

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 37

DYSENTERY OUTBREAK IN KENTUCKY.

By JOHN McMULLEN, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Pursuant to telegraphic orders of August 27, 1917, to investigate an outbreak of suspected dysentery in Breathitt County, I left Lexington on the morning of the 28th, and proceeded to Jackson.

On the morning of August 29 I went to Oakdale, a distance of 9 miles from Jackson. From there I rode on horseback to the home of Mr. M. on War Creek, a distance of about 5 miles, and ascertained from him that there had probably been about 25 to 30 cases of what is described locally as "flux". The history, as obtained from the patients and their neighbors, there being no physicians in attendance on practically any of the cases, is that the patients were attacked suddenly with severe diarrhea, sometimes accompanied with chill and vomiting, and severe tenesmus, succeeded shortly by the passage of blood and mucus described by them as "jelly" and blood. Some fever was present at the onset, but the patients soon became cold and clammy.

At the time of my visit there were only a few cases in existence, as the majority had died, and as stated by the citizens of the community the disease appeared to have lessened. It appears that the entire outbreak in this community was confined to a radius of about 3 miles, near the mouth of War Creek, and on Rock Lick Creek on the north fork of the Kentucky River, and about 12 miles below Jackson. Practically none of these cases were attended by physicians, and I was therefore unable to gain any information from the physicians in regard to the present epidemic. However, I am informed by Dr. Bach, of Jackson, Ky., that a very similar outbreak occurred last summer up the north fork of the Kentucky River from Jackson about 20 miles, at a community called Crockettville, and on Long Branch which empties into the River at Crockettville.

I am also informed by Dr. Bach that he has learned on very reliable authority that this Long Branch neighborhood has, within

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the past month or two, had a large number of cases of this same trouble, which is termed "flux" by the local community, and that 18 deaths have already occurred. During the epidemic on Long Branch last summer there were about 20 deaths, a majority of the cases, according to Dr. Bach, proving fatal.

It appears that the first case in the War Creek neighborhood occurred about June 25 of this year in the family of Rev. W. M., a local minister. In conversation with Mr. M., he informed me that his child, about 2 years of age, was taken sick on or about June 25, with all the symptoms of dysentery which he observed in all the subsequent cases.

The family of Mr. M. consists of about 13 members, and five other cases occurred immediately after that of the small child, who died in nine days from the onset of the disease. Mr. M. further informed me that he had seen every case of the disease which had occurred, and in every case the patient was taken sick in the same manner, with precisely the same symptoms, and about every other one died in from a week to 10 days after the onset.

He further informed me that his family had used the water from a spring, situated practically in the creek bed, for drinking purposes and he feels confident that this is the cause of the sickness in his family. All of the other families in which the sickness occurred had bad drinking-water supplies, many of which were springs similar to the one used by Mr. M., and the wells were shallow and polluted from the stream. Since the death of his baby he has prepared a well on the hillside and sufficiently deep to supply good drinking water.

The next group of cases which occurred was among neighbors of Mr. M., and of the same name. They visited the minister during the sickness in his family and several of their children promptly contracted the disease and some of them died. One boy about 11 years of age died the day previous to my visit. Visiting and assisting in caring for the sick are customs in the mountains, and the neighbors visited and assisted at all of the cases.

I visited two of the patients who were sick at the time of my visit to Breathitt County. One was a woman about 40 years of age, who was recovering after an illness of about a week, and the other was an elderly woman about 60 years of age. This patient had considerable prostration, no fever, constant desire to go to stool, at which time only mucus and blood was passed. A specimen of this was collected and forwarded to the Hygienic Laboratory for examination. This patient had been ill about five days. The tongue was red, rather dry, and the prognosis was unfavorable.

In the opinion of a number of people with whom I talked this is not an uncommon infection in the mountains during the months of

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July and August, and it has been usually a fatal disease. The locality affected in the neighborhood of War Creek is a sparsely settled one, with a total of possibly 25 houses, and the majority of these had cases of the disease. A widow and her three sons all contracted the disease and all the boys died.

A tentative diagnosis of bacillary dysentery was made pending receipt of the findings of the specimen submitted to the laboratory. In addition to the polluted drinking water used by practically all of the families there is an entire absence of hygiene, and they all live under the most unsanitary conditions.

In addition to this there are swarms of flies everywhere, particularly on the dining tables at the time of meals. No precaution, with the possible exception of occasionally burying the stools, is taken to prevent the flies having access, the stools being emptied not very far from the house. The flies, therefore, have access to the stools and to the dining tables during meals. It is therefore not a very difficult task to ascertain how the disease is spread.

The local registrar (Mr. T. L. M.) was absent from his home at the time of my visit and I was therefore unable to see him, but the local minister, Mr. M., I believe probably has more definite information than anyone whom I was able to interview, and he states that there were 13 deaths and about 30 cases.

One patient, the son-in-law of Mr. J. M., on War Creek, whom I visited, was sick for a number of weeks, and his case was diagnosed by his physician as typhoid fever. This diagnosis appears to be accepted by the community.

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A NEW WATER SAMPLE SHIPPING CASE.

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHANGES THAT TAKE PLACE IN STORED SAMPLES OF WATER.

By R. R. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon, and H. P. LETTON, Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service.

Shortly after the establishment of the laboratory of the sanitary district of the Great Lakes at Chicago in 1915, it was found that for the proper carrying on of the work of this district it would be necessary to ship water samples from points as far away as Buffalo, N. Y., and Duluth, Minn. This necessitated a shipping case which would maintain the samples at a low temperature for a period of at least 48 hours.

Information was obtained from several State boards of health as to the type of shipping case used by them and the results obtained therefrom. It was found that most of the cases in use were constructed of wood and insulated with hair felt. The majority of them would not hold a sufficient amount of ice to keep the samples below 10° C. for 48 hours. Furthermore, as a general rule, they were not designed to hold more than two 4-ounce sample bottles or four 2-ounce sample bottles. The only case which would maintain a low temperature for the requisite time was patented, and the main objection to this case was that it was designed to hold only four 2-ounce sample bottles.

The work to be carried on at the Chicago laboratory consisted largely of bacteriological examinations of samples of water collected from lake vessels, and it was important that a considerable number of these samples be collected from the larger ports during the few months during which navigation was at its maximum intensity. It was therefore evident that a shipping case to answer the purpose should be capable of holding at least eight 4-ounce sample bottles, and should have a sufficient ice capacity to maintain them at a temperature of not more than 10° C. for 48 hours.

With these requirements in mind, a case was designed which has proved entirely satisfactory.

The experience of other laboratories using wooden cases showed that these cases went to pieces rather rapidly under the severe handling received from express companies. It was therefore deemed advisable to design a case wholly of metal which would stand up under the severe traffic conditions to which it would be subjected. A

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study of insulating materials showed that pressed corkboard would provide the greatest amount of insulation with the least amount of space.

