80		

State Reports for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Rhode Island:	
Hempstead County.....	1	Providence County—	
Montana:		Providence.....	4
Silverbow County—			
Butte.....	1		

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CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

Rhode Island Reports for January and February, 1917.

During the month of January, 1917, 1 case of cerebrospinal meningitis was reported in Pawtucket, 1 case in the town of Portsmouth, and 3 cases were reported in Providence.

During the month of February, 1917, 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were reported in Providence.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.	1		Lowell, Mass.	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	10	1	Minneapolis, Minn.	13	
Birmingham, Ala.	1		Newark, N. J.	1	2
Boston, Mass.	3	3	New Castle, Pa.	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		Newport, R. I.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.			New York, N. Y.	23	6
Chicago, Ill.	8	6	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	5	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	18	15
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	4
Columbus, Ohio.	1	2	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	1	2	Portland, Oreg.		1
Denver, Colo.		1	Providence, R. I.	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	6		Racine, Wis.		1
Duluth, Minn.	1		St. Joseph, Mo.	1	
Elizabeth, N. J.		1	St. Louis, Mo.	8	6
Hartford, Conn.	6	3	St. Paul, Minn.	5	3
Kansas City, Kans.	5		Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	4	5	Sioux City, Iowa.	1	1
Kenosha, Wis.	1		Superior, Wis.		3
Lima, Ohio.	1		Washington, D. C.	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1			

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, p. 920.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Lowell, Mass.		1
Allentown, Pa.	1		Memphis, Tenn.	1	
Baltimore, Md.	3	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	8	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	4		Newark, N. J.	7	
Boston, Mass.	18	4	New London, Conn.	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		New York, N. Y.		7
Chicago, Ill.	34	3	Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1		Passaic, N. J.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	15	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	13	1
Detroit, Mich.	6	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	16	3
Duluth, Minn.		1	Providence, R. I.		1
Evansville, Ind.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	3	1
Hagerstown, Md.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	11	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	2		San Francisco, Cal.	4	
Hartford, Conn.	1		Seattle, Wash.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	2		Somerville, Mass.		2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		Springfield, Ill.	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	2		Trenton, N. J.	1	
Lexington, Ky.	1		Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	4		York, Pa.	1	

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MALARIA.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Virginia—Continued.	
Blount County.....	8	Halifax County.....	15
Choctaw County.....	1	South Boston.....	1
Cleburne County.....	2	Hanover County.....	10
Dallas County.....	2	Henrico County.....	15
Escambia County.....	5	Henry County.....	
Houston County.....	10	Martinsville.....	2
Jackson County.....	1	Isle of Wight County.....	32
Jefferson County.....	1	James City County.....	3
Lauderdale County.....	1	King and Queen County.....	6
Limestone County.....	2	King William County.....	2
Macon County.....	1	Lancaster County.....	3
Marengo County.....	2	Lee County.....	1
Marshall County.....	1	Loudoun County.....	1
Mobile County.....	1	Louisa County.....	2
Morgan County.....	1	Lunenburg County.....	5
Perry County.....	4	Victoria.....	2
Shelby County.....	2	Madison County.....	1
Sumter County.....	1	Mecklenburg County.....	3
Tuscaloosa County.....	5	Montgomery County.....	1
Washington County.....	1	Nansemond County.....	13
		Suffolk.....	21
Total.....	52	New Kent County.....	10
Virginia:		Northampton County.....	12
Accomac County.....	9	Cape Charles.....	1
Chincoteague.....	8	Northumberland County.....	6
Greenbackville.....	8	Nottoway County.....	8
Onancock.....	1	Blackstone.....	4
Albemarle County.....	6	Burkeville.....	1
Alleghany County.....	1	Creve.....	1
Appomattox County.....	1	Orange County.....	3
Augusta County.....	1	Pittsylvania.....	19
Bedford County.....	2	Chatham.....	1
Brunswick County.....	11	Powhatan County.....	4
Buckingham County.....	1	Princess Anne County.....	3
Campbell County.....	3	Prince Edward County.....	1
Altavista.....	2	Farmville.....	1
Caroline County.....	17	Prince George County.....	9
Bowling Green.....	2	Hopewell.....	5
Charles City County.....	4	Prince William County.....	1
Charlotte County.....	1	Rockbridge County—	
Chesterfield County.....	6	Buena Vista.....	2
Cumberland County.....	4	Surry County.....	18
Dinwiddie County.....	3	Sussex County.....	11
Elizabeth City County.....	1	Wakefield.....	2
Essex County.....	6	Tazewell County—	
Fairfax County.....	2	Graham.....	1
Fluvanna County.....	4	Warwick County.....	10
Frederick County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Gloucester County.....	3	Westmoreland County.....	1
Goochland County.....	2	Wise County.....	14
Greensville County.....	19	York County.....	16
North Emporia.....	11		
		Total.....	445

Arkansas Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Carroll County.....	2	Perry County.....	3
Cleveland County.....	4	Phillips County.....	14
Garland County.....	4	Pope County.....	24
Greene County.....	15	Scott County.....	5
Hempstead County.....	10	Sevier County.....	90
Izard County.....	6	St. Francis County.....	17
Jackson County.....	3	Union County.....	25
Lafayette County.....	12	White County.....	6
Mississippi County.....	1		
Newton County.....	5	Total.....	246

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MALARIA—Continued.

Arkansas Report for February, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Carroll County.....	2	Perry County.....	4
Garland County.....	3	Phillips County.....	12
Greene County.....	15	Pope County.....	4
Hempstead County.....	25	Saline County.....	25
Izard County.....	6	Sevier County.....	110
Logan County.....	3	St. Francis County.....	22
Mississippi County.....	7	Union County.....	7
Monroe County.....	3		
Newton County.....	1	Total.....	249

City Report for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

During the week ended May 19, 1917, one case of malaria was reported in Newton, Mass.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 920.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Alabama—Continued.	
Autauga County.....	1	Tuscaloosa County.....	11
Barbour County.....	2	Walker County.....	1
Bibb County.....	1	Washington County.....	5
Blount County.....	4	Wilcox County.....	3
Calhoun County.....	1	Total.....	108
Chambers County.....	1	Connecticut:	
Cherokee County.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Chilton County.....	1	Middletown.....	1
Choctaw County.....	1	Virginia:	
Clarke County.....	1	Brunswick County.....	1
Clay County.....	2	Campbell County—	
Cleburne County.....	1	Brookneal.....	1
Colbert County.....	1	Caroline County.....	3
DeKalb County.....	1	Dinwiddie County.....	1
Elmore County.....	2	Frederick County.....	1
Escambia County.....	1	Goochland County.....	1
Etowah County.....	1	Greensville County.....	3
Jackson County.....	3	North Emporia.....	1
Jefferson County.....	17	Henrico County—	
Lamar County.....	1	Richmond.....	2
Lauderdale County.....	8	Henry County—	
Lawrence County.....	1	Martinsville.....	3
Lee County.....	1	James City County.....	1
Macon County.....	1	King and Queen County.....	1
Madison County.....	1	Loudoun County.....	1
Marengo County.....	3	Mecklenburg County.....	1
Mobile County.....	7	Northumberland County.....	4
Montgomery County.....	2	Prince Edward County.....	2
Perry County.....	1	Scott County.....	4
Pickens County.....	3	Smyth County.....	2
Randolph County.....	1	York County.....	1
Shelby County.....	1	Total.....	34
St. Clair County.....	3		
Sumter County.....	8		
Talladega County.....	1		
Tallapoosa County.....	2		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

PELLAGRA—Continued.

