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VIRULENT SMALLPOX AT DULUTH.

An outbreak of virulent smallpox has been reported at Duluth, Minn. Since June 11 there have been 27 cases, with 7 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER.

RECORDED PREVALENCE BY STATES, 1916.

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

Scarlet Fever 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.....	848	15	0.364	0.006	1.77	2,332,608
Arizona.....	26		.102			255,544
California.....	3,894	34	1.325	.012	.87	2,938,654
Colorado.....	938		.975			962,060
Connecticut.....	1,213	29	.975	.023	2.39	1,244,479
District of Columbia.....	530	6	1.456	.016	1.13	363,980
Hawaii.....	4		.019			215,741
Indiana.....	3,645	90	1.294	.032	2.47	2,816,817
Kansas.....	2,265	57	1.238	.031	2.52	1,829,545
Louisiana.....	278	3	.152	.002	1.08	1,829,130
Maine.....	316		.409			772,489
Maryland.....	1,967	51	1.443	.037	2.59	1,362,807
Massachusetts.....	6,271	109	1.686	.029	1.74	3,719,156
Michigan.....	6,283	167	2.057	.055	2.66	3,054,854
Minnesota.....	4,177	113	1.832	.050	2.71	2,279,603
Mississippi.....	696	13	.357	.007	1.87	1,951,674
Montana.....	352	12	.766	.026	3.41	459,494
New Jersey.....	4,209	69	1.423	.023	1.64	2,948,017
New York.....	11,083	176	1.079	.017	1.59	10,273,375
Ohio.....	9,156		1.778			5,150,356
Oregon.....	629	5	.753	.006	.79	835,741
Pennsylvania.....	8,076		.948			8,522,017
Rhode Island.....	980	27	1.595	.044	2.76	614,315
South Carolina.....	533	13	.328	.008	2.44	1,625,475
Vermont.....	704	13	1.936	.036	1.85	363,699
Virginia.....	1,467	27	.669	.012	1.84	2,192,019
Washington.....	654	14	.426	.009	2.17	1,534,221
West Virginia.....	1,605		.436			1,386,033
Wisconsin.....	3,983	110	1.593	.044	2.76	2,500,359

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN PIQUA, OHIO.

By CARROLL FOX, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The following report gives the results of a study of public-health organization and administration in the city of Piqua, Ohio, carried on throughout a period of approximately two weeks in the first part of February, 1917.

Piqua is situated in the county of Miami, on the Great Miami River, a nonnavigable stream, about 28 miles north of Dayton and 78 miles north of Cincinnati. The city is served by two railroads—the Pennsylvania and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

The principal industries of the city are the manufacture of stoves and ranges, felts and blankets, furniture, shovels, underwear, paper, oil presses, tool handles, paper caps for milk bottles, poles and shafts, etc., and limestone quarries. Its population, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, is estimated at 14,152, as of July 1, 1916, of which a very small proportion is foreign.

For information and assistance obtained during the course of the study the writer is indebted to the officials of the health and other departments of the city government, the chamber of commerce, and various citizens interested in the public welfare.

Organization and Administration.

The board of health.—The health organization of the city of Piqua consists of a board of health of five members, a health officer, and a plumbing inspector. The health officer, a practicing physician, is a part-time official, who receives \$600 per annum. The plumbing inspector receives \$900 per annum, and in addition to the inspection of plumbing acts as a sanitary inspector. No official of the health department is furnished with transportation. There is no office or desk space supplied by the city to the board of health or to the health officer. The latter uses his private office for official purposes.

In addition to the work done by the city board of health there is work of a public-health nature performed by independent workers, notably the registration of births and deaths and public-health nursing. Thus there is a lack of the necessary correlation of public-health functions, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to secure satisfactory results from the various operations. To a large extent this unfortunate arrangement is due to the inadequate appropriation made to the city health department. In fact, the health department is sadly neglected. All departments of the city government except the health department have full-time executive officers, as the chief of police, the city engineer, and the chief of the fire department. All departments of the city government have been furnished with offices except the health department. All departments are rationally

officered and manned except the health department. The health department may be looked upon as Piqua's army engaged in the war against disease and composed of five generals, a captain, and one private. The least that the city could do would be to place the health officer on a full-time basis and provide him with the necessary assistants, an office, and transportation for a dairy and food inspector.

The following is a tabulation of the activities carried on by the health officer and the plumbing inspector during the year 1916:

Complaints from citizens.....	219
Written notices to abate.....	65
Verbal notices to abate.....	88
Clean-up notices served.....	37
Number ordered to screen foodstuffs.....	42
Garbage cans ordered.....	10
Manure boxes ordered.....	58
Vaults ordered cleaned.....	85
Vaults ordered cleaned and abandoned.....	90
Inspections made.....	555
Restaurants inspected.....	2
Vaults cleaned.....	165
Houses fumigated.....	34
Milk permits issued.....	62
Permits to clean vaults issued.....	165
Miscellaneous notices.....	1
Rooms fumigated.....	101
Examination of well water.....	3
Sewer connections made.....	122

Requirements of ordinances and regulations.—The State laws and regulations applying to the formation of boards of health, the powers and duties of health officers, and other matters have been summarized in previous reports,¹ and will not be mentioned here.

The city has enacted a plumbing code and ordinances relating to the collection of garbage, the cleaning of privies, the removal of night soil, and the care of stable refuse, and making it unlawful to spit or to throw refuse on the streets, alleys, etc., or to construct a privy vault where a sewer is available.

The board of health has promulgated regulations relative to the sanitary maintenance of barber shops, the protection of food supplies, and the maintenance of the purity of milk. The regulations dealing with milk and other foods, however, were never published in accordance with law, and would therefore not stand the test of the courts.

Dissemination of information.—The board of health has had printed for distribution to the various people concerned, rules for the maintenance of the purity of milk and other foods, and some use is made of circulars published by the State authorities. Aside from this and an occasional article in the local newspapers little educational work has been attempted.

¹See Reprint No. 284 from the Public Health Reports.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

The local registrar for the city and township does not form part of the local health department. This is not the best arrangement, and the health officer should be appointed registrar for the city.

During the year 1916 there were reported to the local registrar 214 deaths, making a crude death rate of 15.1 per thousand. Of the total number of deaths, 95, or 44.3 per cent, may be classed as preventable. There were but 19 deaths in infants under 1 year of age, making an infant mortality rate of 62.1 per thousand registered births.

During the year 1916 there were reported 306 births, indicating a birth rate of 21.6 per thousand. There were 13 stillbirths reported.

A monthly statement is made by the local registrar to the health officer, containing a summary of the more important information derived from the reports of births and deaths.

The following table gives some statistics relating to morbidity and mortality, as indicated by records of the health officer and local registrar for the year 1916:

Disease.	Number of deaths, all ages.	Death rate per 100,000.	Number of cases reported.	Case fatality rate per 100.	Deaths in infants under 1 year.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	9	63.5	10		0
Tuberculosis, other forms	3	21.2			0
Typhoid fever	3	21.2	24	12.5	0
Pneumonia	19	134.2	25		2
Influenza	4	28.2			0
Measles	2	14.1	52	3.8	0
Whooping cough	1	7.0	12	8.3	0
Diphtheria	2	14.1	13	15.4	0
Tetanus	1	7.0	1	100.0	0
Meningitis	1	7.0			0
Diarrhea and enteritis	5	35.3			2
Scarlet fever	0	0	15		0
Smallpox	0	0	14		0
Chicken pox	0	0	16		0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	8		0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	0	4		0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	2		0
Other infections	2				0
Malignant growths	20	141.3	10		0
Occupational accidents	2				0
Other accidental deaths	6				0
Premature	7				7
Malnutrition, inanition, etc.	4				4
Other causes peculiar to early infancy	4				4
Total	95				19

Epidemiological Activities.

Report of diseases.—As in other cities of Ohio, diseases are notified to the health officer on forms prescribed by the State board of health. These morbidity reports are forwarded to the State board of health weekly, and a summary of the diseases reported is transmitted monthly. The health officer keeps a record, by months, of the number of cases reported.

A study of the foregoing table indicates that physicians are not complying with the requirements as regards the reporting of diseases.

Control of diseases.—The methods of procedure used in the control of disease are in accordance with State law and regulations of the State board of health.

Investigations of an epidemiological nature are rarely carried on. Fumigations are made by the health officer, as required by law, and quarantine is maintained at the home when necessary. There is no hospital in which to isolate any of the communicable diseases, including smallpox and tuberculosis.

The diseases causing the greatest number of deaths during the year 1916 were malignant growths and pneumonia, followed by tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, influenza, typhoid fever, measles, and diphtheria. The death rate from tuberculosis is not high, due in part, at least, to the fact that overcrowded conditions are not commonly found in the city.