The details of construction as finally worked out are as follows: The case is constructed of galvanized iron with pressed corkboard insulation. The outside of the case is made of 20-gauge galvanized iron and measures 15 inches in length, 8 inches in width, and 13 inches in depth. The pressed corkboard is 1 inch in thickness and is inclosed within an inner lining of 24-gauge galvanized iron, which makes a water-tight joint with the outer casing. The inside dimensions are 1 inch less than the outside dimensions. The insulated

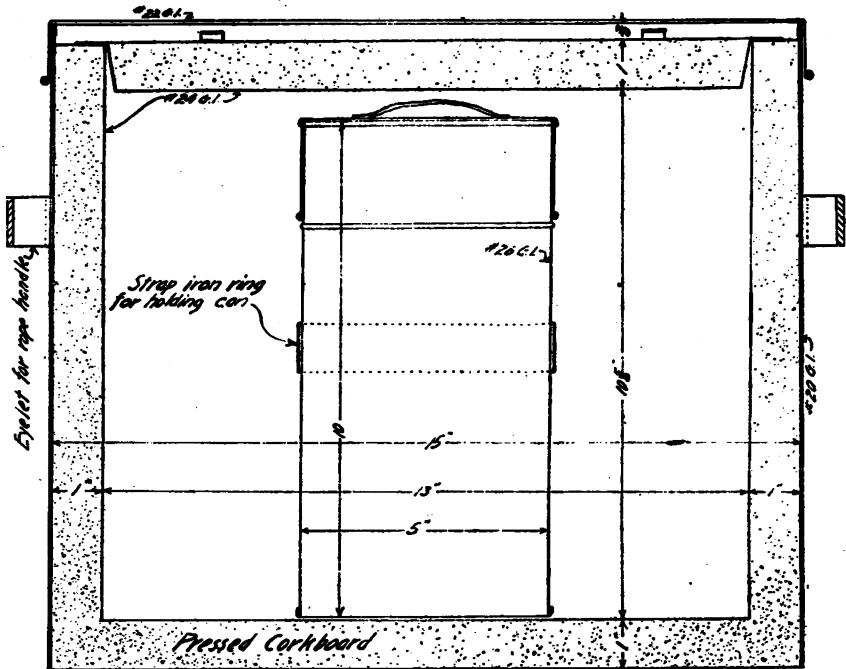


FIGURE 1.

tapering cover of the dimensions shown in figure 1 drops into the inside of the case. Over this cover fits a second cover of 22-gauge galvanized iron, hinged on one side and with a padlock hasp on the other. This outside cover is wired entirely around its lower edge to stiffen it. Within the outside case, held in place by a circular band of galvanized iron, is a second can. This can is made of 26-gauge galvanized iron, is 5 inches in diameter and 10 inches in depth. It has a slip cover, the sides of which are 2 inches in depth. The detailed dimensions and form of construction are shown in figures 1 and 2. On each end of the case is riveted a heavy piece of strap iron through which is inserted a rope handle. This handle makes the

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case convenient to carry (see fig. 3). The inside can is just large enough to hold eight 4-ounce ground-glass stoppered sample bottles in two layers of four each.

As ordinarily shipped out, in the inner can are placed the eight bottles, protected from breakage by paper or cotton. Outside of the

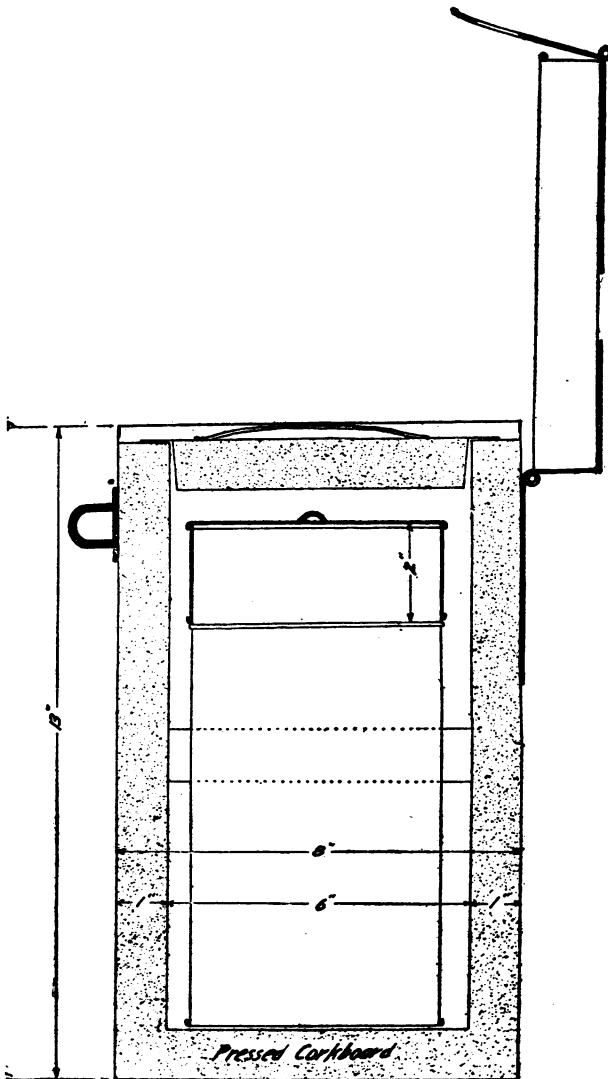


FIGURE 2.

bottle can are placed eight descriptive blanks and eight manila envelopes, together with a shipping tag for the return of the case to the laboratory (see fig. 4).

When the sample is collected the descriptive blank is filled out and placed with the bottle in one of the envelopes, which is then placed

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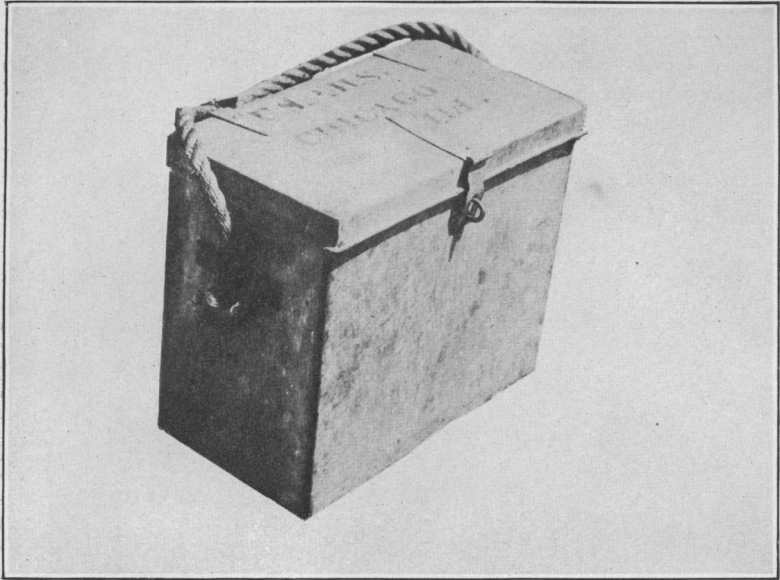


FIG. 3.—PHOTOGRAPH OF CASE.

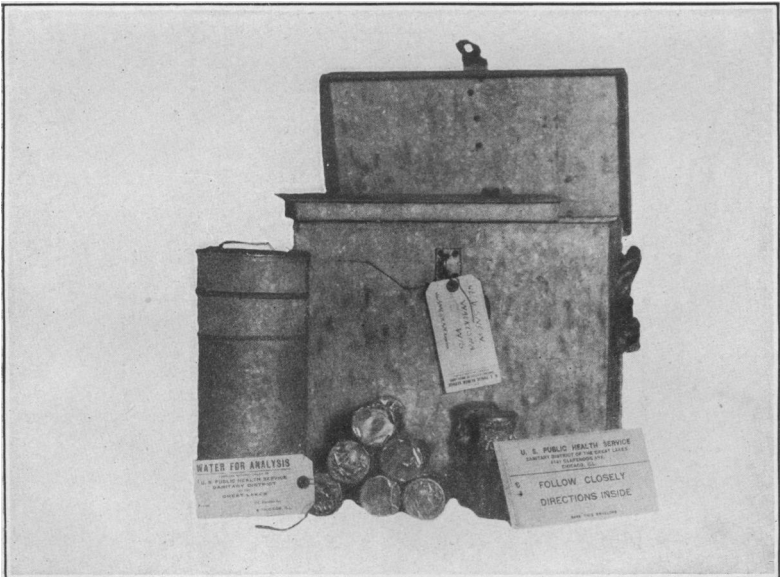


FIG. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH OF CASE AND CONTENTS AS SHIPPED OUT FROM LABORATORY.

within the inner can. The space around this can is filled with broken ice and requires about 13 pounds to completely fill the case.

Numerous tests have shown that the case will maintain eight 4-ounce samples at a temperature below 10° C. for a period of 48 hours.

The shape of the inner can is such that instead of the eight 4-ounce bottles, a liter bottle can be easily packed within it.

The first 25 cases purchased in 1915 cost complete \$6.50 each. A similar lot purchased in 1917 cost \$8 each, the additional cost being due to increases in the cost of galvanized iron.