Arkansas Report for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Cleveland County.....	2	Mississippi County.....	1
Dallas County.....	1	Phillips County.....	3
Drew County.....	7	Pope County.....	3
Faulkner County.....	1	St. Francis County.....	1
Izard County.....	1		
Jackson County.....	3	Total.....	23

Arkansas Report for February, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Bradley County.....	2	Saline County.....	2
Dallas County.....	1	Scott County.....	2
Drew County.....	6	Union County.....	2
Mississippi.....	2		
Phillips County.....	2	Total.....	21
Pope County.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	4	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	4	4	New York, N. Y.....	1	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	1	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1	4			

PLAGUE.

California—San Francisco County—Plague-Infected Squirrel Found.

Passed Asst. Surg. Williams reported the finding on May 21, 1917, of a plague-infected ground squirrel which had been killed 1 mile south of Glenn Park, San Francisco County (near the San Mateo County line), Cal.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	1	Cleveland, Ohio.....	29	25
Auburn, N. Y.....	3	1	Clinton, Mass.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....	9	11	Dayton, Ohio.....	1	6
Berlin, N. H.....	2	2	Detroit, Mich.....	8	35
Binghamton, N. Y.....	7	5	Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	22	24	Duluth, Minn.....	4	3
Bradock, Pa.....	4	1	Evansville, Ind.....	2	2
Brookton, Mass.....	2	1	Everett, Mass.....	4	1
Brookline, Mass.....	3	1	Fall River, Mass.....	8	4
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	1	Flint, Mich.....	6	4
Chicago, Ill.....	195	114	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	6

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

PNEUMONIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Hagerstown, Md.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	3
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	1	New Castle, Pa.....	3	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	7	2	Newton, Mass.....	2	1
Jackson, Mich.....	3	.....	North Adams, Mass.....	5	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	79	41
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	42	29
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	11	6
Kansas City, Mo.....	11	7	Sandusky, Ohio.....	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	14	11
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	6	1
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	2	Springfield, Mass.....	15	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	7	Waltham, Mass.....	1	.....
Malden, Mass.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	4	1
Manchester, N. H.....	4	4	York, Pa.....	5	.....
Newark, N. J.....	53	12			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Virginia:	
Jefferson County.....	1	Highland County.....	1
Limestone County.....	1	Louisa County.....	1
Tallapoosa County.....	3	Mecklenburg County—	
Total.....	5	Fincelywood.....	1
Connecticut:		Powhatan County.....	2
New Haven County—		Prince George County.....	1
New Haven.....	1	Total.....	6

State Reports for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Montana:		Rhode Island—Continued.	
Valley County.....	1	Providence County—	1
Rhode Island:		Cranston.....	2
Kent County—		Total.....	
Warwick (town).....	1		

Rhode Island Reports for January and February, 1917.

During the month of January, 1917, 2 cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Bristol County.

During the month of February, 1917, 1 case of poliomyelitis was reported in Providence and 1 case was reported in the town of East Providence.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kearny, N. J.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	2	.....
Malden, Mass.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	2	1
Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	.....	1
Nashua, N. H.....	1	1	Wichita, Kans.....	.....	1

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	3	3
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	.....		

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 920.

SMALLPOX.**Connecticut.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Black reported that during the period from May 21 to June 2, 1917, cases of smallpox were notified in Connecticut as follows: New Haven 2, Oxford 2, Southbury 3, Waterbury 1, Winsted 1.

Illinois—Cairo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Barrows reported that during the week ended May 26, 1917, 3 cases of smallpox were notified at Cairo, Ill.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the week ended June 2, 1917, 8 new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Anoka County, Blaine Township 4; Blue Earth County, Lake Crystal 1; Dodge County, Wasioga Township 1; Douglas County, Alexandria 1; Filmore County, Rushford 1; Renville County, Olivia, 1; Todd County, Bruce Township 3; Washington County, Forest Lake 1.

North Carolina—Edgecombe County.

Asst. Surg. Miller reported that during the period from May 24 to 30, 1917, five cases of smallpox were notified in Edgecombe County, N. C.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Montana Reports for March and 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.
Montana (Mar. 1-31):						
Cascade County.....	1					1
Great Falls.....	7					7
Custer County.....	2				2	
Fallon County.....	1				1	
Fergus County.....	1				1	
Granite County.....	2				2	
Hill County.....	9				9	
Lincoln County.....	2				2	
Madison County.....	1					1
Missoula County.....	1				1	
Park County—						
Livingston.....	1					1
Phillips County.....	1				1	
Richland County.....	1					1
Sheridan County.....	14			1	13	
Silverbow County.....	8					8
Butte.....	35					35
Valley County.....	3					3
Yellowstone County—						
Billings.....	2					2
Total.....	92			1	32	59
Montana (Apr. 1-30):						
Blaine County.....	3		2		1	
Cascade County.....	2				2	
Great Falls.....	5					5
Custer County.....	4				4	
Flathead County.....	2		2			
Hill County.....	7			1	6	
Meagher County.....	1				1	
Missoula County.....	2					2
Phillips County.....	3				3	
Sheridan County.....	7				7	
Silverbow County.....	7				7	
Butte.....	23					23
Valley County.....	2					2
Yellowstone County—						
Billings.....	1					1
Total.....	69		4	1	31	33

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama (Apr. 1-30):			Arkansas (Feb. 1-28):—Con.		
Chambers County.....	10		Drew County.....	2	
Coosa County.....	5		Garland County.....	6	
Cullman County.....	1		Greene County.....	12	
Jefferson County.....	2		Hempstead County.....	30	
Limestone County.....	1		Izard County.....	2	
Macon County.....	11		Lawrence County.....	32	
Madison County.....	24		Logan County.....	8	
Talladega County.....	1		Mississippi County.....	24	
Total.....	55		Polk County.....	27	
Arkansas (Feb. 1-28):			Saline County.....	15	
Bradley County.....	1		St. Francis County.....	1	
Calhoun County.....	21		Union County.....	3	
Carroll County.....	1		White County.....	14	
Clay County.....	21		Total.....	232	
Dallas County.....	12				