The visiting nurse.—There is one visiting nurse employed in the city. Her salary of \$100 per month and the expenses incurred through the purchase of medicines and dressings are paid by private philanthropy, assisted by the school authorities and by a life insurance company. The nurse works under the supervision of a committee composed of the health officer, the superintendent of schools, and representatives from the Associated Charities, the Federated Clubs, and a life insurance company. Persons whom she assists, if able, are expected to pay a nominal sum for her services. Communicable disease nursing is done only in the case of typhoid fever and tuberculosis. Otherwise the nurse is engaged in all of the various phases of public-health nursing, as well as duties of a more strictly charitable nature. The duties of a visiting nurse may be classed with the most important activities concerned in the prevention of disease.

Program for the future.—Piqua is in all probability destined to expand industrially, and with the expansion will come immigration and the introduction of factors which tend toward a high infant mortality rate, and otherwise exert a deleterious influence on the public health. The city should anticipate this and lay plans accordingly, keeping in mind that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Such plans should include a pure water and milk supply, modern methods for the disposal of garbage and sewage, an isolation hospital, adequate housing facilities, and last but not least, the employment as soon as practicable of an additional nurse to carry on prenatal and infant welfare work, school nursing, and immediate supervision in the home of the prophylactic measures against communicable diseases. Piqua should strive to maintain her infant

mortality rate at the low figure of 62.1 per thousand births, the rate for 1916, as well as her low rate from tuberculosis.

Full-time health officer.—In the interests of efficiency both nurses should be placed in the health department, under the control of a full-time health officer. The latter official should act in a professional capacity at the child welfare dispensary, which, in the course of time, should be established and maintained by the city. He also should be required to investigate every case of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis for the purpose of determining the exact source from which the patient contracted the infection. It is only after such information has been obtained that rational, scientific preventive measures may be applied, and an epidemic suppressed or endemic foci abolished.

Diagnostic laboratory.—There is no local laboratory. A few physicians make use of the State laboratory for diagnosis. Laboratory findings are not utilized to determine the period for the release of quarantine in diphtheria, nor are cultures taken in the case of contacts.

The following table indicates to what extent the physicians of the city utilize the State laboratory. The tabulation represents the work performed for 23 physicians during the nine years from 1908 to 1916.

The increase in the number of specimens submitted for examination during the year 1916 is very gratifying, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of exactness in diagnosis and the prevention of disease, each coming year will show a steadily increasing demand for laboratory aid.

	Tubercu- losis.	Diph- theria.	Malaria.	Typhoid fever.	Total.
1908.....	35	4	0	0	39
1909.....	14	1	0	13	28
1910.....	6	4	0	7	17
1911.....	30	8	0	18	56
1912.....	21	0	0	39	60
1913.....	10	5	2	32	49
1914.....	15	1	0	30	46
1915.....	13	2	0	12	27
1916.....	34	11	0	27	72

For the above tabulation, as well as for information appearing later on relative to the results of the analysis of the water supply, the writer is indebted to the officials of the State board of health.

Municipal Engineering Activities.

Disposal of sewage.—Sewage is emptied into the Miami River untreated. The principal parts of the city are provided with sewers and it is planned to extend the system without delay. Main sewers are planned so that their outlets will be conveniently located when it becomes necessary to construct a sewage disposal plant.

The insanitary surface privy may still be observed even on sewerred streets. However, no new ones are being constructed where a sewer is available, and those that already exist are gradually being abolished. The presence of a surface privy is a menace to the health of the community and should not be tolerated where proper sewer connections can be made.

During the year 1916 there were 122 new connections made to the sewers, 87 of which were in old houses, and 35 in new.

Collection and disposal of refuse.—Garbage is collected by contract and fed to hogs. During the year 1916 the cost of collection was \$1,696.30. The contract system for the collection of garbage is economical but otherwise is the poorest method that can be adopted.

There is no information on file in the office of the service director relative to the amount collected, etc., but a general inspection of the city shows many instances of garbage mixed with rubbish thrown into yards and alleys and garbage receptacles from which the contents have not been taken for some time.

The city has made no provision for the collection of rubbish. Householders must pay private collectors for this service. A "Clean-Up Week" is observed in the spring, when special effort is made to collect and dispose of the refuse which accumulates during the winter.

Rubbish is dumped at a place designated by the city, but there is no man employed to supervise the dumping. This dump was inspected and found to contain a great deal of putrescible matter in the shape of garbage. The use of refuse as a fill within the city limits is an excellent procedure, provided that putrescible organic matter is excluded.

It is absolutely necessary, in order to place the city on a par with other modern progressive communities, that immediate steps be taken whereby the city will collect its garbage, as well as its rubbish, including ashes, bottles, tins, and manure, and that the garbage be disposed of in a modern way, as, for instance, by incineration. It is probable that the city produces about 7 tons of garbage per day. The erection of an incinerator to dispose of 10 tons would not be an expensive item, and after its erection probably about \$8,000 yearly would be sufficient to defray the expenses for the collection and disposal of both garbage and rubbish. The incinerator should be planned so that additional units could be added to keep pace with the city's growth.

A system for the collection of city wastes should include the collection of manure. This material is the chief source of that annoying and dangerous nuisance—a pest of flies. From the standpoint of the public health, its proper disposition is equal in importance to the proper disposal of garbage. Ordinances requiring individuals to

properly care for it are too often ineffectual. It should therefore be collected by the municipality.

The water supply.—The city of Piqua has a surface water supply. It is derived from two sources—first, the Miami River, about 25 miles above the city, and, second, three lakes located just without the city limits. From the first source the water is conveyed by an open canal through the city of Sidney to one of the lakes mentioned above. The canal receives the contents of storm-water sewers at Sidney and is, in fact, open to pollution throughout its entire course. The lakes receive their supply partly from the canal, partly from springs, and partly from the small watershed which immediately surrounds them. On the watersheds of both sources are many farm houses with surface privies.

The outlet of the canal into the lake is so located that there is little or no opportunity for sedimentation of the turbid water of the canal to take place before entering the mains. The grit contained in the water has a deleterious effect on the rubber parts of fixtures.

The city water is hard, its turbidity is high, and it consistently shows the presence of colon bacilli, indicating constant pollution.

On account of the city water not being fit for human consumption, the citizens resort to the private surface well for their drinking water. Of two evils, the latter, under the circumstances, is probably the lesser.

However, the tap water is convenient and it is most likely that many use it to brush the teeth and at times for drinking purposes. Strangers in the city who are accustomed to potable tap water at home are apt to drink the tap water in Piqua until they are informed as to its poor quality, or observe its appearance when drawn in a tub or basin. Residents apparently do not appreciate the bad opinion visitors are apt to form of a city which compels them even to bathe in such water.

The indicated death rate from typhoid fever during the year 1916 was 21.2 per 100,000. The lack of epidemiological data bearing on the disease does not permit one to place the blame on any special cause to account for the presence of the infection. All of the factors entering into the spread of the disease are present, and it is not unlikely that among these the city water may play an important part. It will be noticed in the following table and chart (fig. 1) that typhoid fever is at its minimum during the first six months of the year, begins to increase in July, and reaches its highest point in September, after which it declines.

The other tables show the degree of contamination, as determined by the examinations made of the public water supply by the State board of health. In addition to these examinations there were 60 samples of well water analyzed, 26 of which also showed the presence of colon bacilli, indicating pollution by fecal matter.

A careful study of these tables and local conditions shows conclusively that Piqua should take immediate action to install a system of treatment of the public water supply by rapid sand filtration or such method as may be approved by the State board of health.

Reported cases of typhoid fever for five years, 1912 to 1916.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Total		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Total
January.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	August.....	3	9	2	0	4	18
February.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	September..	4	36	5	1	9	55
March.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	October.....	2	8	5	3	1	19
April.....	0	1	0	1	2	4	November...	3	2	1	2	1	9
May.....	0	1	1	0	0	2	December...	4	1	1	4	1	11
June.....	1	0	0	0	2	3	Total.....	17	62	19	11	24	133
July.....	0	4	1	0	4	9							

¹ This unusual number of cases was due to a milk-borne outbreak.

Results of the bacteriological examination of 19 samples of city water.

Bacteria per cc at 20°.	Bacteria per cc at 37°.	Colon bacilli in 1 cc—bile.	Colon bacilli in 10 cc—bile.	Colon bacilli in 1 cc—broth.	Colon bacilli in 10 cc—broth.
1,500			Pos.		
700			Neg.		
1,500			Pos.		
5,000			Neg.		
1,500	1,200	Atyp.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.
250	200	Pos.	do.	do.	Do.
45	60	do.	do.	do.	Do.
150	110	do.	do.	Pos.	Do.
1,927	168	do.	do.	do.	Do.
1,380	276	Neg.	do.	do.	Do.
835	156	do.	do.	Susp.	Do.
1,440	192	Pos.	do.	Pos.	Do.
820	372	Neg.	do.	do.	Do.
770	252	do.	do.	Susp.	Do.
330	192	do.	do.	Pos.	Do.
495	216	Pos.	do.	do.	Do.
248	144	Neg.	do.	do.	Do.
256	108	Susp.	do.	Susp.	Do.
1,800		Pos.	Atyp.		

Results of the chemical examination of 7 samples of city water.

[Parts per million.]