In designing a shipping case, the importance of accomplishing the bacteriological examination of drinking water at the time of collection was fully appreciated. Immediate analysis, however, is not always practicable. In fact, at the present time a large proportion of all samples are not analyzed at once but are shipped to a central laboratory, either city or State. In order to minimize the bacterial change, all such samples should, of course, be well packed in ice. There is no doubt that this chilling process greatly lessens the probability of an erroneous interpretation, but, on the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the results are not entirely dependable, especially when the analysis is to be delayed a period of 24 hours or longer.

In the above connection, the 1917 issue of the "Standard Methods of Water Analysis" of the American Public Health Association gives the following directions: "The time allowed for storage or transportation of a bacterial sample between the filling of a sample bottle and the beginning of the analysis should be not more than six hours for impure waters and not more than 12 hours for relatively pure waters. During the period of storage the temperature shall be kept as near 10° C. as possible. Any deviation from the above limits shall be so stated in making reports."

A knowledge of the changes that take place both in the total count and the *B. coli* content of waters when kept for various lengths of time under different conditions is certainly a matter of great importance.

The results of Whipple's experiments to determine the changes in total count that take place in stored waters caused him to draw the following conclusions: "After the collection of a sample in either a large or a small bottle, there is a slight reduction in the number of colonies that can be obtained upon the gelatin plate, due apparently to the effect of changed environment upon the bacteria present. This reduction is perhaps somewhat greater when a small volume of water is collected, as its temperature change is naturally more rapid. The subsequent growth takes place more rapidly when the bottle is

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but partially filled than when it is completely full. With bottles of the same size the growth is more rapid in small volumes of water than in large volumes. The explanation of this is not wholly clear, but undoubtedly the supply of oxygen is an important factor, and it is probably the controlling factor." In his experiments the changes in coli content were not considered.

Jordan and Irons have shown that considerable changes take place in the total count of ice-packed samples, even within a few hours, and state that "The initial temperature determines to a large extent the course of events. * * * The influence of ice packing upon such colon bacilli as may be present in polluted water does not appear to be injurious. We have not been able to observe any marked disappearance of *B. coli*, either in ice-packed waters or in those maintained at a higher temperature during a period such as may ordinarily lapse during transportation." In a later publication Jordan states that "Our own experiments are too few in number to warrant generalization, but so far as they go, they indicate that no material change occurs in ice-packed samples within 48 hours, a period longer than that usually consumed in transportation."

Since the work of this district required long periods of storage, investigations were carried on to determine just what changes actually occurred in the bacterial content of the water. Observations were tabulated on some 30 series of water samples which contained or were inoculated artificially with strains of *B. coli*. The organisms selected for inoculation were obtained by fishing characteristic colonies from Endo's medium.

The three tables given below are in some degree typical of the results in all cases. However, the conclusions are based on the entire series.

Table No. 1.

A portion of a colony of *B. coli* was emulsified in 10 cubic centimeters of normal salt solution, and 1 liter of sterile distilled water was inoculated with 2 drops of this emulsion. The water was then thoroughly shaken to give an even distribution of the organisms and apportioned into nine sterile 4-ounce ground-glass-stoppered bottles. The water from one of these was planted immediately as control (sample C-5). Four others (C-6, C-7, C-8, and C-9) were placed in the 37° C. incubator and the remaining four (C-10, C-11, C-12, and C-13) kept on ice at a temperature below 6° C.

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Sample No.	Time of analysis.	Total count on agar at 37° C.	Fermentation of lactose broth and confirmation on endo.						
			0.00001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	1 c. c.	10 c. c.
C-5.....	Immediately..	64,000	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kept at 37° C.:									
C-6.....	24 hours later..	44,500	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
C-7.....	48 hours later..	53,700	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
C-8.....	72 hours later..	13,300	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
C-9.....	96 hours later..	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
Kept below 6° C.:									
C-10.....	24 hours later..	49,000	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
C-11.....	48 hours later..	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
C-12.....	72 hours later..	33,500	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
C-13.....	96 hours later..	1,250	-	-	-	+	+	+	+

The colonies developing on agar plates from the incubated samples were quite small, even after several days' incubation. The colonies from the corresponding iced samples were large and healthy in appearance, resembling the colonies from the control sample (C-5).

The loss of fermenting power in dilutions of 0.1 c. c. and lower is noted, although the total number of viable organisms remains high. Such a result seems to demonstrate the sensitivity of the *B. coli* group to a 37° C. temperature in the absence of food. Likewise, under the same food conditions, the preserving power of ice, as far as fermenting quality is concerned, is shown in samples C-10 to C-13.

Table No. 2.

About two liters of Chicago tap water, known to contain small amounts of *B. coli*, were thoroughly shaken and distributed into eleven sterile four-ounce bottles. One sample was planted immediately, five samples were kept at room temperature (20° C.), and five below 6° C.

Sample No.	Time of analysis.	Total count on agar at 37° C.	Fermentation of lactose broth and confirmation on endo.		
			0.1 c. c.	1 c. c.	10 c. c.
C-100.....	Immediately.....	13	-	-	5+
Kept at room temperature:					
C-101.....	24 hours later.....	60	-	+	5+
C-102.....	48 hours later.....	65	-	-	4- 1+
C-103.....	72 hours later.....	34	-	-	4- 1+
C-104.....	96 hours later.....	139	-	-	5-
C-105.....	120 hours later.....	15	-	-	5-
Kept below 6° C.:					
C-106.....	24 hours later.....	14	-	+	5+
C-107.....	48 hours later.....	18	-	-	5+
C-108.....	72 hours later.....	26	-	-	4+ 1-
C-109.....	96 hours later.....	39	-	-	2+ 3-
C-110.....	120 hours later.....	31	-	-	5-

The samples kept at room temperature showed a slight increase in total count up to the fifth day, while in the ice-kept samples there was practically no change.

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B. coli was demonstrated in the samples kept at room temperature in only one of five 10 c. c. portions of water on the third day and was entirely absent on the fourth and fifth days.

In the ice-kept samples *B. coli* was present in two 10 c. c. portions until the fourth day and absent on the fifth day.

Table No. 3.

About one liter of lake water, after being thoroughly shaken, was distributed into seven sterile four-ounce bottles. One was planted as control, two were kept below 6° C., two at room temperature, and two at 37° C.

Sample No.	Time of analysis.	Total count on agar at 37° C.	Fermentation of lactose broth and confirmation on endo.			
			0.01 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	1 c. c.	10 c. c.
C-252.....	Immediately.....	60	—	+	+	+
Kept below 6° C.:						
C-253.....	24 hours later.....	170	—	—	+	+
C-254.....	48 hours later.....	140	—	+	+	+
Kept at room temperature:						
C-255.....	24 hours later.....	340	—	—	+	+
C-256.....	48 hours later.....	5,000+	—	—	+	+
Kept at 37° C.:						
C-257.....	24 hours later.....	5,000+	—	—	—	+
C-258.....	48 hours later.....	10,000+	—	—	—	+

The above table shows a marked increase in total count that usually takes place in stored waters that are not chilled. A decrease in *B. coli* content somewhat indirectly proportionate to the temperature at which the samples were kept is noted.

No consistent increase of the *B. coli* content was noted in the entire series of 30 tests, regardless of the conditions under which the water was kept.

On four occasions a slight increase was indicated by the fermentation of lactose broth, but it is to be recalled that this is not conclusive, since the methods of dilution which are necessarily employed to carry out the fermentation tests are only roughly accurate.

Usually there was a marked decrease of *B. coli* in natural samples of water kept at 37° C. and room temperature. Ice-kept samples also showed a slight decrease in *B. coli*. It is a recognized fact that *B. coli* out of its natural environment will die out. This is more marked when the temperature is above 20° C.