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Mar. 1-31):			Connecticut (Apr. 1-30):		
Calhoun County.....	2		Fairfield County—		
Carroll County.....	1		Newtown.....	8	
Clay County.....	81		Hartford County—		
Conway County.....	22		Berlin.....	4	
Dallas County.....	8		Bristol.....	8	
Faulkner County.....	10		Hartford.....	1	
Garland.....	10		Southington.....	7	
Greene County.....	15		Litchfield County—		
Hempstead County.....	17		Watertown.....	1	
Izard County.....	1		New Haven County—		
Jackson County.....	35		Naugatuck.....	1	
Lawrence County.....	79		Waterbury.....	8	
Logan County.....	20		New London County—		
Mississippi County.....	73		New London.....	1	
Monroe County.....	6		Total.....	39	
Phillips County.....	100				
Pike County.....	26		Virginia (Apr. 1-30):		
Polk County.....	4		Chesterfield County.....	1	
Pulaski County.....	24		Frederick County.....	1	
Sevier County.....	1		Goochland County.....	10	
St. Francis County.....	24		Isle of Wight County.....	8	
Union County.....	6		Montgomery County.....	8	
Washington County.....	1		Nansemond County.....	7	
White County.....	6		Pittsylvania County.....	1	
Total.....	572		Prince George County.....	15	
			Roanoke County.....	2	
Colorado (Apr. 1-30):			Russell County.....	1	
Boulder County.....	2		Washington County.....	1	
Denver County—			Wytheville County.....	2	
Denver.....	2		Total.....	57	
El Paso County—					
Colorado Springs.....	1				
Montrose County.....	4				
Pueblo County—					
Pueblo.....	1				
Total.....	10				

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....	2		Lima, Ohio.....	1	
Austin, Tex.....	1	1	Lincoln, Nebr.....	2	
Butte, Mont.....	9		Little Rock, Ark.....	9	
Chicago, Ill.....	9		Madison, Wis.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Memphis, Tenn.....	13	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	47	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		New Britain, Conn.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	4		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	5		New Orleans, La.....	7	
Davenport, Iowa.....	3		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Omaha, Nebr.....	12	
Detroit, Mich.....	4		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	1		Quincy, Ill.....	1	
East Chicago, Ind.....	2		St. Joseph, Mo.....	18	
Erie, Pa.....	4		St. Louis, Mo.....	9	
Evansville, Ind.....		2	St. Paul, Minn.....	4	
Flint, Mich.....	2		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	3		Sioux City, Iowa.....	12	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3		Tacoma, Wash.....	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3		Terre Haute, Ind.....	5	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	21		Topeka, Kans.....	9	
Jackson, Mich.....	3		Washington, D. C.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Wichita, Kans.....	3	
Kansas City, Mo.....	6		Worcester, Mass.....	6	1
La Crosse, Wis.....	14		Zanesville, Ohio.....	2	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Evansville, Ind.....	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	2	New Orleans, La.....		2
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Oklahoma City, Okla.....		1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 920.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for April, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Montana:	
Blount County.....	1	Blaine County.....	2
Bullock County.....	1	Cascade County.....	1
Clarke County.....	1	Great Falls.....	2
Cleburne County.....	1	Custer County.....	1
Coffee County.....	1	Dawson County.....	2
Covington County.....	1	Fergus County.....	1
Crenshaw County.....	1	Flathead County.....	1
Cullman County.....	1	Gallatin County—	
Dale County.....	1	Bozeman.....	1
Dallas County.....	2	Lewis and Clark County—	
Dekalb County.....	31	Helena.....	1
Elmore County.....	1	Musselshell County.....	2
Escambia County.....	1	Park County.....	7
Etowah County.....	4	Silverbow County—	
Greene County.....	1	Butte.....	1
Henry County.....	1	Stillwater County.....	2
Houston County.....	1	Teton County.....	1
Jackson County.....	2	Yellowstone County.....	48
Jefferson County.....	41	Billings.....	1
Marion County.....	3	Total.....	74
Mobile County.....	4		
Perry County.....	1	Nevada:	
Russell County.....	2	Lyon County—	
Shelby County.....	1	Yerington.....	1
St. Clair County.....	2	Rhode Island:	
Sumter County.....	3	Providence County—	
Talladega County.....	1	Pawtucket.....	1
Tallapoosa County.....	6	Providence.....	6
Tuscaloosa County.....	1	Total.....	7
Walker County.....	1		
Winston County.....	2	Virginia:	
Total.....	121	Albemarle County.....	1
Connecticut:		Alexandria County—	
Fairfield County—		Clarendon.....	1
Greenwich.....	2	Alleghany County.....	3
Hartford County—		Appomattox County.....	4
Enfield.....	2	Bath County.....	1
Hartford.....	1	Bedford County.....	2
Hartland.....	3	Botetourt County.....	2
New Britain.....	1	Carroll County.....	1
New Haven County—		Chesterfield County—	
Meriden.....	1	Winterpeck.....	1
Naugatuck.....	1	Craig County.....	1
New Haven.....	3	Dickenson County.....	1
Wallingford.....	1	Elizabeth City County—	
Litchfield County—		Phoebus.....	2
Watertown.....	1	Essex County—	
Windham County—		Tappahannock.....	1
Killingly.....	2	Farquifer County.....	2
Total.....	18	Floyd County.....	3

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.
Virginia—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Greensville County.....	1	Russell County.....	2
North Emporia.....	1	Dante.....	3
Halifax County—		Honaker.....	1
South Boston.....	1	Scott County.....	1
Hanover County.....	1	Shenandoah County—	
Henry County.....	1	Woodstock.....	1
King William County.....	1	Smyth County.....	1
Lee County.....	3	Saltville.....	1
Loudoun County.....	1	Southampton County.....	2
Leesburg.....	1	Tazewell County.....	2
Louisa County.....	1	Graham.....	2
Mecklenburg County.....	2	Pocahontas.....	1
Middlesex County.....	4	Warren County.....	2
Montgomery County.....	2	Wise County.....	6
Page County.....	3	St. Paul.....	3
Powhatan County.....	1	Wythe County.....	2
Pulaski County.....	1		
Rockingham County—		Total.....	32
Harrisonburg.....	1		