Sediment.	1. Very distinct.	2. Dis-tinct.	3. Very distinct.	4. Very distinct.	5. Heavy.	6. Dis-tinct.	7. Dis-tinct.
Turbidity.....	21	16	23	20	65	30	20
Color.....	16	23	20	16	33	28	None.
Ammonia albuminoid.....	.152	.110	.168	.138	.418	.392	0.158
Ammonia, free.....	.046	.020	.018	.020	.052	.022	.070
Nitrates.....	.0012	.0004	.0012	.0006	.007	.012	.280
Nitrites.....	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	.44	.30	3.94
Oxygen consumed.....	3.51	2.93	4.23	3.32	6.8	6.5	4.25
Chlorine.....	4.8	4	4	2	5	6	11
Total alkalinity.....	200	206	202	204	206	210	165
Total solids.....	329	330	342	268	345	315	353
Loss on ignition.....	46	55	55	46	40	60	88

Food Inspection.

There is no inspector employed to inspect foods or places handling foods. The health officer personally exercises some supervision over this matter. An inspection of producing farms is made by the State inspector annually.

Rules for the guidance of milk producers and distributors have been issued by the local board of health, and the regulations of the State dairy and food commission have been reprinted and distributed.

Places handling milk are licensed by the city, but no inspection is made before granting the license.

There is one pasteurizing plant in the city which pasteurizes by the holding method at a temperature of 142° for 30 minutes. The milk is heated and cooled in the same tank by means of a revolving coil, and is bottled by machine. The bottles are capped by hand. The writer inspected this plant, as well as a number of grocery stores, meat markets, restaurants, fish market, confectionaries, bakeries, etc., and found, on the whole, satisfactory conditions.

An inspection of some of the producing farms was also made, but on account of the time of year (February) and the cold weather, observations were not as satisfactory as they might be. The farmers usually carry on the dairy business merely as a side issue. In many instances barns are of the old type, which makes it difficult to maintain cleanliness and often impossible to secure adequate light and ventilation. All had a milk house separate from the stable and some means of heating water to sterilize apparatus. Some of the producers, who are also distributors, bottle on the premises. There is no ordinance, however, which requires that milk be sold in original packages.

Hauls are short and by applying the principles of cleanliness it would seem that it should be an easy matter to deliver milk to the consumer with a bacterial content of not more than 100,000 per c. c. There are no records on file in the health department showing the results of examination of milk samples collected in and around Piqua. The milk supply from producer to consumer should be given a thorough study after a milk and food inspector has been appointed in the health department, but there is no doubt that all milk should be pasteurized before it is permitted to be sold within the city. By pasteurization is meant heating the milk to 145° F. and holding at that temperature for 30 minutes. The milk should then be immediately cooled and bottled. All pasteurizing machines should be equipped with a temperature recorder and a thermo regulator.

The tuberculin test is applied by a few producers only, and therefore it must be concluded that milk containing tubercle bacilli is frequently sold. Pasteurization would render such milk harmless. Piqua has had one bad outbreak of typhoid fever transmitted through

the milk supply, and there is no reason to believe that it may not have another. Pasteurization would effectually prevent such a calamity.

There are two slaughter and packing houses located within the city limits. Both were inspected and conditions found to be satisfactory. They do not, however, do an interstate business and are therefore not inspected by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The city should provide for a supervision over these plants, including the inspection of cattle before and after slaughter. This work could be done by the food inspector. There is also some slaughtering done at a place just outside of the city limits. Here also the city should exercise supervision.

Health Supervision of Schools.

Beginning with the present school year the school authorities inaugurated a system of health supervision over the children of the public schools. The work was performed by physicians who volunteered their services and at the same time there was appointed a medical inspector in compliance with State law. Defects, together with other necessary information, are noted on a card devised for the purpose. This card follows the child throughout its period of school life. The school authorities assist in paying the expenses of the visiting nurse, and, therefore, part of her duties consists in follow-up visits to the homes of the pupils who are in need of further attention. She also gives lectures to the pupils of the public schools and before mothers' meetings held in the schools.

Expenditures of Appropriations.

During the year 1916 there was appropriated to the health department the sum of \$2,108.61. To this must be added the income from other sources—i. e., licenses, etc.—\$751.20, and the balance from the previous year, \$649.28, making a total of \$3,509.09. From this amount there was expended the sum of \$2,958.46, leaving a balance of \$550.63, which may be reallotted for use during 1917.

The above sum was expended as follows:

Salary of health officer.....	\$600. 00
Salary of plumbing inspector.....	725. 00
Stationery.....	63. 15
Incidentals.....	47. 75
Advertising.....	57. 79
Medical supplies.....	11. 15
Removal of dead animals.....	97. 92
Supplies (disinfectants, etc.).....	59. 30
Maintenance of persons in quarantine.....	186. 40

Liquidation of bonds.....	\$1,000.00
Interest on bonds.....	110.00
	2,958.46

The budget for the first six months of the year 1917 is as follows:

Health officer.....	\$300.00
Plumbing inspector and sanitary policeman.....	450.00
Stationery and printing.....	50.00
Medical supplies.....	25.00
Quarantine.....	200.00
Sanitary.....	50.00
Removal of dead animals.....	37.50
Incidentals.....	62.00
Contingent.....	150.00
	1,324.50
Total.....	1,324.50
Retirement of bond.....	500.00
Interest on bonds.....	40.00
	1,864.50
Grand total.....	1,864.50

This allowance does not differ materially from that of 1916. In the budget system the board of health is not given much discretionary power in the matter of expenditures. The various amounts allotted can not be exceeded, and a balance from one allotment can not be used to make up a deficit in another. Thus the health officer is not permitted to use his judgment and expend his appropriation according to the requirements of the occasion. Such limitations placed upon future expenditures on account of the public health prevent efficient work except of a purely routine nature.

The income of the city, through taxation for the year 1916, was \$112,526.76. From this must be deducted the sum of \$49,673.93 set aside for the sinking fund, which leaves \$62,852 for the general maintenance of the city government. The amount required for public health purposes would be \$8,500, to be spent about as follows:

1 health officer and local registrar, at not less than.....	\$2,000
2 public health nurses, at \$900.....	1,800
1 milk and food inspector.....	900
1 plumbing and sanitary inspector.....	900
1 clerk.....	600
	6,200
Transportation, quarantine, office expenses, supplies, etc.....	2,300
	8,500
Total.....	8,500

The sum given above covers the employment of a full-time health officer, three new positions—namely, a milk and food inspector, a public health nurse, and a clerk—and the payment by the city of

¹ These amounts should have been paid from the sinking fund.

the nurse now being paid by private philanthropy. It would also be necessary to provide inexpensive automobile transportation to the milk inspector and an office for the health department.

On account of the limited income of the city, it might be desirable and would be entirely feasible, for the cities of Piqua and Troy to combine in employing one full-time health officer to act for both communities. This expedient has been tried elsewhere with success.¹ It is also likely that one dairy and food inspector could adequately maintain supervision over the milk supply of both cities.

Recommendations.

As a result of the foregoing studies of public health organization and administration in Piqua, certain definite conclusions have been reached and are made the basis of the following recommendations:

1. That a full-time health officer be appointed at not less than \$2,000 per annum, whose tenure of office shall depend upon efficiency and whose duties shall be executive, epidemiological, and professional.
2. That there be appointed an inspector for the inspection of milk, meats, and other foods.
3. That the nurse already employed by private charity be transferred to and paid by the health department, and that the health department employ one additional nurse; that both nurses work under the supervision of the health officer and perform all of the duties required of public health nurses, including prenatal and infant welfare nursing, communicable disease nursing, and school nursing.
4. That the health officer be made the local registrar of births and deaths.
5. That the health department be provided with an office.
6. That the health department be provided with a clerk.
7. That the health department and the practicing physicians of the city make greater use of the State laboratory.
8. That a thorough study be made of and a better supervision be maintained over the milk supply of the city.
9. That all of the market milk of Piqua be pasteurized before being offered for sale to the public, and that to insure the efficacy of pasteurization uniform methods be required.
10. That the cooperation of the police force be obtained to investigate nuisances and to issue the necessary orders for their abatement.
11. That all surface wells within the city be eliminated.
12. That water mains and street sewers be extended to all parts of the city as soon as possible, and that all surface privies be abolished.

¹ See Reprint No. 222 from the Public Health Reports.

13. That the health department furnish disinfectants free of charge to families in which there is a case of typhoid fever, and anti-tuberculosis supplies in the case of tuberculosis.

14. That at the expiration of the present contract the city organize its own system of garbage, as well as rubbish, collection, including manure; that the types of wagons adopted be such that they may be used for both garbage and rubbish.

15. That each householder be required to provide a proper garbage can.

16. That the city install as soon as possible a modern method for the disposal of garbage.

17. That the city install without delay a water purification plant.

18. That the educational work of the health department be extended.

19. That automobile transportation be furnished for the use of the milk inspector.

20. That adequate regulations be promulgated by the board of health to provide for the care and disposal of manure, the regulation of tenement and lodging houses, the maintenance of the purity of foods, and the cleanliness of places handling foods, etc.