The changes that took place in the total count were very irregular, and the indications are that neither an increase nor a decrease can be predicted. Low temperatures exercised an inhibiting effect, and usually enormous increases occurred in all samples not packed in ice. Erratic and unreliable results are to be expected since there are so

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many varieties of organisms that might be present in any given sample. On the other hand, one family or group such as the *B. coli*. might be reasonably expected to follow very nearly the same biological changes when the samples are subjected to the same conditions during the period between collection and analysis. The above tests indicate that this is the case in delayed samples that have been kept below 10° C. Such a sample could reasonably be stated to have had *B. coli* present at the time of collection in at least the amounts present at the time of analysis, and very likely in greater amounts. If *B. coli* were absent on analysis, it was probably absent when the sample was collected. However, it may have been present in very small amounts and have died out during the period of storage.

The results obtained in these experiments are in conformity with what little has been published by other workers along the same line. In view of the enormous number of analyses made on shipped samples, the necessity of knowing what changes take place during storage is of great importance, and further study along these lines is suggested as a profitable line of investigation.

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PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

California Report for the Week Ended Sept. 8, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported that during the week ended September 8, 1917, 1 case of typhus fever was notified at Perrys, Riverside County; 3 cases of poliomyelitis, 1 each at Oakland, Pomona, and Potter Valley; 1 case of smallpox in Los Angeles and 1 in San Francisco; 38 cases of typhoid fever scattered over the State; 1 case of leprosy in El Monte, Los Angeles County; 1 case of cerebrospinal meningitis in San Francisco. The prevalence of other reportable diseases showed a decrease during the week.

The details of notifiable disease cases reported during the week ended September 1 are as follows:

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	5	Pneumonia.....	25
Chicken pox.....	26	Poliomyelitis.....	2
Diphtheria.....	20	Scarlet fever.....	40
Erysipelas.....	7	Syphilis.....	19
German measles.....	21	Tetanus.....	1
Gonococcus infection.....	50	Trachoma.....	1
Malaria.....	15	Tuberculosis.....	108
Measles.....	50	Typhoid fever.....	53
Mumps.....	20	Whooping cough.....	35
Pellagra.....	2		

ANTHRAX.

Colorado—Hugo.

On September 10, 1917, 4 cases of anthrax in man were reported in Hugó, Lincoln County, Colo. A large number of cases of the disease are reported to have occurred in cattle in Lincoln County.

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ANTHRAX—Continued.

New Hampshire—Manchester.

During the period from January 1 to July 20, 1917, 4 cases of anthrax were notified at Manchester, N. H., all of the patients having been employees in a shoe factory and three of them engaged in the tannery department of the factory while the fourth case was in the person of a steam fitter who received anthrax infection through a burn on his hand.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for July, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Mississippi:	
Oahu—		Hinds County.....	1
Honolulu.....	2	Smith County.....	1
Indiana:		Total.....	2
Fulton County.....	1		
Gibson County.....	2		
Wabash County.....	1		
Total.....	4		

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Lynn, Mass.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Memphis, Tenn.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....		3
Chicago, Ill.....	6	5	Newark, N. J.....	4	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	2	Newburgh, N. Y.....		1
Davenport, Iowa.....	1		Newport, R. I.....		1
Detroit, Mich.....		2	New York, N. Y.....	3	1
Dubuque, Iowa.....		1	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	3
Lawrence, Mass.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	3
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Racine, Wis.....		1
Lowell, Mass.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....		1

DIPHThERIA.

Wyoming—Fort Russell.

On September 6, 1917, 44 cases of diphtheria were notified at Fort Russell, Laramie County, Wyo.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1493.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	4		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	
Detroit, Mich.....	4		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1
Dubuque, Iowa.....		1	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Memphis, Tenn.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....		1
Newark, N. J.....	4				

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LEPROSY.

New York—Syracuse.

On August 11, 1917, two cases of leprosy were notified in Syracuse, N. Y., in the persons of D. V., aged 30 years, and N. V., aged 23 years, brothers, natives of Greece, both having been in the United States for a number of years and having resided in New York City previous to going to Syracuse. The patient D. V. has been isolated at Syracuse, but N. V. left Syracuse August 13 and is supposed to have returned to New York City.

Hawaii Report for July, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Hawaii—Continued	
Hawaii—		Oahu—	
Puna District.....	1	Honolulu.....	4
North Hilo District.....	1	Total.....	8
Kauai—			
Lihue District.....	1		
Koloa District.....	1		

MALARIA.

Mississippi Report for July, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	68	Lowndes County.....	63
Alcorn County.....	115	Madison County.....	115
Amite County.....	83	Marion County.....	231
Attala County.....	187	Marshall County.....	151
Bolivar County.....	1,782	Monroe County.....	122
Calhoun County.....	223	Montgomery County.....	70
Carroll County.....	190	Neshoba County.....	131
Choctaw County.....	99	Newton County.....	60
Claiborne County.....	122	Noxubee County.....	60
Clarke County.....	47	Oktibbeha County.....	127
Clay County.....	110	Panola County.....	341
Coahoma County.....	1,083	Pearl River County.....	78
Copiah County.....	173	Perry County.....	92
Covington County.....	118	Pike County.....	220
De Soto County.....	150	Pontotoc County.....	259
Forrest County.....	162	Prentiss County.....	93
Franklin County.....	153	Quitman County.....	246
George County.....	42	Rankin County.....	112
Greene County.....	50	Sharkey County.....	205
Grenada County.....	50	Simpson County.....	154
Hancock County.....	103	Smith County.....	95
Harrison County.....	147	Stone County.....	35
Hinds County.....	376	Sunflower County.....	791
Holmes County.....	455	Tallahatchie County.....	423
Issaquena County.....	44	Tate County.....	198
Itawamba County.....	85	Tishomingo County.....	121
Jackson County.....	55	Tunica County.....	442
Jefferson County.....	174	Union County.....	47
Jefferson Davis County.....	49	Walthall County.....	22
Jones County.....	194	Warren County.....	446
Kemper County.....	93	Washington County.....	462
Lafayette County.....	116	Wayne County.....	103
Lamar County.....	90	Webster County.....	41
Lauderdale County.....	78	Wilkinson County.....	62
Lawrence County.....	236	Winston County.....	234
Leake County.....	124	Yalobusha County.....	225
Lee County.....	313	Yazoo County.....	617
Leflore County.....	775		
Lincoln County.....	121	Total.....	15,959

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MALARIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	156	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
East Orange, N. J.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	5	3
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	.....	Savannah, Ga.....	5	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Stockton, Cal.....	2	.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	52	5			

¹ The reason that Birmingham had so many more cases of malaria reported than any other city is not that the disease is more prevalent in Birmingham than in other cities of Alabama and neighboring States, but undoubtedly because of the successful efforts the health department has made in securing the cooperation of the practicing physicians in reporting cases.

MEASELES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1493.

PELLAGRA.

Mississippi Report for July, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	9	Lowndes County.....	14
Alcorn County.....	33	Madison County.....	24
Amite County.....	7	Marion County.....	19
Attala County.....	19	Marshall County.....	37
Bolivar County.....	385	Monroe County.....	3
Calhoun County.....	16	Montgomery County.....	9
Carroll County.....	8	Neshoba County.....	20
Choctaw County.....	3	Newton County.....	12
Claiborne County.....	8	Noxubee County.....	7
Clarke County.....	4	Oktibbeha County.....	56
Clay County.....	24	Panola County.....	52
Coahoma County.....	260	Pearl River County.....	21
Copiah County.....	26	Perry County.....	15
Covington County.....	14	Pike County.....	30
De Soto County.....	59	Fontotoc County.....	35
Forrest County.....	14	Prentiss County.....	13
Franklin County.....	7	Quitman County.....	80
George County.....	5	Rankin County.....	11
Greene County.....	30	Sharkey County.....	21
Grenada County.....	2	Simpson County.....	9
Hancock County.....	2	Smith County.....	7
Harrison County.....	38	Stone County.....	2
Hinds County.....	56	Sunflower County.....	248
Holmes County.....	39	Tallahatchie County.....	66
Issaquena County.....	6	Tate County.....	16
Itawamba County.....	16	Tishomingo County.....	19
Jackson County.....	2	Tunica County.....	108
Jefferson County.....	11	Union County.....	8
Jefferson Davis County.....	2	Walthall County.....	3
Jones County.....	81	Warren County.....	15
Kemper County.....	12	Washington County.....	32
Lafayette County.....	4	Wayne County.....	33
Lamar County.....	8	Webster County.....	4
Lauderdale County.....	9	Wilkinson County.....	2
Lawrence County.....	17	Winston County.....	19
Leake County.....	13	Yalobusha County.....	5
Lee County.....	86	Yazoo County.....	59
Leflore County.....	44		
Lincoln County.....	28	Total.....	2,524