State Reports for March, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Montana—Continued.	
Cleveland County.....	2	Dawson County.....	4
Greene County.....	1	Flathead County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	3	Gallatin County.....	2
Mississippi County.....	4	Meagher County.....	3
Pope County.....	6	Musselshell County.....	3
Pulaski County.....	2	Rosebud County.....	1
Washington County.....	4	Sheridan County.....	1
White County.....	1	Yellowstone County.....	6
		Billings.....	3
Total.....	23	Total.....	27
Montana:		Rhode Island:	
Blaine County.....	2	Providence County—	
Cascade County—		Providence.....	1
Great Falls.....	1		

State Reports for February, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Arkansas—Continued.	
Calhoun County.....	7	Union County.....	3
Drew County.....	1		
Mississippi County.....	4	Total.....	40
Perry County.....	1		
Polk County.....	4	Rhode Island:	
Pope County.....	3	Providence County—	
Saline County.....	15	Providence.....	2
St. Francis County.....	2		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.	3		Marinette, Wis.	1	
Allentown, Pa.	1		Milwaukee, Wis.	3	2
Alton, Ill.	1		Muscatine, Iowa.	1	
Altona, Pa.	1		Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		Newark, N. J.	3	
Auburn, N. Y.	1		New Bedford, Mass.	1	
Baltimore, Md.	7	4	New Haven, Conn.		1
Bayonne, N. J.	1		Newport, R. I.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	23		Newton, Mass.	1	
Boston, Mass.	1		New York, N. Y.	25	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	
Cairo, Ill.		1	Oakland, Cal.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	2		Orange, N. J.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	9	3
Columbus, Ohio.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	
Covington, Ky.	2		Plainfield, N. J.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	6	1	Portland, Me.	2	
East Chicago, Ind.	3	1	Portland, Ore.	1	
East Orange, N. J.	1		Richmond, Va.	2	
El Paso, Tex.	1		Rockford, Ill.	1	
Evansville, Ind.		1	Sacramento, Cal.	1	
Everett, Mass.	1		St. Joseph, Mo.	1	
Fall River, Mass.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	11	
Flint, Mich.	6		Salt Lake City, Utah.	2	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	1		San Diego, Cal.	1	
Galesburg, Ill.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	3	1
Galveston, Tex.	1		Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Seattle, Wash.		1
Hagerstown, Md.	3		Somerville, Mass.	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.	1		South Bend, Ind.		1
Kansas City, Kans.	1		Springfield, Ill.	3	
Kansas City, Mo.	1		Springfield, Mass.	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1		Syracuse, N. Y.	1	
Kokomo, Ind.	1		Toledo, Ohio.	4	1
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Troy, N. Y.	1	
Long Beach, Cal.	1		Washington, D. C.	3	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2		Wilmington, N. C.	1	
Lynn, Mass.	1		York, Pa.	2	
Manchester, N. H.	1		Zanesville, Ohio.	4	2

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for April, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Alabama.....	31	4,232	11	Nevada.....		201	9
Connecticut.....	143	1,068	213	Rhode Island.....	80	89	45
Montana.....	17	877	93	Virginia.....	78	4,105	45

State Reports for March, 1917.

During the month of March, 1917, 13 cases of diphtheria, 1,705 cases of measles, and 30 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Arkansas; 31 cases of diphtheria, 1,023 cases of measles, and 61 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Montana; and 114 cases of diphtheria, 57 cases of measles, and 71 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Rhode Island.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

State Reports for February, 1917.

During the month of February, 1917, 10 cases of diphtheria, 1,517 cases of measles, and 12 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Arkansas; and 93 cases of diphtheria, 32 cases of measles, and 48 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island Report for January, 1917.

During the month of January, 1917, 99 cases of diphtheria, 48 cases of measles, and 64 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Rhode Island.

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917.

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:										
Baltimore, Md.	589,621	239	10	1	338	1	13	.....	81	41
Boston, Mass.	756,476	252	96	12	227	3	41	1	57	25
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	756	162	22	900	8	432	20	227	69
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073	225	39	1	112	2	10	.....	47	39
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	286	87	11	54	3	158	4	35	22
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	107	9	.....	243	.....	11	.....	63	13
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,581	293	16	1,374	24	187	3	250	225
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	622	61	8	175	4	38	.....	128	68
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	222	16	.....	144	2	12	1	28	14
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	256	89	4	293	6	109	2	45	27
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	155	18	4	42	.....	.....	.....	41	16
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	146	13	1	47	.....	10	.....	36	22
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	104	10	3	63	.....	28	1	10	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,555	109	11	.....	55	1	100	4	23	8
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	.....	20	.....	54	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	408,894	136	27	4	86	1	18	.....	49	15
New Orleans, La.	371,747	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	26	28
San Francisco, Cal.	463,516	128	20	.....	102	.....	24	.....	27	9
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	61	1	.....	45	.....	8	.....	11	8
Washington, D. C.	363,980	121	7	.....	173	.....	15	.....	17	14
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	214,878	71	3	.....	10	.....	4	1	8	5
Denver, Colo.	260,800	.....	11	1	81	1	5	.....	.....	11
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	.....	14	.....	223	.....	21	.....	14	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	93	19	1	74	.....	66	1	1	10
Portland, Oreg.	285,463	48	3	.....	14	1	20	1	2	2
Providence, R. I.	254,960	66	27	1	14	.....	4	.....	.....	7
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	95	7	1	139	.....	36	.....	15	9
St. Paul, Minn.	247,232	66	22	.....	258	3	22	.....	14	10
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:										
Albany, N. Y.	104,199	.....	2	.....	41	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	86	.....	.....	47	3	1	.....	12	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	38	2	.....	36	.....	2	.....	12	3
Camden, N. J.	106,233	.....	4	.....	20	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	127,224	42	1	1	66	.....	13	.....	5	4
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	46	3	.....	64	1	3	.....	8	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	23	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	54	1	.....	129	.....	10	.....	2	4
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	47	7	2	15	.....	9	.....	3	3
Lawrence, Mass.	100,560	28	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	7
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	43	5	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	25	5	.....	31	.....	4	.....	2	2
Memphis, Tenn.	148,995	61	4	1	6	.....	5	.....	17	5
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	33	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	9	3
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	32	1	2	27	.....	2	.....	13	1