21. That all citizens of the city cooperate with the health department in its efforts to suppress disease, and that physicians report promptly all cases of notifiable diseases.

22. That immediate steps be taken toward the erection of a district sanatorium for the isolation of the tuberculous and a city isolation hospital for the care of other communicable diseases.

23. That not less than \$8,500 per annum be appropriated to the health department to defray the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the public health, to be spent as indicated in the body of the report.

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 16, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported concerning the status of preventable diseases in California for the week ended June 16, 1917, as follows: A case of typhus fever was notified at Los Banos, Merced County, June 16. A case of leprosy was notified at Weed, Siskiyou County. Measles, mumps, and scarlet fever showed great reduction in the numbers of cases. Two cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Los Angeles. Alameda had one case of smallpox. Of diphtheria and typhoid fever, 18 cases each were notified in the State during the week.

The details of notifiable disease cases reported in the State during the week ended June 9 are as follows:

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Pneumonia.....	24
Chicken pox.....	94	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	40	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Erysipelas.....	6	Scarlet fever.....	95
German measles.....	58	Smallpox.....	8
Gonococcus infection.....	38	Syphilis.....	14
Leprosy.....	1	Trachoma.....	2
Malaria.....	12	Tuberculosis.....	108
Measles.....	467	Typhoid fever.....	18
Mumps.....	167	Whooping cough.....	45

ANTHRAX.

State Reports for May, 1917.

During the month of May, 1917, 12 cases of anthrax were reported in Massachusetts and one case in New Jersey.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for May, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	6	South Dakota:	
Maryland:		Grant County.....	1
Baltimore city.....	40	Ziebach County.....	1
Baltimore County—		Total.....	2
Sparrows Point, R. D.....	3	West Virginia:	
Total.....	43	Greenbrier County.....	1
Massachusetts:		Ohio County—	
Berkshire County—		Wheeling.....	1
North Adams.....	1	Total.....	2
Pittsfield.....	4	Wisconsin:	
Essex County—		Clark County.....	1
Lynn.....	1	Kenosha County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Manitowoc County.....	1
Belmont (town).....	2	Milwaukee County.....	12
Cambridge.....	1	Rusk County.....	1
Lowell.....	4	Washburn County.....	1
Waltham.....	1	Waukesha County.....	5
Suffolk County—		Wood County.....	2
Boston.....	7	Total.....	24
Chelsea.....	1		
Revere.....	1		
Total.....	23		

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	5		Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Baltimore, Md.....	10	3	Newark, N. J.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	2		New Britain, Conn.....	2	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		New Haven, Conn.....	1	
Butler, Pa.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	15	6
Canton, Ohio.....	2		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Omaha, Neb.....		
Chicago, Ill.....	10	8	Philadelphia, Pa.....	19	12
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	6	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	7	1	Portland, Me.....		1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Racine, Wis.....		2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	2	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	
Hartford, Conn.....	6	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	6	2
Jersey City, N. J.....		3	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....		2	Troy, N. Y.....		1
Madison, Wis.....		1	Waltham, Mass.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	4	Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	3		Wichita, Kans.....	1	
Montclair, N. J.....	1				

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, p. 996.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	Lorain, Ohio.....	1	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Malden, Mass.....	.....	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	Memphis, Tenn.....	6	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	4	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Morristown, N. J.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	7	1	Newark, N. J.....	11	.....
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	New London, Conn.....	1	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	.....	2	New York, N. Y.....	.....	5
Chicago, Ill.....	19	5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	12	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	2	Pontiac, Mich.....	1	.....
Denver, Colo.....	3	.....	Portland, Me.....	.....	1
Detroit, Mich.....	4	2	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	.....	1	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Flint, Mich.....	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	2	.....	Rutland, Vt.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	15	2
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....

MALARIA.

State Reports for May, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		Massachusetts:	
Caroline County—		Middlesex County—	
Smithsville (R. D.).....	1	Cambridge.....	1
Charles County—		Newton.....	1
Berry.....	1	Wellesley (town).....	1
Marshall Hall.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Chapel Point.....	1	Canton (town).....	1
White Plains.....	1	Plymouth County—	
Prince Georges County—		Hull (town).....	1
Towshend (R. D.).....	1	Total.....	5
Total.....	6		

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	1	Morristown, N. J.....	1	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....		

MEASLES.

California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks reported that during the week ended June 9, 1917, 128 cases of measles were notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 996.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for May, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	1
Massachusetts:	
Suffolk County—	
Boston.....	1
West Virginia:	
McDowell County.....	1

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	4
Lexington, Ky.....		2	Washington, D. C.....		1
Mobile, Ala.....		3	Wichita, Kans.....	2	
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1	Winston-Salem, N. C.....		1

PLAGUE.

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

Passed Asst. Surg. Williams reported that a ground squirrel found May 21, 1917, 1 mile from Glen Park, San Francisco County, Cal., was proved plague-infected May 31, 1917.

Hawaii—Paauhau—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Trotter reported that on June 13, 1917, a plague-infected rat was found at Paauhau, Hawaii.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	1		Lancaster, Pa.....	3	
Baltimore, Md.....	5	17	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Lorain, Ohio.....	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	12	5	Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	6
Boston, Mass.....	25	34	Lowell, Mass.....	5	6
Braddock, Pa.....	3		Malden, Mass.....	1	
Brockton, Mass.....	2		Nashville, Tenn.....	2	2
Brookline, Mass.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	56	15
Cambridge, Mass.....	2	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	2
Chelsea, Mass.....	2		New Castle, Pa.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	175	126	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	1	Newton, Mass.....	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	3	North Adams, Mass.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	32	26	Pasadena, Cal.....	2	1
Clinton, Mass.....	5	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	71	42
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	38	36
Detroit, Mich.....	13	34	Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Dubuque, Iowa.....	5	5	Rochester, N. Y.....	8	
Duluth, Minn.....	10	5	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	8
Everett, Mass.....	1	1	San Jose, Cal.....	1	
Fall River, Mass.....	4	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	2		Somerville, Mass.....	1	2
Flint, Mich.....	4	1	Springfield, Mass.....	3	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4	3	Steeleton, Pa.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	2		Taunton, Mass.....	1	1
Jackson, Mich.....	2	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	6
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	1	Waltham, Mass.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	1	Wichita, Kans.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	18			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for May, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		New Hampshire:	
Dorchester County—		Hillsboro County—	
Lakesville.....	1	Nashua.....	1
Massachusetts:		South Dakota:	
Essex County—		Day County.....	1
Middleton (town).....	1	Jones County.....	1
Salisbury (town).....	1	Total.....	2
Hampden County—		West Virginia:	
Chicopee.....	1	Kanawha County.....	1
Palmer (town).....	1	Wisconsin:	
Springfield.....	1	Douglas County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Milwaukee County.....	2
Everett.....	1	Rock County.....	1
Malden.....	1	Shawano County.....	1
Norfolk County—		Total.....	5
Quincy.....	1		
Suffolk County—			
Boston.....	1		
Total.....	9		

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Orange, N. J.....	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Portsmouth, N. H.....	1	
Everett, Mass.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1		Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Montclair, N. J.....	1				

RABIES IN MAN.**City Report for Week Ended June 2, 1917.**

During the week ended June 2, 1917, 1 death from rabies in man was reported in Norfolk, Va.

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**Oklahoma—Okmulgee.**

Asst. Surg. Slaughter reported that during the two weeks' period ended June 16, 1917, four cases of rabies in dogs were reported in Okmulgee, Okla. Three of the cases were confirmed by laboratory examination.

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

During the week ended June 2, 1917, 3 cases of rabies in animals were reported in Buffalo, N. Y., 3 cases in Detroit, Mich., and 1 case in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.

Nevada—Humboldt County.

The Nevada State Board of Health reported that on June 13, 1917, three cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were notified in Humboldt County, Nev.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 996.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the week ended June 16, 1917, three new foci of smallpox were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Hennepin County, Hopkins 1, Plymouth Township 1, Wayzata 2.

Minnesota—Duluth—Virulent Smallpox.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the period from June 11 to 19, 1917, 27 severe cases of smallpox, with 7 deaths, were reported at Duluth, Minn.