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	17	4	New York, N. Y.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....		3	Norfolk, Va.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....		
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Richmond, Va.....	2	
Memphis, Tenn.....	6	1	San Diego, Cal.....		1
Mobile, Ala.....		1	Washington, D. C.....		1
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	
New Orleans, La.....	1	1			

¹ The reason that Birmingham had so many more cases of pellagra reported than any other city is not that the disease is more prevalent in Birmingham than in other cities of Alabama and neighboring States, but undoubtedly because of the successful efforts the health department has made in securing the cooperation of the practicing physicians in reporting cases.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	6	Newark, N. J.....	11	3
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	2	New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2		Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	13	11
Cambridge, Mass.....	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	12	10
Chicago, Ill.....	54	30	Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	6	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	1	4	San Francisco, Cal.....	5	9
Fall River, Mass.....	1	1	Steelton, Pa.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	2			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Cases Reported—Aug. 30 to Sept 12, 1917.

The following table shows the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported to the United States Public Health Service from August 30 to September 12, 1917. This is in addition to and continuation of the table published in the Public Health Reports, August 31, 1917, page 1420:

Place.	Period.	Cases.	Place.	Period.	Cases.
Alabama:			Illinois:		
Elmore County.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	Coles County.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 8..	2
Marshall County—			Cook County.....	do.....	5
Guntersville.....	do.....	1	Chicago.....	do.....	63
Arizona:			Fulton County.....	do.....	1
Greenlee County.....	Aug. 23.....	1	Livingston County.....	do.....	1
California:			Ogle County.....	do.....	1
Alameda County—			Rock Island County.....	do.....	2
Oakland.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	Vermillion County.....	do.....	1
Los Angeles			Will County.....	do.....	2
County—			Kansas:		
Pomona.....	do.....	1	Allen County—		
Mendocino County—			Iola.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
Potter Valley..	do.....	1	Brown County—		
Connecticut:			Powhatan.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	2
Fairfield County—			Gray County—		
Greenwich.....	do.....	1	Montezuma.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
New London			Jewell County—		
County—			Webber.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Groton.....	do.....	1			

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases Reported—Aug. 30 to Sept. 12, 1917—Continued.

Place.	Period.	Cases.	Place.	Period.	Cases.
Kansas—Continued.			Virginia—Continued.		
Pratt County—			Nansemond County—		
Pratt.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	Magnolia.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4..	1
Republic County—			Richmond County—		
Republic.....	do.....	1	Sharps.....	Sept. 4-10.....	1
Riley County—			Rockingham County—		
Randolph.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1	Dayton.....	do.....	2
Smith County—			Bridgewater.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4..	1
Gaylord.....	do.....	1	Harrisonburg.....	do.....	1
Wyandotte County—			North River.....	do.....	1
Kansas City.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	West Virginia:		
Maryland:			Barbour County—		
Allegany County...	Aug. 27-Sept. 8..	4	Phillippi.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
Baltimore County..	Sept. 3-8.....	1	Braxton County—		
Garrett County...	Aug. 27-Sept. 8..	4	Exchange.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Montgomery County	Sept. 3-8.....	1	Knaw.....	do.....	1
Massachusetts:			Harrison County—		
Essex County—			Adamston.....	do.....	1
Haverhill.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 1..	9	Bridgeport.....	do.....	1
Lynn.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1	Clarksburg.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 8..	4
Hampshire County—			Lewis County—		
Northampton.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	Jane Lew.....	Sept. 2-8.....	4
Middlesex County—			Kemper.....	do.....	1
Acton (Town).....	do.....	1	Weston.....	do.....	1
Plymouth County—			Marion County—		
Brockton.....	do.....	1	Fawn Run.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Suffolk County—			Glover Gap.....	do.....	1
Boston.....	do.....	1	Middletown.....	do.....	2
Ohio:			Monongah.....	do.....	1
Medina County—			Robinson Run.....	do.....	1
Harrisville township.....	do.....	4	Marshall County—		
Wayne County—			Moundsville.....	do.....	1
Wooster.....	Aug. 26-30.....	2	Mineral County—		
Vermont:			Beryl.....	do.....	1
Chittenden County—			Frankford.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
Burlington.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1..	1	Ohio County—		
Washington County—			Wheeling.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Barre.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 8..	3	Preston County—		
Middlesex.....	Sept. 2-8.....	3	Denver.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
Moretown.....	do.....	2	Hudson.....	do.....	1
Waterbury.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1..	1	Ritchie County—		
Windsor County—			Cairo.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Bridgewater.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	McFarland (rural).....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
Woodstock.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1..	1	Pullman.....	do.....	1
Virginia:			Tucker County—		
Amherst County—			St. George.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Alto.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4..	1	Upshur County—		
Amherst.....	Sept. 4-10.....	1	Buckhannon.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 8..	2
Augusta County—			Kanawha Head.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1
Waynesboro.....	do.....	1	Wood County—		
Fauquier County—			Belleville.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1..	1
Warrenton.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4..	1	Parkersburg.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 8..	7
Frederick County—					
Grimes.....	Sept. 4-10.....	1			

State Reports for July, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Lake County.....	5	Neshoba County.....	1
Mississippi:		Yalobusha County.....	1
Amite County.....	1	Yazoo County.....	1
Bolivar County.....	3	Total.....	7

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	2	.....
Bellingham, Wash.....	4	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	6	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	19	7	Northampton, Mass.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	3	1
Davenport, Iowa.....	5	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	.....
Everett, Wash.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	6	1	Washington, D. C.....	3	.....

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1493.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

During the week ended September 8, 1917, one new focus of smallpox infection was reported in Minnesota, 5 cases of the disease having been notified in Farley Township, Polk County.

Wyoming—Lusk.

On September 6, 1917, 6 cases of smallpox were notified at Lusk, Niobrara County, Wyo.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana (July 1-31):			Mississippi (July 1-31):		
Bartholomew County.....	1	.....	Bolivar County.....	8	.....
Cass County.....	1	.....	Calhoun County.....	1	.....
Daviness County.....	3	.....	Clarke County.....	2	.....
Delaware County.....	1	.....	De Soto County.....	1	.....
Fountain County.....	4	.....	Hinds County.....	1	.....
Fulton County.....	1	.....	Holmes County.....	3	.....
Gibson County.....	5	.....	Jackson County.....	19	.....
Grant County.....	.....	1	Jones County.....	3	.....
Greene County.....	3	1	Madison County.....	3	.....
Hancock County.....	2	.....	Marshall County.....	2	.....
Howard County.....	1	.....	Neshoba County.....	1	.....
Johnson County.....	1	.....	Panola County.....	4	.....
Knox County.....	5	1	Pike County.....	7	.....
Lake County.....	22	.....	Pontotoc County.....	2	.....
Laporte County.....	13	.....	Simpson County.....	2	.....
Madison County.....	2	.....	Tate County.....	5	.....
Marion County.....	26	1	Union County.....	2	.....
Monroe County.....	3	.....	Total.....	66	
Morgan County.....	8	.....		
Orange County.....	1	.....	Oregon (July 1-31):		
Posey County.....	1	.....	Multnomah County—		
Shelby County.....	5	.....	Portland.....	4	.....
St. Joseph County.....	3	.....		
Sullivan County.....	4	.....		
Tippecanoe County.....	16	.....		
Vanderburg County.....	9	.....		
Vermilion County.....	3	.....		
Vigo County.....	10	.....		
Total.....	154	4			