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 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 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants—Continued.										
New Haven, Conn.	149,685		2		133	2			7	3
Oakland, Cal.	198,604		1		15		6		2	4
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	44		1	77		28	1		5
Reading, Pa.	109,381	37			3		6		8	2
Richmond, Va.	156,687	52	3		57	2	2		3	8
Salt Lake City, Utah	117,399	20			4		15			
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	28	7	1	115		3		4	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	36	6		62	1	25	1	6	4
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770		1				1			
Toledo, Ohio.	191,554	66	10		54		61		13	11
Trenton, N. J.	111,563	45	3	1	7	1			9	7
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	54	1		5		4		11	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Akron, Ohio.	85,625		27		28		4			
Allentown, Pa.	63,505	17			1		2		5	
Altoona, Pa.	58,659		5		1		3		1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,660		1		33		2		3	
Bayonne, N. J.	69,893		2		1		1		7	
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	4	1		11		1		1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	27	6		17		11		5	
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	15	2		4				2	
Canton, Ohio.	60,852	17	3		3		2			1
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	36			1		2			3
Covington, Ky.	57,144	22	3		7		2			2
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	29			28	1	7		4	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,690	20	4	1	18		5		11	4
El Paso, Tex.	63,705	70		1	18	3				11
Erie, Pa.	75,195		4		72		3		3	25
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	18	1	2		8			3	3
Flint, Mich.	54,772	19	3		19		23		3	
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	76,183	15			6		2		2	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	23	2		14		4		4	5
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	19	3		4		9		2	4
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	24	4		35		2		1	2
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437		1		8		14		6	
Lancaster, Pa.	50,853				16				3	
Little Rock, Ark.	57,343	12	1		3					
Malden, Mass.	51,155	9	4		34		7		2	2
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	31	2		2		2		2	
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	30			21					3
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	23			3		2			2
Norfolk, Va.	89,612				11					2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,942	19	1		3		2		1	1
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	13	2		3				1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	50,411	22	1		2		1			1
Portland, Me.	63,867	12	1		8					
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	9	1		24		12	1		
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	13			11		1		5	3
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,236	27	2		8		6			2
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	28	1		28				4	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,519	23			51		2		3	
Sioux City, Iowa.	57,078	1					7			
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	25	10	2	11		2		5	3
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	13		1	35		14			2
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	15	3		6					
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	9	1		8	1				1
Troy, N. Y.	77,916				29		5		5	3
Wichita, Kans.	70,722		1		43		11		6	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,776	19	3		31		2		1	
Wilmington, Del.	94,265	35	1	1	5		1			
York, Pa.	51,650		7		1				1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	6			6		1		2	1
Auburn, N. Y.	37,385	8	1							2
Austin, Tex.	34,814	16				1				2
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	6			13				2	1
Butler, Pa.	27,632	8	1		1					

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 1917—Continued.

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.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Butte, Mont.	43,425		2		15		4			
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	15	5	1	7		2		1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	10			2				2	2
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	5	2		10				6	
Danville, Ill.	32,261	13			13				1	1
Davenport, Iowa.	48,811				5					
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,873		3		3		2			
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743		3	1	22		7	1		2
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	5			20		1		2	
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	11			4		1			
Everett, Mass.	39,233	5	1		10				1	
Everett, Wash.	35,486	5			3				2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	11	1		6				3	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	12							1	2
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	15	1				3		1	6
Hagerstown, Md.	25,679				9					
Haverhill, Mass.	48,477	18	4		3		2		3	1
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	10	2		25		5		1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,886	14	1	1	57		5		1	1
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	8	1		119					
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	11								1
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676				1				4	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	4	5				3		1	1
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	21			7					4
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	9			5					
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	19	2		44	3	11		1	2
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	11			2		2		2	
Lorain, Ohio.	36,964		4		1		5			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	8			7				1	2
Madison, Wis.	30,699				3		9		1	
McKeesport, Pa.	47,521	10	4		5		1		1	
Medford, Mass.	26,234	10	2		23		1		1	1
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	3			4				3	
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	11	2		40					2
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	11			1		1		2	
New Castle, Pa.	41,133						2		4	
Newport, Ky.	31,927	4								
Newport, R. I.	30,108	11	2							
Newton, Mass.	43,715	9	3		28				1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	14	2		70		2		1	
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	11	2		1		1		2	
Ogden, Utah.	31,404	3					2		1	
Orange, N. J.	33,080	8			6		2			2
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	15			15					3
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	10	1		3				2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	14	1	1	25		1			
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	11			12		8			2
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	10	1		10		1			
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	11	2				1			2
Racine, Wis.	46,486	21								1
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	8			19				1	1
San Jose, Cal.	38,902		6		21		2			
Steubenville, Ohio.	27,445	6	1							
Superior, Wis.	46,226	14	1							2
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	16							1	
Topeka, Kans.	48,726	12	1		4		2			1
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	9	3		10		3		2	
Watertown, N. Y.	29,894	14			7					1
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	3	1		24		7		3	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	22								3
Williamsport, Pa.	35,809		8	1	32		1			
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	14			5					
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	19	1		5		2		2	2
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	14								1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alton, Ill.	22,874	8	2		13		1			2
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	7	2		44		5			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,532				2					

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 19, 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 10,000 to 20,000 inhab- itants.										
Berlin, N. H.	13,599	5			1				1	
Braddock, Pa.	21,685		4		3				1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	9			2				1	1
Clinton, Mass.	¹ 13,075	4			1					
Coffeyville, Kans.	17,548				5					1
Concord, N. H.	22,669	12	1		24		1			
Galesburg, Ill.	24,276	8	2		43					
Harrison, N. J.	16,950		1		13		2			
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	8			2		3			1
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	8	1							4
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	2			6				1	
Marinette, Wis.	¹ 14,610	10								4
Melrose, Mass.	17,445	5			6		1			
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	2			1					
Muscatine, Iowa	17,500				1		2			1
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126	5							2	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	7			17		1			
New London, Conn.	20,985	10			7					2
North Adams, Mass.	¹ 22,019				37		3			
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	9			24		1		6	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,905	4			1		1		2	1
Pontiac, Mich.	17,524		1		41		13		1	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666		3		4		1			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	10					1			
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	2								
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,193	6			11				1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,821	6							1	1
Steelton, Pa.	15,543	3							1	1
Washington, Pa.	21,618								1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	23,223	15	1		4		3		2	2
Woburn, Mass.	15,969	4								1

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

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

FOREIGN.

CEYLON.

Mortality, 1916—Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, 1915 and 1916.

The total number of deaths registered in the island of Ceylon during the year 1916 was 120,162. The deaths included 44 from cholera, as against 8 in the year 1915; 286 from plague, as against 127 in 1915; and 13 from smallpox, as against 156 in 1915. Tuberculosis caused 4,271 deaths, of which 3,932 were due to "phthisis pulmonalis." Of the deaths from plague, 262 occurred in Colombo with a population of 258,051; the remainder were distributed in 6 localities, the largest number occurring in one locality being 12. The population of Ceylon, estimated on the basis of the census of 1911, was 4,547,200.