State Reports for May, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
District of Columbia.....	2				2	
Maryland:						
Baltimore County—						
Sparrows Point.....	3					3
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	1					1
Big Pool.....	2					2
Total.....	6					6
Massachusetts:						
Worcester County—						
Fitchburg.....	2			1		1
Shrewsbury (town).....	1			1		
Webster (town).....	2					2
Worcester.....	22	4	1	11		9
Total.....	27	4	1	13	12	1
Vermont:						
Chittenden County.....	1					1
Franklin County.....	1					1
Washington County.....	33			2		31
Windham County.....	2					2
Total.....	37			2		35

SMALLPOX—Continued.
Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Hampshire (May 1-31):			Wisconsin (May 1-31):		
Merrimack County—			Ashland County	1	
Concord	1		Brown County	1	
South Dakota (May 1-31):			Calumet County	2	
Davison County	10		Chippewa County	13	
Day County	3		Clark County	5	
Faulk County	5		Columbia County	3	
Hand County	2		Dane County	6	
Hughes County	15		Douglas County	1	
Jerauld County	3		Eau Claire County	2	
Lake County	15		Fond du Lac County	5	
Lawrence County	1		Green County	6	
Miner County	5		Juneau County	4	
Minnehaha County	1		La Crosse County	21	
Sully County	7		Marathon County	6	
Walworth County	14		Marquette County	5	1
Yankton County	1		Milwaukee County	19	
Total	82		Oconto County	3	
West Virginia (May 1-31):			Outagamie County	1	
Barbour County	1		Priece County	2	
Fayette County	1		Rock County	41	
Hancock County	5		Trempealeau County	1	
McDowell County	1		Washburn County	2	
Marshall County	7		Waupaca County	1	
Marion County	1		Winnebago County	1	
Mercer County	1		Wood County	2	
Mingo County	2		Total	158	1
Morgan County	1				
Tucker County	1				
Total	21				

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio	16		Little Rock, Ark.	5	
Alameda, Cal.	1		Marinette, Wis.	2	
Baltimore, Md.	1		Memphis, Tenn.	17	
Butte, Mont.	10		Milwaukee, Wis.	13	
Cairo, Ill.	2		Minneapolis, Minn.	22	
Canton, Ohio	2		Muscatine, Iowa	3	
Chicago, Ill.	12		Nashville, Tenn.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	11		New Britain, Conn.	1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		New Orleans, La.	1	
Covington, Ky.	1		Oklahoma City, Okla.	12	
Danville, Ill.	4		Omaha, Nebr.	10	
Dayton, Ohio	3		Philadelphia, Pa.	3	
Denver, Colo.	1		Pontiac, Mich.	15	
Detroit, Mich.	7		Portland, Oreg.	2	
Dubuque, Iowa	5		Quincy, Ill.	1	
Duluth, Minn.	5		Roanoke, Va.	4	
Erie, Pa.	10		Rockford, Ill.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	4		St. Joseph, Mo.	19	
Flint, Mich.	7		St. Louis, Mo.	14	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2		Sioux City, Iowa	10	
Fort Worth, Tex.	2		Springfield, Ill.	2	
Galesburg, Ill.	1		Superior, Wis.	1	
Galveston, Tex.	2		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2		Terre Haute, Ind.	7	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		Toledo, Ohio	3	
Indianapolis, Ind.	8		Topeka, Kans.	7	
Kansas City, Kans.	1		Wheeling, W. Va.	2	
Kansas City, Mo.	1		Wichita, Kans.	4	
Lincoln, Nebr.	1		Worcester, Mass.	2	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Canton, Ohio	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1
Evansville, Ind.	1		Richmond, Va.		1
Mobile, Ala.		2	Worcester, Mass.	1	
New York, N. Y.	3	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 996.

TYPHOID FEVER.

West Virginia—Charleston.

Epidemiologist Freeman reported that during the week ended June 16, 1917, 18 cases of typhoid fever were notified in Charleston, W. Va., making a total of 105 cases reported in that city since May 1, 1917.

State Reports for May, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	10	Maryland—Continued.	
Maryland:		Wicomico County—	
Baltimore City.....	27	Salisbury.....	2
Allegheny County—		Worcester County—	
Cumberland.....	1	Stockton (R. D.).....	2
Western Maryland Hospital.....	1	Berlin.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Girdletree.....	1
Churchton.....	1	Stockton.....	3
Davidsonville (R. D.).....	1		
Baltimore County—		Total.....	81
Lauraville.....	1		
Glen Arm.....	1	Massachusetts:	
Sparrows Point.....	1	Berkshire County—	
Boring.....	1	Hinsdale (town).....	1
Fullerton.....	1	North Adams.....	2
Roland Park.....	1	Bristol County—	
Rockland.....	1	Attleboro.....	1
Mount Winans.....	1	Dighton (town).....	1
Turner Station.....	1	Fall River.....	5
Bengies (R. D.).....	1	New Bedford.....	2
Carney.....	1	Essex County—	
Carroll County—		Amesbury (town).....	2
Mount Olive (R. D.).....	1	Beverly.....	1
Mount Airy.....	1	Gloucester.....	3
Union Bridge.....	1	Haverhill.....	1
Cecil County—		Lawrence.....	2
Childs (R. D.).....	1	Lynn.....	4
Rising Sun.....	1	Newburyport.....	1
North East.....	2	Rowley (town).....	3
Union Hospital.....	2	Salem.....	1
Charles County—		Saugus (town).....	1
Dentsville (R. D.).....	1	Swampscott (town).....	1
LaPlata.....	1	Hampden County—	
Dorchester County—		Springfield.....	3
Cambridge (R. D.).....	1	Westfield (town).....	2
Lakesville.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Toddville.....	1	Arlington (town).....	1
Ragged Point.....	1	Cambridge.....	2
Frederick County—		Everett.....	3
Buckeystown (R. D.).....	1	Lowell.....	3
Creagerstown.....	1	Newton.....	2
Frederick.....	1	Somerville.....	2
Harford County—		Watertown (town).....	1
Havre de Grace.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Prince Georges County—		Holbrook (town).....	1
Capitol Heights.....	2	Stoughton (town).....	1
Queen Annes County—		Plymouth County—	
Winchester (R. D.).....	1	Brockton.....	1
Somerset County—		Plymouth (town).....	1
Pocomoke City (R. D.).....	1	Suffolk County—	
Marion.....	1	Boston.....	11
Talbot County—		Worcester County—	
Easton.....	1	Gardner (town).....	2
Emergency Hospital.....	1	Leominster (town).....	1
Washington County—		Sterling (town).....	1
Hancock.....	1		
Hagerstown.....	3	Total.....	70

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.
State Reports for May, 1917—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New Hampshire:		West Virginia—Continued.	
Coos County—		Mineral County.....	1
Berlin.....	1	Monongalia County.....	1
Hillsboro County—		Monroe County.....	2
Manchester.....	1	Ohio County.....	
Total.....	2	Wheeling.....	2
		Raleigh County.....	1
South Dakota:		Summers County.....	2
Minnehaha County.....	2	Taylor County.....	3
Bon Homme County.....	1	Tyler County.....	1
Total.....	3	Wood County—	
		Parkersburg.....	2
Vermont:		Total.....	83
Addison County.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Caledonia County.....	1	Brown County.....	2
Chittenden County.....	2	Dane County.....	8
Orange County.....	2	Door County.....	2
Washington County.....	1	Douglas County.....	2
Total.....	7	Eau Claire.....	2
		Fond du Lac County.....	1
West Virginia:		Kenosha County.....	2
Boone County.....	2	Marinette County.....	1
Fayette County.....	5	Milwaukee County.....	12
Greenbrier County.....	5	Outagamie County.....	3
Hancock County.....	1	Polk County.....	1
Kanawha County.....	6	Rusk County.....	1
Charleston.....	45	Washington County.....	2
McDowell County.....	3	Total.....	38
Marshall County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Lynchburg, Va.....	2	
Alameda, Cal.....	1	1	Memphis, Tenn.....	4	
Albany, N. Y.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	
Altoona, Pa.....	2		Mobile, Ala.....	3	1
Baltimore, Md.....	4	1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Birmingham, Ala.....	4	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	6	1	New Haven, Conn.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	3	4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	1	Newton, Mass.....	2	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	26	5
Camden, N. J.....	2		Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	4		Philadelphia, Pa.....	25	5
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Pontiac, Mich.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Portland, Me.....	3	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Reading, Pa.....		1
Danville, Ill.....	1		Rocky Mount, N. C.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	8	
Denver, Colo.....	2	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	7	1	San Francisco, Cal.....		1
Evansville, Ind.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Everett, Wash.....	4		Somerville, Mass.....	2	
Fall River, Mass.....	2		South Bend, Ind.....	2	1
Flint, Mich.....	1		Terre Haute, Ind.....		1
Galesburg, Ill.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	3	
Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	Topeka, Kans.....	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1		Troy, N. Y.....	1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	2	
Kokomo, Ind.....	1		Watertown, N. Y.....	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	2		Wheeling, W. Va.....		2
Lawrence, Mass.....	1		Winston-Salem, N. C.....	2	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1		Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Lorain, Ohio.....	1		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	1			

TYPHUS FEVER.

California—Los Banos.