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	3	.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....
Butte, Mont.....	12	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	4	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	2	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1	.....
Denver, Colo.....	2	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	.....	2
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	2	.....
Flint, Mich.....	5	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3	.....
Jackson, Mich.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	2	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	2	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Newark, N. J.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	.....	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1	San Jose, Cal.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1493.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for July, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Indiana—Continued.	
Hawaii—		Jefferson County.....	1
Hamakua District.....	1	Jennings County.....	2
North Kona District.....	1	Johnson County.....	6
South Hilo District.....	3	Knox County.....	1
Maui—		Kosciusko County.....	1
Wailuku District.....	1	Lake County.....	4
Oahu—		Lawrence County.....	4
Koolanloa District.....	6	Madison County.....	2
Total.....	12	Marion County.....	8
Indiana:		Martin County.....	4
Adams County.....	1	Morgan County.....	2
Blackford County.....	1	Orange County.....	2
Cass County.....	1	Owen County.....	12
Clark County.....	3	Pike County.....	2
Decatur County.....	1	Posey County.....	4
Delaware County.....	5	Pulaski County.....	5
Dubois County.....	5	Randolph County.....	2
Elkhart County.....	3	Ripley County.....	3
Floyd County.....	3	Scott County.....	2
Gibson County.....	2	Spencer County.....	1
Greene County.....	3	St. Joseph County.....	4
Harrison County.....	1	Tippecanoe County.....	2
Howard County.....	2	Vanderburgh County.....	10
Huntington County.....	1	Vermilion County.....	2
Jackson County.....	1	Washington County.....	8
		Total.....	127

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for July, 1917—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	8	Newton County.....	6
Alcorn County.....	4	Noxubee County.....	2
Amite County.....	3	Oktibbeha County.....	10
Bolivar County.....	47	Panola County.....	18
Calhoun County.....	17	Pearl River County.....	4
Carroll County.....	4	Perry County.....	15
Choctaw County.....	13	Pike County.....	27
Claiborne County.....	1	Pontotoc County.....	27
Clarke County.....	5	Prentiss County.....	6
Clay County.....	5	Quitman County.....	3
Coahoma County.....	11	Rankin County.....	14
Copiah County.....	32	Simpson County.....	6
Covington County.....	3	Smith County.....	10
De Soto County.....	10	Stone County.....	1
Forrest County.....	27	Sunflower County.....	28
Franklin County.....	3	Tallahatchie County.....	43
Greene County.....	2	Tate County.....	8
Hancock County.....	5	Tishomingo County.....	13
Harrison County.....	7	Tunica County.....	9
Hinds County.....	25	Union County.....	18
Holmes County.....	9	Walsh County.....	1
Itawamba County.....	8	Warren County.....	1
Jackson County.....	4	Washington County.....	13
Jefferson County.....	2	Wayne County.....	7
Jefferson Davis County.....	9	Webster County.....	8
Jones County.....	22	Winston County.....	14
Kemper County.....	8	Yalobusha County.....	16
Lafayette County.....	12	Yazoo County.....	15
Lamar County.....	6		
Lauderdale County.....	25	Total.....	829
Lawrence County.....	4		
Leake County.....	6	Oregon:	
Lee County.....	29	Benton County.....	1
Leflore County.....	19	Clackamas County.....	2
Lincoln County.....	18	Clatsop County.....	1
Lowndes County.....	2	Multnomah County—	
Madison County.....	16	Portland.....	5
Marion County.....	4	Union County.....	1
Marshall County.....	14	Washington County.....	1
Monroe County.....	6	Yamhill County.....	10
Montgomery County.....	4		
Neshoba County.....	12	Total.....	21

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2		Coffeyville, Kans.....	2	
Alameda, Cal.....	2		Columbus, Ohio.....	3	
Albany, N. Y.....	2		Concord, N. H.....	1	
Alton, Ill.....	3		Danville, Ill.....	1	
Altoona, Pa.....	1		Davenport, Iowa.....	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	3		Dayton, Ohio.....	7	1
Baltimore, Md.....	21	3	Denver, Colo.....	2	
Bayonne, N. J.....	1		Detroit, Mich.....	13	2
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Duluth, Minn.....	1	
Birmingham, Ala.....	49	5	East Chicago, Ind.....	2	1
Boston, Mass.....	11		Evansville, Ind.....	26	2
Braddock, Pa.....	2		Fall River, Mass.....	9	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	3		Fitchburg, Mass.....	1	
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Flint, Mich.....	3	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	1	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1	
Cairo, Ill.....	1	1	Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	4		Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	
Camden, N. J.....	3		Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	
Canton, Ohio.....	3		Hartford, Conn.....		1
Charleston, S. C.....	1		Haverhill, Mass.....	2	
Chelsea, Mass.....	3		Indianapolis, Ind.....	13	
Chicago, Ill.....	12	2	Jersey City, N. J.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Johnstown, Pa.....	7	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	1	Kansas City, Kans.....	2	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 1917—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kansas City, Mo.	2		Providence, R. I.	5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2		Quincy, Mass.	1	
Kokomo, Ind.	2		Reading, Pa.	1	1
Lawrence, Mass.	1		Richmond, Va.	4	1
Lexington, Ky.	5		Rochester, N. Y.		1
Little Rock, Ark.	2		Sacramento, Cal.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	9		St. Joseph, Mo.	5	1
Lynn, Mass.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	28	5
Malden, Mass.	2		Salt Lake City, Utah	13	
Manchester, N. H.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	4	1
McKeesport, Pa.	1		Savannah, Ga.	1	1
Memphis, Tenn.	9	1	Seattle, Wash.	2	
Minneapolis, Minn.	3		South Bend, Ind.	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	1		Springfield, Ill.		1
Nashville, Tenn.	18	1	Springfield, Mass.	1	1
Newark, N. J.	6		Stockton, Cal.	1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	1		Syracuse, N. Y.	1	
New Castle, Pa.	2		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
New Haven, Conn.	4	1	Taunton, Mass.	1	
New Orleans, La.	21	4	Toledo, Ohio.	2	1
New York, N. Y.	60	6	Topeka, Kans.	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3		Trenton, N. J.	2	
Norfolk, Va.	5		Troy, N. Y.	1	1
Norristown, Pa.	2		Washington, D. C.	32	2
Northampton, Mass.	1		Watertown, N. Y.	1	
Oakland, Cal.	2		Wheeling, W. Va.	7	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3	1	Wichita, Kans.	4	
Passaic, N. J.	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	
Philadelphia, Pa.	32		Wilmington, Del.	2	2
Pittsburg, Pa.	26	1	Wilmington, N. C.	3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1	Winston-Salem, N. C.	8	4
Plainfield, N. J.	1		Worcester, Mass.	2	
Pontiac, Mich.	1		York, Pa.	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	2				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for July, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Hawaii	10	3		Mississippi	19	946	19
Indiana	153	249	129	Oregon	9	32	27

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 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	203	5		9	1	4	1	37	22
Boston, Mass.	756,476	230	69	5	31	5	11		55	28
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	631	136	19	24	1	63	4	244	60
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073		21	2	9		3		33	30
Detroit, Mich.	571,784		70	7	3		11		38	17
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	108	6		7		3	1	46	18
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,370	103	10	63	7	21		473	142
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	453	46	4	5		7		121	53
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,080	179	22	1	11		3		37	7
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	162	28	1	2		4		36	13