EGYPT.

Plague—Summary, 1899–1915.

Plague was reported present in Egypt during the period 1899–1915, inclusive, as follows:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899.....	93	45	1909.....	513	207
1900.....	127	60	1910.....	1,238	615
1901.....	205	102	1911.....	1,656	1,041
1902.....	481	291	1912.....	884	441
1903.....	303	160	1913.....	654	304
1904.....	854	501	1914.....	219	111
1905.....	266	181	1915.....	235	120
1906.....	631	475			
1907.....	1,253	914	Total.....	11,123	6,348
1908.....	1,511	780			

Typhus Fever—Years, 1911–1915.

During the period from 1911 to 1915, inclusive, typhus fever was reported in Egypt as follows: 1911, 5,012 cases; 1912, 5,380 cases; 1913, 4,936 cases; 1914, 9,508 cases; 1915, 17,096 cases. The greatest prevalence during this period occurred in Lower Egypt, the provinces most affected being Dakaliyeh, with 4,103 cases; Garbieh, with 2,755 cases; and Behera, with 2,664 cases.

Typhus Fever—Alexandria—January-April, 1917.

Typhus fever has been prevalent in Alexandria, Egypt, during the current year. During the month of April, 1917, an average daily occurrence of 30 to 40 cases was reported. The total number of reported cases occurring from January 1 to April 29, 1917, was 1,136. During the last six months of the year 1916 the reported occurrence was 210 cases. The present outbreak is stated to be confined to the Arab population.

SIAM.**Quarantine Against Hongkong Removed—Bangkok.**

Quarantine at Bangkok, Siam, against arrivals from Hongkong, China, on account of smallpox, was removed by government notification April 2, 1917.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During the Week Ended June 8, 1917.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Mar. 25-31.....		3	
Calcutta.....	do.....		21	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 18-24.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces.....				Apr. 15-21, 1917: Cases, 86; deaths, 53.
Albay.....	Apr. 15-21.....	25	11	
Cebu.....	do.....	9	9	
Iloilo.....	do.....	2	2	
Leyte.....	do.....	4	4	
Negros Oriental.....	do.....	33	19	
Sorsogon.....	do.....	13	8	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 29-May 5....	2	2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 7....	90	81	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 1-14.....			Present in vicinity.
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Apr. 26, 1917: Cases, 168; deaths, 85.
Port Said.....	Apr. 22.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Apr. 24-26.....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 21-25.....	5	3	
Girgeh.....	Apr. 20-26.....	5	1	1 septicemic.
Kenah.....	Apr. 20-24.....	5	4	1 pneumonic.
India:				Mar. 25-31, 1917: Cases, 16,018; deaths, 13,047.
Bassein.....	Mar. 25-31.....		12	
Bombay.....	Apr. 8-14.....	79	64	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 25-31.....		3	
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 8-14.....	167	130	
Mandalay.....	Mar. 25-31.....		4	
Moulmein.....	do.....		4	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 18-24.....	21	17	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Apr. 9-15.....	3		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-7.....	1	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

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

Reports Received During the Week Ended June 8, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Mar. 25-31.....	15	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Feb. 11-17.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 1-14.....			Present.
Changsha.....	Apr. 14-21.....	10		
Chungking.....	Apr. 15-21.....			Do.
Dairen.....	Apr. 8-28.....	9		
Hongkong.....	Apr. 8-14.....	4	3	
Mukden.....	Apr. 22-28.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Apr. 16-29.....	9	2	Deaths among natives.
Tsingtao.....	Apr. 23-29.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 16-29.....	8	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 8-14.....	19	14	
Madras.....	do.....	19	9	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 18-24.....	12	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Apr. 9-15.....	39	7	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Apr. 16-29.....	12	2	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	48		
Vera Cruz.....	May 13-19.....	1		
Russia:				
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 1-21.....	18	7	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Apr. 21-May 4.....	1	1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Mar. 25-31.....		38	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 16-29.....	438	123	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Mar. 11-31.....		6	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	117		
Russia:				
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hunan Province—				
Changteh.....				Epidemic in August, 1916.
Macao.....				Outbreak with 72 cases reported Mar. 1, 1917.
Chosen (Korea).....	Aug.-Dec. 29.....	1,998		
Germany:				
Marienwerder.....	Jan. 21-27.....	3		Prisoners of war.
India:				
Bassein.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....		48	
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. 24.....		163	
Henzada.....	Feb. 19-24.....		1	
Madras.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16.....	5	4	Dec. 17-28, 1916: One case.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10.....	6	4	
Moulmein.....	do.....		7	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30.....	5	6	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....	11	9	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 4,540; deaths, 2,889.
Do.....				July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 2,064; deaths, 2,398. Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 52; deaths, 29.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	1,381	2,309	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	700	544	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Cambodia.....	May 1-June 30.....	47	13	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	164	116	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10	9	
Cochin-China.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	269	111	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	123	111	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	21	8	
Kwang-Tcheou-Wan.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	271	264	
Laos.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	102	57	
Do.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	652	630	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20	12	
Tonkin.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	2,780	1,385	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	999	725	
Saigon.....	Dec. 25-31.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 18.....	7	5	
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.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 23.....	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. Jan. 26-Apr. 5, 1917: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Do.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 5.....	5	1	
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Mar. 21-Sept. 9.....	74	37	
Kazvin.....	July 18-Sept. 19.....	107	65	
Mazanderan Province—				
Amol.....	Nov. 16.....			Epidemic.
Ferikentar.....	Nov. 30.....	8	8	
Recht.....	Mar. 21-Oct. 14.....	165	60	
Teheran.....	Aug. 3-Oct. 19.....	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	
Provinces.....				Oct. 29-Dec. 9, 1916: Cases, 4,191; deaths, 2,030. Dec. 17-30, 1916: Cases, 282; deaths, 188. Dec. 31, 1916-Apr. 14, 1917: Cases, 2,398; deaths, 1,670.
Albay.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	246	147	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	20	10	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 14.....	126	89	
Antique.....	Nov. 18-25.....	8	7	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 24.....	138	98	
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	
Bohol.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	46	18	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 14.....	65	35	
Bulacan.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	96	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. 31.....	249	183	
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-Apr. 14.....	152	82	