The California State Board of Health reported that during the week ended June 16; 1917, one case of typhus fever was notified at Los Banos, Merced County, Cal.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for May, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia	25	852	29	South Dakota.....	6	111	58
Maryland.....	105	2,665	126	Vermont.....	22	1,772	57
Massachusetts.....	876	4,211	567	West Virginia.....	35	345	30
New Hampshire.....	23	706	39	Wisconsin.....	215	1,367	890

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 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	197	7	4	294	1	8		73	25
Boston, Mass.....	756,476	271	73	7	238	3	23		41	21
Chicago, Ill.....	2,497,722	812	194	24	893	9	352	13	185	94
Cleveland, Ohio.....	674,073	227	37	3	123	12	12		29	29
Detroit, Mich.....	571,784	233	100	7	39	7	103	4	26	18
Los Angeles, Cal.....	503,812	1	1		115		19		62	16
New York, N. Y.....	5,602,841	1,458	337	29	1,301	21	165	4	191	182
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,709,518	522	72	7	229		39	1	77	81
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	579,090	231	32		184	1	13		23	17
St. Louis, Mo.....	757,309	197	66	4	149	5	103	4	48	19
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	468,558	116	17	1	75		18		32	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	410,476	126	15	2	52		5		31	20
Jersey City, N. J.....	306,345	87	10	1	87		31	1	22	7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	436,535	98	12	1	60	1	88	1	18	5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	363,454		14		45		18			
Newark, N. J.....	408,894	109	15	1	65		12		63	14
New Orleans, La.....	371,747		8		4		2		33	19
San Francisco, Cal.....	463,516	124	19		84		11		24	13
Seattle, Wash.....	348,639	62			34		3		16	4
Washington, D. C.....	363,980	112	6		182		7	2	24	11
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	214,878	70	4		5		7		9	6
Denver, Colo.....	260,800		12		55		9			12
Indianapolis, Ind.....	271,708		17		141		26		14	
Kansas City, Mo.....	297,847	91	8	2	39		30	1	2	5
Portland, Oreg.....	295,463	44	1		6		10	1	2	5
Providence, R. I.....	254,960	79	7	2	9	1	9	1	1	6
Rochester, N. Y.....	256,417		6		151		18		12	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.....	104,199		2		40		3		7	
Birmingham, Ala.....	181,762	88			29	1			14	14
Bridgeport, Conn.....	121,579	38	2		16		1		7	4
Cambridge, Mass.....	112,981	31	12		86		5		3	7
Camden, N. J.....	106,233		3		27		2		3	
Dayton, Ohio.....	127,224	35			55	1	19			3
Fall River, Mass.....	128,366	42	4		96	2		1	7	10
Fort Worth, Tex.....	104,562	16			2				1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	128,291	44	3		81		7		7	5
Hartford, Conn.....	110,900	53	7		28		2		7	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	180,560	25	6	1	1				3	3

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 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 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	52	26	1	4		2		6	4
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	24	2		12		6	1	4	1
Memphis, Tenn.	148,995	52	2	1	10		3	1	32	7
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	38			4				6	4
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	35	2		38		6		6	2
New Haven, Conn.	149,685		3		138	2	3		5	2
Oakland, Cal.	198,604	42	2		10		5		1	3
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	42	2		67		42	1	1	4
Reading, Pa.	109,381	48	2		1		4		1	3
Richmond, Va.	156,687	45	2		29		2		8	6
Salt Lake City, Utah.	117,399	22	1		3	1	16			
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	22	12	2	98				3	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	47	5		76		13		4	4
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770		2		1		1			
Toledo, Ohio.	191,554	71	3	1	44		33			6
Trenton, N. J.	111,593	44	6		5	1	1		8	5
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	40	5	1	7		4		12	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	85,625		24		24				1	
Altoona, Pa.	58,659		6		1		2			
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,660				32		1		12	
Bayonne, N. J.	69,893				2		1		1	
Berkeley, Cal.	57,633	11			8				1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	28	4		70		4		3	1
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	16	3	1	1		1		1	1
Canton, Ohio.	60,852	18	7	1	5		3		1	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	33	1		2					3
Covington, Ky.	57,144	20	1		6		4		1	4
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	24	4		42				3	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,660	20	6				4		2	4
El Paso, Tex.	63,705	68			15	3	1		1	7
Erie, Pa.	75,195		4		46		5		6	39
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	20	1					1	1	1
Flint, Mich.	54,772	12	4	1	25		11		7	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76,183	13			10		4		2	
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	28	2		20		2		3	2
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	17	2		8		6		2	2
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	19	1		43		2			1
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437				8		10		3	
Lancaster, Pa.	50,853				19		3		1	
Little Rock, Ark.	57,343	15			5				2	
Malden, Mass.	51,155	14	14	1	30		1		3	
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	19			2		1		4	4
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	28			5	1				2
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	16					2		6	1
Norfolk, Va.	89,612				19		1		4	5
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,943	20	1		4		2		1	1
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	21	1		2				2	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	59,411	13	3				1			1
Portland, Me.	63,967	17	1		14		3			1
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	13	1		38		9		1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	27	2		9				5	4
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,236	32	2		5		3		3	5
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	24			51					3
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	10	1		66	1	5		4	1
Sioux City, Iowa.	57,078						11			
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	20	8		7		2		4	3
South Bend, Ind.	68,646	17	1		20		10		1	1
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	21	2		6		1			
Terra Haute, Ind.	66,083	14	1		14					1
Troy, N. Y.	77,916		2	1			7			6
Wichita, Kans.	70,722				7		3		1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,776	16	1		46					2
Wilmington, Del.	94,263	36			10		2		5	
York, Pa.	51,656		1							
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	7			4					
Auburn, N. Y.	37,385	9	1							

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 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.										
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	4			14					1
Butler, Pa.	27,632	5	2		1		1			
Butte, Mont.	43,425				6		2			
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	16	3	1	6		1		3	1
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	8							2	2
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	4	1		4					
Danville, Ill.	32,261	7			10		1		1	
Davenport, Iowa.	48,811		2		13		1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,873		1						2	2
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743		2		19		6			1
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	8			11					
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	7	2	1	4		2		1	1
Everett, Mass.	39,233	8	3		14		2			1
Everett, Wash.	35,486	3			1		1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	5	2		11		1		1	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,963	20	3							1
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	11								
Haverhill, Mass.	48,477	7	3		1		5		2	
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	13	2		38		4			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,886		2		130		4		1	3
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	3			117					
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	11								2
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676				1				1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	10	5				1		1	1
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	19			7					1
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	7			7		3			1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	9	1		24		12			
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	13			1		2		1	
Lorain, Ohio.	36,964		2		2		1		1	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	13			10					
Madison, Wis.	30,699	3			2		8			2
McKeesport, Pa.	47,521	21			12					
Medford, Mass.	26,234	13	4		3		1		1	1
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	3							4	4
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	7	1		21	1			3	3
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	12			2				1	
New Castle, Pa.	41,133		2		2		2			
Newport, Ky.	31,927	8							1	1
Newport, R. I.	30,108	27	1							1
Newton, Mass.	43,715	13			23				2	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	14			38					
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	6			2				1	
Orange, N. J.	33,080	14	2		4		2		1	5
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	43			10		1		2	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	4			3				2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	17	1		67		6	1	4	
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	9			8		2			
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	15			2					1
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	13	2	1						2
Racine, Wis.	46,486	22			4		5		1	1
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	13	3		3				3	6
San Jose, Cal.	38,902	6			19				1	
Superior, Wis.	46,226	8					3			1
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	6	2			1	1			
Topeka, Kans.	48,726	9	1		7		1		2	
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	12	1		8		1			2
Watertown, N. Y.	29,894	9	1		5					
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	13	2	1	24		5		2	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377		1		1					4
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809		2		21		2			
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	22			2				1	2
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	11			1		1			1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alton, Ill.	22,874	8	2		9					1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	15	3		42		4		3	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,532		1		2					
Berlin, N. H.	13,599	5			2				3	2

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 2, 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 25,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Braddock, Pa.	21,685		4		7				1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	7								1
Clinton, Mass.	¹ 13,075	5			9				2	
Coffeyville, Kans.	17,548		1		4					
Concord, N. H.	22,669	10			26					
Galesburg, Ill.	24,276	4	1		28					
Harrison, N. J.	16,950				7				2	
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	6			6					
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	7	1				1		1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	1			5				1	
Marinette, Wis.	¹ 14,610	4					1			
Melrose, Mass.	17,445	6			18					
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	5			2		1		1	
Muscatine, Iowa	17,500				1		5			
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126	5								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	3			7					
New London, Conn.	20,985	1			4					
North Adams, Mass.	¹ 22,019				23					
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	10			30		1		3	1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,805	3			5					1
Pontiac, Mich.	17,524				17		9	1	1	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666		1		6		2			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	2								
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	7			1		3			2
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,193				2					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,821	6								
Steelton, Pa.	15,548	4	1		11		1		1	
Washington, Pa.	21,618								1	
Wilkesburg, Pa.	23,228				2		1		1	10

¹ Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

PLAGUE ON VESSEL.

Steamship "Sardinia" at Port of London.

The steamship *Sardinia*, from Australian and Oriental ports, arrived May 2, 1917, at the port of London, England, with two cases of plague on board and a history of three other cases occurring en route during the period between April 27 and May 2, 1917.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Diseases.	May 21-31, 1917.		Remain- ing under treatment May 31, 1917.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Diphtheria.....	14	2	13
Leprosy.....			10
Malaria.....	21		45
Measles.....	26	2	29
Paratyphoid fever.....			4
Poliomyelitis.....	1		
Typhoid fever.....	15	5	38
Varicella.....	5		11

MEXICO.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Chihuahua.