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 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 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558		6		1		7	1	36	10
Cincinnati, Ohio	410,476	114	11				2		13	25
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	66	4		2		3	1	13	8
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	70	21	3	7		22		15	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454		13		2		9			
Newark, N. J.	406,894	104	5	1	11		1		25	12
New Orleans, La.	371,747		20						27	20
San Francisco, Cal.	463,516	122	9		17	1	12		26	8
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	34	2		2		4		7	6
Washington, D. C.	363,980	99			7		3		16	10
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio	214,878	61	8		1		1		6	4
Denver, Colo.	260,800	71	9		8		3			17
Indianapolis, Ind.	277,708		13				4		6	
Kansas City, Mo.	29,847	82	4				3			7
Portland, Oreg.	295,463	34			1		4		2	
Providence, R. I.	254,960	51	3	1	2	1	3			3
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	68	4		3		6	1	3	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Albany, N. Y.	104,199						1		6	
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	78	4		4		3		15	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	38	4		1		1		9	5
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	29	8		1		3		5	6
Camden, N. J.	106,233		1						7	
Dayton, Ohio.	127,224	30	1		1	1	1		1	2
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	43	5	1			2		7	3
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	19			1		1		2	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	18	1						5	1
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	37	2		1		1		7	3
Lawrence, Mass.	100,560	35	1						5	6
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	37	1						3	2
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	19	1				1		4	4
Memphis, Tenn.	148,995	59	2	1			1		22	11
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	37	1				1		6	5
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	30	1		6		3		7	2
New Haven, Conn.	149,685	2	2		1				5	3
Oakland, Cal.	198,604	46	2		4		1		7	3
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	33	3				6			3
Reading, Pa.	109,381	48	2						1	7
Richmond, Va.	156,687	44	11		2		4		10	7
Salt Lake City, Utah	117,399	23	4		1		3			1
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	32	14	2			3		4	5
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	55	5		4		2		5	1
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770						1			
Toledo, Ohio	191,554	65	1		3		1			6
Trenton, N. J.	111,593	46	6		1				5	5
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	46	2		2		4		7	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Akron, Ohio	85,625		5						1	
Allentown, Pa.	63,505	17	1							
Altoona, Pa.	58,659		8	1						
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,660		1						1	1
Bayonne, N. J.	69,893		1				2		5	
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	12								1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	13	3		4				2	1
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	10			2				1	
Canton, Ohio	60,832	15	1							
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	16	1						1	3
Covington, Ky.	57,144	12	5						1	3
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	12	3				9		7	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,690	31	7		7		4		1	3
El Paso, Tex.	63,795	42	1							9
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	28							5	3
Flint, Mich.	54,772		2							
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	20	4				7		2	1

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 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 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	23	2						5	2
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	19	1				1		3	1
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437		1							
Little Rock, Ark.	57,343	13							1	
Malden, Mass.	51,155	11	1		5				3	
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	16								
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	23	2							4
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	22								2
Norfolk, Va.	89,612									2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,943	19	1				1			4
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	16	8	1					1	
Portland, Me.	63,867	20		1	2					2
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	13	1						2	2
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	25							2	2
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	17		1			3		1	1
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,236	20							4	1
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	15	1		4				4	2
Savannah, Ga.	68,805	20	1		1				3	5
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	26			3	1	1		1	1
Sioux City, Iowa	57,078		1							
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	15	2		1				1	
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	20					1			1
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	23								
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	14	1	1					1	1
Troy, N. Y.	77,916				1				2	2
Waterbury, Conn.	86,973								2	3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,776	26	2	2		1			2	
Wilmington, Del.	94,265	18			1					3
York, Pa.	51,656		1						2	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	6			2		1			
Bellingham, Wash.	32,985	5								
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	1								
Butler, Pa.	27,632	4	1				1			1
Butte, Mont.	43,425						6			
Chester, Mass.	46,192	11	2		2				2	1
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	15	1						1	2
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	10	1						4	1
Danville, Ill.	32,261	12								2
Davenport, Iowa	48,811		1				1			
Dubuque, Iowa	39,873						1			1
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743									1
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	6							3	1
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	6							1	1
Everett, Mass.	39,233	2					1		3	1
Everett, Wash.	35,486	5								
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	9			2	1				
Galveston, Tex.	41,983	10	1						2	1
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	6								1
Hagerstown, Md.	25,679				1					
Haverhill, Mass.	43,477	9	3		1					
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	8	1		2				1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,886	16	1		2					1
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	6			2					
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	8			2					1
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676						7		1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	8	5						1	
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	25							1	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	20								
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	9	1				1		1	
Lorain, Ohio	36,964		1							
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	8								1
Madison, Wis.	30,699									
McKeesport, Pa.	47,621	17	10			1	1			2
Medford, Mass.	26,234	3	1						1	
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	4					1		2	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 25, 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.	Deaths.	Cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	9								
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	9								1
New Castle, Pa.	41,133						1			
Newport, Ky.	31,927	7								
Newport, R. I.	30,108	9	7	1						1
Newton, Mass.	43,715	10	2	1						1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	24	2	1					2	
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	9	2							1
Ogden, Utah.	31,404	8					1			
Orange, N. J.	33,080	3							3	
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	10								2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	9							1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	17					1			1
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	5	2							
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	12								1
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	9	2		2				1	
Racine, Wis.	46,486	5								1
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	12								2
Rock Island, Ill.	28,926	12								
Steubenville, Ohio.	27,445	6							1	
Superior, Wis.	46,226	5								
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	16								1
Topeka, Kans.	48,726	7					3			
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	6			1				3	2
Watertown, N. Y.	29,894	2								
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	6	2		1				6	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	9	2				1			
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809		6	1						
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	4								
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	18		1	1				3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	11	1							1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alton, Ill.	22,874	4	1							
Berlin, N. H.	13,599	4								
Braddock, Pa.	21,685		2		4					
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	12								1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2	1							
Concord, N. H.	22,669	7			1		2			
Galesburg, Ill.	24,276	15		1						
Keary, N. J.	23,539	9			1		1		3	
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	3							1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	5	1							2
Metroe, Mass.	17,445	1	8							
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	3								
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126	4	4				1		2	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	2					1			
New London, Conn.	20,965	15			2		1		1	1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5			1				1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	9							4	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,895	1								
Pontiac, Mich.	17,524				1		5		2	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666		1				1			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	2							1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	3					3			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,821	7								
Steelton, Pa.	15,548	4								1
Washington, Pa.	21,618		1						1	
Wilkesburg, Pa.	23,228	6					1		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,960	6							2	

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

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever—Merida.

A case of yellow fever was reported at Merida, State of Yucatan, Mexico, September 1, 1917. The case occurred in a person resident at Merida during the past two years.

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

Reports Received During the Week Ended Sept. 14, 1917.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
West Java.....				July 13-19, 1917: Cases, 42; deaths, 20.
Batavia.....	July 13-19.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces				
Albay.....	July 8-14.....	19	12	July 8-14, 1917: Cases, 492; deaths, 330.
Bataan.....	do.....	1		
Bohol.....	do.....	60	53	
Capiz.....	do.....	13	8	
Cebu.....	do.....	144	97	
Iloilo.....	do.....	13	9	
Leyte.....	do.....	36	28	
Misamis.....	do.....	25	7	
Negros Oriental.....	do.....	117	77	
Sorsogon.....	do.....	64	39	
Provinces				
Agusan.....	July 15-21.....	6	2	July 15-21, 1917: Cases, 320; deaths, 217.
Albay.....	do.....	17	9	
Bohol.....	do.....	23	18	
Capiz.....	do.....	12	9	
Cebu.....	do.....	73	62	
Iloilo.....	do.....	7	3	
Leyte.....	do.....	62	41	
Misamis.....	do.....	31	14	
Negros Oriental.....	do.....	50	34	
Samar.....	do.....	4	2	
Sorsogon.....	do.....	23	16	
Tayabas.....	do.....	1		
Zamboanga.....	do.....	11	7	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Coleambo.....	July 6-12.....		1	May 13-26, 1917: Cases, 6; deaths, 4.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 31.....	1		Jan. 1-Aug. 2, 1917: Cases, 687; deaths, 383.
Port Said.....	July 28-29.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Minieh.....	July 29.....	1		

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

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

Reports Received During the Week Ended Sept. 14, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 15-Aug. 4....	99	19	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-21.....			Present.
Java:				
East Java.....	July 2-8.....	10		
Mid-Java.....	do.....	5		
West Java.....	July 13-19.....	37	9	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 22-23.....	1		
Spain:				
Valencia.....	July 29-Aug. 4....	6		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 29-Aug. 4....	1		
Java:				
Mid-Java.....				July 2-8, 1917: Cases, 5.
Samarang.....	July 2-8.....	5		
West Java.....				July 13-19, 1917: Cases, 17; deaths, 1.
Batavia.....	July 2-19.....	11	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	July 22-23.....	1		
Zurich.....	July 26-Aug. 1....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Yucatan, State— Merida.....	Sept. 1.....	1		