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Contd.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Iloilo.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	237	148	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	37	31	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	118	84	
Laguna.....	Nov. 2-25.....	12	10	
Leyte.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	127	98	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	90	62	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 14.....	647	509	
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-Mar. 31.....	69	56	
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	4	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	2	2	
Romblon.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 17.....	38	26	
Samar.....	Nov. 5-18.....	13	10	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	359	266	
Sorsogon.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2.....	131	71	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	2	
Do.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 14.....	218	120	
Tayabas.....	Nov. 5-18.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 7.....	46	31	
Zambales.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2.....	7	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1	1	
Singapore.....	Oct. 23-28.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10.....	5	5	
Turkey in Asia				
Aleppo.....	Dec. 9-15.....	1	1	July-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 9,565; deaths, 4,909. Mar. 4-24, 1917: Cases, 32; deaths, 22.
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. 4-22.....	8	6	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 8-14.....	14	7	
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. 28-Dec. 30.....	50	30	July 23-29, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 8.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10.....	48	46	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 1-31.....	10	.....
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.
Chaowofu.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Present, 26 miles from Swatow.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3.....	24	12	Present in vicinity.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Kansu Province—				
Taochow.....	Oct. 1-24.....		20	Pneumonic. Reported present in other localities of Province. Present.
Nanking.....	Mar. 4-24.....			Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 353; deaths, 119.
Ecuador.....				Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 106; deaths, 43.
Duran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	347	116	
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.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1916: Cases, 1,702; deaths, 828. Jan. 1-Apr. 19, 1917: Cases, 149; deaths, 74.
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 25.....	4	3	One case on s. s. Proton, arrived Nov. 16, 1916, from Sidi Barrani and Soltum.
Do.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 28.....	3	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 11.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 18-Apr. 18.....	13	8	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 19.....	22	16	
Beni-Souef.....	Feb. 1.....	1		
Fayoum.....	Jan. 24-Apr. 19.....	28	12	
Girgeh.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 19.....	38	9	
Keneh.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 19.....	35	23	
Minieh.....	Jan. 25-Apr. 19.....	6	3	
Gold Coast:				
Akkra.....	Apr. 4.....			Present.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 23.....	2		In military hospital.
Hawaii:				
Hauulo.....	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. 24, 1917: Cases, 38, 510; deaths, 31,197.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....		119	
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-Apr. 7.....	673	502	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 4-17.....		3	
Henzada.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 16.....		14	
Karachi.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 30.....	4	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	284	219	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 30.....	7	5	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Case, 1; death, 1.
Do.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 17.....	81	51	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	5,854	3,932	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 534; deaths, 353. Sept. 17-23, 1916: Cases, 429; deaths, 280.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	6,939	4,721	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....		3	
Do.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 10.....		17	
Mergui.....	Mar. 11-17.....		7	
Moulmein.....	Dec. 3-9.....		1	
Do.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 17.....		24	
Myingyan.....	Mar. 4-17.....		7	
Prome.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....		177	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....		108	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	43	39	Oct. 1-7, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 9.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....	339	318	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....		12	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....		45	
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	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	29	18	Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 82; deaths, 66.
Cambodia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	43	41	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	57	54	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	37	33	
Cochin-China.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	135	63	
Do.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	58	22	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	14	13	
Kwang-Tcheou-Wan.....	July 1-Nov. 30.....	29	8	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	2	
Tonkin.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China—Continued.				
Saigon	Nov. 6—Dec. 17	9	3	
Do	Jan. 1—Apr. 8	49	30	
Japan:				
Nagoya	Dec. 10—16	2	—	
Taiwan Island—				
Shirin	Feb. 18—24	1	1	Three miles from Taihoku.
Tansui	Feb. 15—Apr. 4	5	5	
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. 1—Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 65; deaths, 65.
Do	Jan. 1—Mar. 25	8	8	
Kediri Residency	Aug. 26—Dec. 31	20	18	
Do	Jan. 1—Mar. 25	5	5	
Madeora Residency	Aug. 26—Dec. 31	8	8	
Do	Jan. 1—Mar. 25	20	21	
Paseroean Residency	Aug. 26—Dec. 31	3	3	
Do	Jan. 1—31	1	1	
Samarang Residency	Dec. 2—31	6	6	
Do	Jan. 1—Mar. 25	10	11	
Surabaya Residency	Aug. 26—Dec. 31	49	49	
Do	Jan. 15—Mar. 25	20	19	
Surakarta Residency	Aug. 26—Dec. 31	28	28	
Do	Jan. 29—Mar. 25	4	3	
Mid-Java				
Samarang	Aug. 26—Dec. 31	1	1	
Do	Jan. 1—Feb. 25	4	4	
Mauritius	Dec. 9—Feb. 3	20	11	District of Port Louis. Jan. 1—Feb. 15, 1917: 101 cases. Jan. 1—June 30, 1916: Cases, 360; 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, Paas-mayo, 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	
Catacaos	Jan. 1—Feb. 15	11	—	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Oct. 22—Dec. 30	12	10	
Do	Jan. 14—Mar. 24	18	15	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	Jan. 28—Feb. 24	3	2	
Singapore	Oct. 22—Dec. 30	7	7	
Do	Dec. 31—Mar. 31	15	14	
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—				
Winburg district	Feb. 5—Mar. 18	16	8	On 5 farms.
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 June 1, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Coonamble.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Walgett.....	Apr. 2.....	1		
Queensland—				
Thursday Island, quar-	Feb. 8.....	1		On steamship St. Albans from
antine station.				Kobe via Hongkong. Vessel
				proceeded in quarantine to
				Townsville, Brisbane, and
				Sydney, arriving Feb. 16. Re-
				leased Feb. 23.
Do.....	Apr. 8.....	1		On steamship Eastern from Kobe
				via Hongkong. Vessel pro-
				ceeded in quarantine to Towns-
				ville, Brisbane, and Sydney.
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-Apr. 21...	170	39	
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:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 9.....			Present. Dec. 10-16, 1916: Cases,
Do.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 31.....			3.
				Present and in vicinity.
Antung.....	Jan. 8-14.....	2	1	
Canton.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20.....		14	
Changshia.....	Mar. 11-17.....	3		
Chungking.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....			Present.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 14.....			Do.
Dairen.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	63	8	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	53	19	In vicinity, Jan. 14-20, 1917, case.
Foochow.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 16.....			Present.
Do.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 24.....			Do.
Harbin.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 17.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....	2		
Hongkong.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	349	243	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	511	428	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-Apr. 14.....			Do.
Nanking.....	Nov. 12-25.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 14.....	3	11	Deaths among native population.
Tientsin.....	Dec. 17-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....	2		
Tsingtao.....	Dec. 1-9.....	3		
Do.....	Dec. 28-Apr. 15.....	79	4	
Colombia:				
Espinal.....	Feb. 17.....			Present. Suburb of Cartagena.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A 1917 LIBERTY BOND.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Casa Blanca.....	Jan. 12.....	1		Vicinity of Habana. Case landed 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.
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-Apr. 15.....	31	15	
Cairp.....	June 11-July 1.....	50	20	
Do.....	July 2-Nov. 11.....	61	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-Mar. 31.....		4	