Cerebrospinal meningitis was reported epidemic at Chihuahua June 10, 1917.

PERU.

Plague—February 16—May 15, 1917.

During the period from February 16 to May 15, 1917, 120 new cases of plague were notified in Peru. The cases were distributed according to departments as follows: Ancachs, 3 cases occurring at two localities; Arequipa, 29 cases occurring at Mollendo; Lambayeque, 5 cases at two localities and in country district; Libertad, 57 cases at nine localities; Lima, 9 cases occurring at Lima city and 13 at the port of Callao; Piura, 4 cases at two localities.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague—New Focus of Infection—Orange Free State.

During the week ended April 15, 1917, a new focus of plague infection was discovered in the Orange Free State, at Odendaalsrust village.

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

Reports Received During the Week Ended June 22, 1917.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces.....				May 6-12, 1917: Cases, 105; deaths, 52.
Albay.....	May 6-12.....	28	16	
Bohol.....	do.....	69	30	
Camarines.....	do.....	8	6	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Java:				
East Java.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 116; deaths, 112. Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1917: Cases, 7; deaths, 6.
Residencies—				
Djocjakarta.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	6	6	
Kediri.....	do.....	5	5	
Madura.....	do.....	28	28	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1	1	
Samarang.....	do.....	15	15	
Surabaya.....	do.....	50	46	Surabaya City, Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1917: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Surakarta.....	do.....	11	11	Feb. 16-May 15, 1917: Cases, 120.
Peru.....				
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	Feb. 16-May 15.....	3		At Casma and Chimbote.
Arequipa.....	do.....	29		At Mollendo.
Lambayeque.....	do.....	5		At Chiclayo, Chongollape, and in country.
Libertad.....	do.....	57		At Ascope, Chepen, Chocopa, Moche, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, San Pedro, and Trujillo.
Lima—				
Callao.....	do.....	13		
Lima.....	do.....	9		
Piura.....	do.....	4		At Catacaos and Piura.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 8-21.....	13	13	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State—				
Odendaalsrust.....	Apr. 9-15.....	1		Village.
On vessel:				
S. S. Sardinia.....	Apr. 27-May 2.....	5	3	At sea. From Australian and oriental ports. Two cases landed port of London, England.

SMALLPOX.

China:				
Dairen.....	Apr. 22-May 12.....	22	2	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 15-21.....	5	3	
Shanghai.....	Apr. 30-May 12.....	3	7	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1		
Tsingtao.....	Apr. 16-22.....	2		
Italy:				
Turin.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	5	1	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 7-20.....	48	16	
Osaka.....	May 1-15.....	98	32	

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 22, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java	Mar. 26-Apr. 1	2		
Mid Java	Mar. 25-31	10	2	
West Java				Apr. 6-12, 1917: Cases, 12; deaths, 2.
Batavia	Apr. 6-12	3	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	May 6-26	153		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 6-12	2		Varioloid.
Russia:				
Archangel	Apr. 15-28	6	2	
Petrograd	Mar. 11-17	35		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 8-14	1		
Spain:				
Madrid	Apr. 1-30		7	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 15-21	1	1	
Tunisia:				
Tunis	May 5-18	2	2	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Apr. 1-30	4	2	
China:				
Tsingtao	Apr. 16-22	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Apr. 8-May 5		10	
Java:				
East Java	Mar. 26-Apr. 1	3		
Mid Java	Mar. 25-31	6		
West Java	Apr. 6-12	11		
Batavia	do	8		
Mexico:				
Mexico City	May 6-19	290		
Russia:				
Archangel	Apr. 15-28	6	1	
Petrograd	Mar. 11-17	17		
Spain:				
Madrid	Apr. 1-30		2	
Trinidad	Apr. 22-28	4	3	