Paris.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 14-20.....		1	
Germany:				
Do.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13.....	150		Lubeck, Hamburg, and the district of Luneburg.
Do.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17.....	369		12 cities and 16 districts and States.
Do.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10.....	375		8 cities and 22 districts and States.
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		
Goewerder.....	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	
Tripolis.....	May 12.....			Outbreak.
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	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	191	85	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 2.....		2	
Do.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 24.....		3	
Karachi.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	6	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	35	19	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	397	89	
Moulmein.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 14.....		4	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	17	1	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....	63	2	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Indo-China:					
Provinces:					
Anam.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	45	8	Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 331; deaths, 28. July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 503; deaths, 194. Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 174; deaths, 37.	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	114	43		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	22	2		
Cambodia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	30	11		
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	24	10		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	14	6		
Cochin-China.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	44	5		
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	336	99		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	110	29		
Laos.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	39	16		
Tonkin.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	215	4		
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	69	25		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	28			
Saigon.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	28	7		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8.....	381	93		
Italy:					
Turin.....	Feb. 19-Apr. 15.....	36	6	Roumanian refugees.	
Jamaica:					
Kingston.....	May 6-12.....	1			
Japan:					
Ehime.....	Jan.-Feb.....			Present.	
Hyogo.....	do.....			Do.	
Kagawa.....	do.....			Do.	
Kobe.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 10.....	4	1	Do.	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 29.....	120	25		
Kochi.....	Jan.-Feb.....				
Osaka.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 30.....	533	115		
Taiwan Island—					
Tansui.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....	1			
Yokkaichi.....	Apr. 1-14.....	3	1		
Java:					
East Java:					
Surabaya.....	Nov. 4-10.....	1		Sept. 16-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 92; deaths, 2. Jan. 8-Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 33; death, 1.	
Mid-Java:					
Samarang.....	Nov. 4-10.....	3		Sept. 16-Dec. 29, 1916: Cases, 227; deaths, 24. Jan. 6-Mar. 10, 1917: Cases, 133; deaths, 12.	
West Java:					
Batavia.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 28.....	54	9	Sept. 29-Dec. 28, 1916: Cases, 408; deaths, 63. Jan. 19-Apr. 5, 1917: Cases, 196; deaths, 35.	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Apr. 5.....	32	5		
Mexico:					
Coatepec.....	Apr. 18.....			Epidemic, 6 miles from Jalapa. Present; also in vicinity. Prevalent.	
Durango.....	Feb. 17.....				
Jalapa.....	Apr. 18.....				
Mexico City.....	Dec. 10-30.....	20			
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 21.....	169			
Monterey.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 29.....		6		
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. 28.....	6			
Portuguese East Africa:					
Lourenco Marques.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1		
Russia:					
Archangel.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29.....	6	1	Nov. 13-25, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths, 8.	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 14.....	92	13		
Moscow.....	Oct. 16-Dec. 31.....	139	49		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 11.....	173	47		
Petrograd.....	Oct. 8-Dec. 30.....	180	65		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	206	73		
Poland:					
Warsaw.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 2.....	25			Oct. 1-Dec. 2, 1916: Cases, 38. Mar. 4-20, 1916: Cases, 65; deaths, 7.
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	39	4		
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1			
Do.....	Jan. 1-27.....	4			
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 21.....	9	3		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Mar. 31.....		41	
Malaga.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....		15	
Seville.....	Nov. 1-30.....		22	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		24	
Valencia.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 23.....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 14-Apr. 21.....	14		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	16	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 17.....	33	5	
Singapore.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 30.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 24.....	4	1	
Sweden:				
Goteborg.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....		1	
Stockholm.....	Mar. 18-31.....	2		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 5-11.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 24.....	30		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 15.....	51	27	
Do.....	Dec. 30-Apr. 6.....	75	48	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 24.....		20	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 30.....	45		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 10.....	22		
Uruguay.....	Feb. 1-8.....	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 21.....		22	
On vessel:				
S. S. Nippon Maru.....	Jan. 22.....	2		Landed at Yokohama quarantine.
Do.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3.....	9	3	En route to Honolulu. Vessel from oriental ports.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	3	2	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				July 23-Oct. 21, 1916; Cases, 1,685.
Prague.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 10.....	5	2	
Vienna.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	21	1	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 24.....	38	2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....				July 23-Oct. 22, 1916; Cases, 32.
Hungary.....				Nov. 20-Dec. 17, 1916; Cases, 36.
Budapest.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	3	1	Dec. 23, 1916-Feb. 11, 1917; Cases, 130.
Do.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 24.....	94	7	
Belgium:				
Ghent.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....		1	
Liege.....	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-Apr. 15.....	9		
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-13.....	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 June 1, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31...	28	12	Nov. 19-Dec. 23, 1916: 5 cases.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15.....	1,136	264	
Cairo.....	June 11-July 1.....	275	142	
Do.....	July 2-Nov. 11.....	300	152	
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	
Brunswick.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17.....	1		
Erfurt.....	do.....	1		
Frankfort-on-Main.....	Nov. 12-18.....		1	
Greifswald.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 16.....	1		
Königsberg.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 23.....	5	5	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	6	2	
Marienwerder district.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1		Prison camp.
Marienwerder.....				
Posen.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10.....	19		
Potsdam.....				
Merseburg.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17.....	4		
Neidenburg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 18.....	7		
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11.....	3		
Potsdam.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Ruhleben.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10.....	6		
Stettin.....	Jan. 21-27.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 28.....	36	3	
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:				
Bari Province— Corato.....	Mar. 5-11.....	5		
Java:				
East Java.....				Sept. 16-Dec. 16, 1916: Cases, 10; Jan. 8-Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 18; deaths, 3.
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 16-Dec. 29, 1916: Cases, 87; deaths, 7. Jan. 7-Mar. 24, 1917; Cases, 61, deaths, 6.
Samarang.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 1.....	10		
West Java.....				Sept. 29-Dec. 28, 1916: Cases, 185; deaths, 13. Jan. 19-Apr. 5, 1917: Cases, 87; deaths, 5.
Batavia.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 28.....	139	12	
Do.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 5.....	67	3	
Mexico:				
Agualcalientes.....	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-Apr. 21.....	1,253		
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-Mar. 14.....	72	23	
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 re- gions.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 1, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Poland—Continued.				
Warsaw.....	do.....	611	36	Mar. 4—May 29, 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. 24.....	.....	7	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Apr. 15—28.....	.....	2	

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.

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