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hunan Province— Changteh				Epidemic in August, 1916. Outbreak with 72 cases reported Mar. 1, 1917.
Macao				
Chosen (Korea)	Aug.-Dec. 29	1,998		
Germany:				
Marienwerder	Jan. 21-27	3		Prisoners of war.
India:				
Bassein	Dec. 31-Mar. 31		51	
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-Apr. 7		213	
Henzada	Feb. 18-24		1	
Madras	Nov. 5-Dec. 16	5		
Do	Dec. 31-Feb. 10	6	4	Dec. 17-23, 1916: 1 case.
Moulmein	do		7	
Rangoon	Nov. 23-Dec. 30	5	6	
Do	Dec. 31-Mar. 24	12	10	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China				Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 4,540; deaths, 2,869.
Do.....				July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 2,984; 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-Teheou-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-Apr. 22.....	18	12	
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.
Ferikenar.....	Nov. 30.....	8	8	
Recht.....	Mar. 21-Oct. 14.....	165	60	
Teheran.....	Aug. 3-Oct. 19.....	428	409	At 2 localities in vicinity: Cases, 64; deaths, 38.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 30.....	201	70	Not previously reported: Cases, 56; deaths, 2.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 28.....	15	8	
Provinces.....				Oct. 29-Dec. 9, 1916: Cases, 4,191; deaths, 2,030. Dec. 17-30, 1916: Cases, 282; deaths, 188. Dec. 31, 1916-May 5, 1917: Cases, 2,661; deaths, 1,321.
Albay.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	245	147	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	20	10	
Do.....	Dec. 31-May 5.....	191	114	
Antique.....	Nov. 18-25.....	8	7	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 21.....	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. 17-22.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 25-May 5.....	87	44	
Bulacan.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	96	57	
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	10	6	
Camarines.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	61	37	
Do.....	Apr. 28-May 5.....	11	2	
Capi.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	45	34	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	27	23	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 31.....	249	153	
Cavite.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	156	113	
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	24	13	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 10.....	45	33	
Cebu.....	Dec. 21-30.....	12	6	
Do.....	Jan. 7-May 5.....	192	113	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Philippine Islands—Continued.					
Provinces—Continued.					
Iloilo.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	237	148		
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	37	31		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 21.....	120	86		
Laguna.....	Nov. 2-25.....	12	10		
Leyte.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 9.....	127	98		
Do.....	Dec. 17-30.....	90	62		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 21.....	651	613		
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		
Negros Oriental.....	Apr. 15-31.....	33	19		
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	2		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	2	2		
Romblon.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 17.....	38	26		
Samar.....	Nov. 5-18.....	13	10		
Do.....	Dec. 31-May 5.....	438	336		
Sorsogon.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2.....	131	71		
Do.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	2		
Do.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 28.....	235	128		
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. 22-28.....	2	2		
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 10.....	5	5		
Turkey in Asia.....					
Aleppo.....	Dec. 9-15.....	2	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-May 2.....	44	30	
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-May 5.....	14	12	
Joazeiro.....				June 1-Nov. 6, 1916: Cases, 67; deaths, 51.
Pernambuco, State.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 27.....	43	40	In the districts of Bom Conselho, Canhotinho, and Corrientes Garanhuns.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	50	30	July 23-29, 1916: Cases, 9; deaths, 8.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 7.....	138	127	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 1-31.....	10		
Tacna.....	do.....	1		
Tocopilla.....	Sept. 12.....	1	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....			Present.
Do.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 21.....			Present and in vicinity.
Chaochowtu.....	Feb. 24.....			Present, 26 miles from Swatow.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Hongkong	Dec. 24-30	1	1	
Do	Jan. 21-Feb. 3	24	12	Present in vicinity, Jan. 21-Apr. 14.
Kansu Province— Taohew	Oct. 1-24		20	Pneumonic. Reported present in other localities of Province.
Nanking	Mar. 4-24			Present.
Ecuador				
Duran	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	2		Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 353; deaths, 119.
Guayaquil	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	347	116	Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 106; deaths, 43.
Do	Jan. 1-31	104	43	
Milagro	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2	1	
Naranjal	Jan. 1-31	1		
Nobol	Oct. 1-31	1	1	
Santa Rosa	Sept. 1-30	1	1	
Taura	Jan. 1-31	1		
Egypt				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-Dec. 25	4	3	Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1916: Cases, 1,702; deaths, 828. Jan. 1-Apr. 26, 1917: Cases, 168; deaths, 85.
Do	Feb. 1-Mar. 28	3	1	One case on s. s. Proton, arrived Nov. 16, 1916, from Sidi Barani and Sollum.
Port Said	Dec. 11	1		
Do	Jan. 18-Apr. 22	14	9	
Provinces—				
Assiout	Mar. 8-Apr. 26	25	17	
Beni-Souef	Feb. 1	1		
Fayoum	Jan. 24-Apr. 25	33	15	
Girgeh	Mar. 27-Apr. 26	43	10	
Keneh	Mar. 20-Apr. 24	39	27	
Minieh	Jan. 25-Apr. 19	6	3	
Gold Coast:				
Akra	Apr. 4			Present.
Greece:				
Athens	Apr. 23	2		In military hospital.
Hawaii:				
Pasailo	Mar. 7	1	1	
India				
Bassain				
Bassain	Oct. 22-Dec. 30		7	Oct. 15-Dec. 23, 1916: Cases, 89-512; deaths, 67,068. Dec. 31, 1916-Apr. 7, 1917: Cases, 69,010; deaths, 56,887.
Do	Dec. 31-Mar. 31		131	7. Received out of date. Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
Bombay				
Bombay	Nov. 5-Dec. 30	73	59	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 13; deaths, 7.
Do	Dec. 31-Apr. 14	752	566	Received out of date. Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
Calcutta	Mar. 4-Apr. 7		9	
Henzada	Feb. 18-Mar. 10		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. 14	7,106	4,851	
Mandalay	Oct. 28-Dec. 30		3	
Do	Feb. 4-Mar. 31		21	
Mergui	Mar. 11-17		7	
Moulmein	Dec. 3-9		1	
Do	Feb. 4-Mar. 31		28	
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. 24	360	335	
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	Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 82; deaths, 66.
Do	Jan. 1-31	29	18	
Cambodia	Apr. 1-June 30	43	41	
Do	July 1-Dec. 31		54	
Do	Jan. 1-31		33	
Cochin-China	Apr. 1-June 30	135	63	
Do	July 1-Nov. 30	58	22	
Do	Jan. 1-31	14	13	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Indo-China—Continued.					
Provinces—Continued.					
Kwang-Tcheou-Wan.....	July 1–Nov. 30....	29	8		
Do.....	Jan. 1–31.....	2	2		
Tonkin.....	Oct. 1–31.....	2	1		
Seigon.....	Nov. 6–Dec. 17....	9	3		
Do.....	Jan. 1–Apr. 21....	60	35		
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		
Do.....	Apr. 24–30.....	1	1		
Java:					
East Java					
Djoejakarta 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		
Madura Residency.....	Aug. 26–Dec. 31....	8	8		
Do.....	Jan. 1–Mar. 25....	29	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.
Peru					
Department—					
Ancash.....	Jan. 1–June 30....	57	21	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.	
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			
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			
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–Apr. 7....	28	24		
Straits Settlements:					
Penang.....	Jan. 28–Feb. 24....	3	2		
Singapore.....	Oct. 22–Dec. 30....	7	7		
Do.....	Dec. 31–Apr. 14....	25	22		
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.	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Coonamble.....	Dec. 8.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 13-20.....	12		
Walgett.....	Apr. 2.....	1		
Queensland—				
Thursday Island, quar- antine station.....	Feb. 8.....	1		On steamship St. Albans from 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.....	3	1	
Do.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 24.....	4		
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 23.....	73	2	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 31.....	96	12	
Brazil:				
Bahia—				
Do.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 23.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 17.....	9		
Rio de Janeiro—				
Do.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30.....	50	12	
Do.....	Dec. 31-May 5.....	193	50	
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-Feb. 17.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 9.....			Present. Dec. 10-16, 1916; Cases; 3.
Do.....	Feb. 11-May 5.....			Present and in vicinity.
Antung.....	Jan. 8-14.....	2	1	
Canton.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20.....		14	
Changsha.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 21.....	13		
Chungking.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....			Present.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 28.....			Do.
Dairen.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	63	8	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 21.....	62	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. 14.....	515	431	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-May 5.....			Do.
Nanking.....	Nov. 12-25.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 29.....	12	13	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. 29.....	81	4	
Colombia:				
Espinal.....	Feb. 17.....			Present. Suburb of Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Casa Blanca.....	Jan. 12.....	1		Vicinity of Habana. Case landed Jan. 1, 1917, from s. s. Alfonso XII, from Santander, Spain.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
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. 29.....	39	18	
Cairo.....	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.....	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		
Gosewerder.....	do.....	2		
Hamburg district.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 20.....	71		
Harburg.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1		
Husum.....	do.....	1		
Lubeck.....	do.....	8		
Reinfeld.....	do.....	1		
Soltau.....	do.....	1		
Undeloh.....	do.....	1		
Winsen.....	do.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	2	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....		6	
Tripolis.....	May 12.....			Outbreak.
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	May 6-12.....			Present.
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 9.....	1		From s. s. Tenyo Maru from oriental ports.
Do.....	Jan. 24.....	1		From s. s. Ecuador from Hong-kong.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 10-30.....	5	1	Oct. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 3; deaths, 3. Received out of date.
Do.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 14.....	210	99	Original report lost on s. s. Arabia.
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. 14.....	416	98	
Moulmein.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 14.....		4	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 30.....	17	1	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 21.....	75	3	
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 321; deaths, 28. July 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Cases, 503; deaths, 194.
Anam.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	45	8	
Do.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	114	43	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	22	2	Jan. 1-31, 1917: Cases, 174; deaths, 37.
Cambodia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	30	11	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Cambodia.....	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	7	
Saigon.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	28	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22.....	456	111	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Feb. 19-Apr. 29.....	48	8	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.....	Jan. 1-May 6.....	177	50	
Kochi.....	Jan.-Feb.....			Do.
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, 198; deaths, 35.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Apr. 5.....	32	5	
Mexico:				
Coatepec.....	Apr. 18.....			Epidemic, 6 miles from Jalapa.
Durango.....	Feb. 17.....			Present; also in vicinity.
Jalapa.....	Apr. 18.....			Prevalent.
Mexico City.....	Dec. 10-30.....	20		
Do.....	Dec. 31-May 5.....	217		
Monterey.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 29.....		6	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 10-30.....	1		
Progreso.....	Apr. 7.....	1	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 18-May 19.....	9		
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	Feb. 4-10.....	4		
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....				Varioloid. July 2-Dec. 30, 1916; Cases, 14. Jan. 21-May 5, 1917: Cases, 98.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 28.....	6		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marques.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29.....	6	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 14.....	92	13	
Moscow.....	Oct. 16-Dec. 31.....	139	49	Nov. 13-25, 1916: Cases, 26; deaths, 8.
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.
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	39	4	Mar. 4-20, 1916: Cases, 65; deaths, 7.
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14.....	5		
Valdivostok.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 2.....	28	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 4-10.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Bilbao	Jan. 1-31		2	
Cádiz	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-Apr. 30		26	
Valencia	Nov. 19-Dec. 23	5	1	
Do	Jan. 14-May 12	16		
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:				
Gotaborg	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-May 4	76	49	
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:				
Montevideo	Feb. 1-28	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				
Prague	Jan. 28-Mar. 10	5		July 23-Oct. 21, 1916: Cases, 1,685.
Vienna	Nov. 5-Dec. 30	21	2	
Do	Dec. 31-Mar. 24	38	1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina				
Hungary				
Budapest	Nov. 5-Dec. 30	3	1	July 23-Oct. 22, 1916: Cases, 32.
Do	Jan. 14-Mar. 31	94	45	Nov. 20-Dec. 17, 1916: Cases, 36. Dec. 23, 1916-Feb. 11, 1917: Cases, 130.
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				
Do	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	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-Dec. 31	28	12	Nov. 19-Dec. 23, 1916: 5 cases.
Do	Jan. 1-Apr. 29	1,574	387	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
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.....	1	7	
Bremen.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	1	3	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	1	3	
Brunswick.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17.....	1	1	
Erfurt.....	do.....	1	1	
Frankfort-on-Main				
Greifswald.....	Nov. 12-18.....	1	1	
Konigsberg.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10.....	5	5	
Do.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 23.....	6	2	
Do.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 17.....	1	1	
Marienwerder district	Dec. 3-9.....	1	1	Prison camp.
Marienwerder				
Posen.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10.....	19	19	
Potsdam.....				
Merseburg.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17.....	4	4	
Neidenburg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 18.....	7	7	
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11.....	3	3	
Potsdam.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2	2	
Ruhleben.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 10.....	6	6	
Stettin.....	Jan. 21-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Mar. 11-May 12.....	37	3	
Cork.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3.....	1	1	
Glasgow.....	Dec. 3-30.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....	1	36	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 31.....	1	34	
Italy:				
Bari Province—				
Corato.....	Mar. 5-11.....	5	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	10	Sept. 29-Dec. 28, 1916: Cases, 185; deaths, 13. Jan. 19-Apr. 5, 1917: Cases, 87; deaths, 5.
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 28.....	139	12	
Do.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 5.....	67	3	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 22.....	1	1	Epidemic.
Ciudad Juarez.....				July, 1916-Feb. 5, 1917: Cases, 100 (estimated).
Durango.....	Dec. 12.....	1	1	Present.
Do.....	Jan.-Feb.....	1	1	Present. Estimated deaths daily, about 25. Present throughout year 1916.
Mexico City.....	Dec. 3-30.....	835	835	
Do.....	Dec. 31-May 5.....	2,370	2,370	
Monterey.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1	1	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 10-16.....	4	4	July 1-Dec. 16, 1916: Cases, 28.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3.....	2	2	
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 30.....	8	8	
Do.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1	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 regions.
Warsaw.....	do.....	611	36	Mar. 4-May 29, 1916: Cases, 830; deaths, 80.
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	497	27	
Riga.....	Apr. 8-14.....	1	1	
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 31.....	5	5	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	1	3	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1916: Deaths, 35.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	1	3	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 15, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
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:					
Hafia.....	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-May 19....		3		

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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