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 7, 1917.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 1-May 5.....		8	
Bombay.....	June 24-30.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-June 30... ..		347	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		3	
Madras.....	Apr. 22-June 30... ..	5	4	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	5	4	
Mandalay.....	May 6-June 30.....		2	
Moulmein.....	May 13-June 2.....		3	
Pakokku.....	Apr. 20-May 5.....		1	
Pegu.....	May 27-June 30... ..		5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		7	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 21-June 30... ..	31	17	
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1917: Cases, 61; deaths, 40.
Anam.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	6	1	
Cambodia.....	do.....	9	7	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	44	32	
Tonkin.....	do.....	2		
Saigon.....	Apr. 23-May 27....	163	108	
Java:				
East Java.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
West Java.....				Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 71; deaths, 31. July 6-12, 1917: Cases, 2.
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5....	7	2	
Do.....	July 6-12.....	2		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 7, 1917—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia:				
Mesanderan Province—				
Amir Kela.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Barfourouche.....	Jan. 15-17.....	4		
Hamze Kela.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Machidessar.....	Jan. 31.....	3		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Provinces.....				
Albay.....	May 20-June 30.....	113	76	May 20-June 30, 1917: Cases, 795; deaths, 506. July 1-7, 1917: Cases, 315; deaths, 202.
Do.....	July 1-7.....	2	1	
Ambos Camarines.....	June 3-9.....	2	1	
Batangas.....	June 17-23.....	1	1	
Bohol.....	May 20-June 30.....	368	251	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	66	45	
Capiz.....	June 3-30.....	62	40	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	19	15	
Cebu.....	June 3-30.....	231	150	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	54	38	
Iloilo.....	do.....	7	4	
Leyte.....	June 10-30.....	14	5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	4	4	
Negros Oriental.....	do.....	4	4	
Rizal.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Sorsogon.....	June 3-30.....	196	88	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	82	39	
Tayabas.....	June 3-30.....	7	7	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 3-June 11.....		38	Apr. 8-May 14, 1917: Cases, 69; deaths, 51.
Brasil:				
Bahia.....	June 10-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	July 8-21.....	4	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 8-June 9.....	40	33	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....			Present and in vicinity.
Do.....	July 1-7.....	6	6	
Hongkong.....	May 13-June 30.....	20	13	
Kwangtung Province— Ta-pu district.....	June 2.....			Present.
Ecuador:				
Estancia Vieja.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	56	29	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	33	18	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9	4	
Milagro.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Nobol.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Salitre.....	do.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Taura.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 21-27.....	6	4	Jan. 1-June 28, 1917: Cases, 564; deaths, 313.
Port Said government.....	Apr. 30-May 19.....	4	3	
Port Said.....	June 25.....	1		
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	May 11-June 26.....	14	7	
Galloubeh.....	June 28.....	1		
Girgeh.....	May 17.....		1	
Minieh.....	May 12-June 28.....	4	3	
Sicut.....	May 12.....	3	1	
Suez government.....	Apr. 30-June 2.....	23	9	
Suez.....	May 12-June 28.....	38	23	
Great Britain:				
Gravesend.....	Aug. 13-24.....	3	1	From s. s. Matiana.
London.....	May 3-8.....	2		2 in hospital at port. From s. s. Sardinia from Australian and oriental ports.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 7, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India.....				Apr. 15-June 30, 1917; Cases, 43,922; deaths, 30,197. July 1-7, 1917; Cases, 1,870; deaths, 1,322.
Bassain.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	54	6	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	6	6	
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	441	363	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	36	25	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	38	35	
Henzada.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	.....	35	
Karachi.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	468	413	
Do.....	June 28-July 4.....	3	2	
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	301	250	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	70	58	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 8-May 12.....	.....	9	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	.....	74	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	.....	16	
Myingyan.....	Apr. 1-7.....	.....	1	
Pegu.....	May 27-June 2.....	.....	2	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 15-June 30.....	183	169	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	46	42	
Toungoo.....	Apr. 8-14.....	.....	2	
Indo-China:				Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1917: Cases, 198; deaths, 141.
Provinces.....				
Anam.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	72	39	
Cambodia.....	do.....	92	80	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	33	21	
Saigon.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	47	26	
Java:				Apr. 2-May 20, 1917: Cases, 29; deaths, 29.
East Java.....				
Djoekarta Residency.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....	1	1	
Kediri Residency.....	do.....	1	1	
Samarang Residency.....	Apr. 23-May 20.....	3	3	
Surabaya Residency.....	Apr. 2-May 20.....	18	18	
Surakarta Residency.....	do.....	6	6	
Peru.....				May 16-31, 1917: Cases, 15.
Departments—				
Arequipa.....	May 16-31.....	4	.....	At Mollendo.
Callao.....	do.....	1	.....	At Callao.
Lambayeque.....	do.....	2	.....	At Chiclayo.
Libertad.....	do.....	7	.....	At Salaverry, San Pedro, and Trujillo.
Lima.....	do.....	1	.....	At Lima.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 22-June 2.....	12	11	
Do.....	July 3-23.....	4	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 3-16.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
Glengrey district.....	Aug. 13.....	.....	.....	Present.
Terka district.....	May 28.....	1	1	At Summerhill Farm.
Queenstown.....	June 6.....	1	.....
Orange Free State.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 16-22, 1917: 1 case; Apr. 9-22, 1917: Cases, 26; deaths, 17.
Winburg district.....	May 28.....	.....	1	
At sea:				
S. S. Matiana.....	July 14-18.....	9	6	En route for port of London.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Apr. 27-July 5, 1917: Cases, 68.
Brewarrina.....	Apr. 27-June 21.....	6	.....
Coonabarabran.....	May 25-July 5.....	13	.....
Quambone.....	Apr. 27-June 21.....	2	.....
Warren district.....	June 22-July 5.....	47	.....
Queensland—				
Thursday Island Quarantine Station.....	May 9.....	1	.....	From s. s. St. Albans from Kobe via Hongkong. Vessel proceeded to Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, in quarantine.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 7, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 6-June 30.....	4	.....
Do.....	July 22-23.....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-June 30.....	126	31	
Do.....	July 1-14.....	59	8	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 10-16.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	June 18-July 7.....	3	.....
Port Hawkesbury.....	June 17-30.....	.....	.....	Present in district.
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-12.....	1	.....
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 26.....	.....	.....	Present and in vicinity.
Antung.....	May 21-June 24.....	4	.....
Chungking.....	May 6-June 23.....	.....	.....	Present.
Do.....	July 1-14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Changsha.....	May 27-June 2.....	5	.....
Dairen.....	May 13-June 30.....	30	4	
Do.....	July 8-28.....	6	1	July 1-7, 1917: Present.
Hankow.....	June 24-30.....	2	.....
Harbin.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....	7	.....	On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 16.....	8	7	
Manchuria Station.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1	.....	Do.
Mukden.....	May 27-June 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Do.....	July 8-28.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	May 21-July 1.....	13	32	Cases foreign; deaths among natives.
Do.....	July 2-29.....	.....	8	Among Chinese.
Tsitsihar Station.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1	.....	On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Tsingtao.....	May 22-July 7.....	35	7	At another station on railway, 1 case.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-23.....	1	.....
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	39	9	
Do.....	July 2-29.....	30	4	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 18.....	19	1	
France:				
Paris.....	May 6-12.....	1	.....
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28.....	106	.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28, 1917: Cases, 715 in cities and 32 States and districts.
Bremen.....	.....do.....	16	.....
Charlottenberg.....	.....do.....	18	.....
Hamburg.....	.....do.....	50	.....
Leipzig.....	.....do.....	20	.....
Lübeck.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Munich.....	.....do.....	10	.....
Stuttgart.....	.....do.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	163	63	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	14	8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-May 26.....	.....	12	
Karachi.....	Apr. 22-July 4.....	27	8	
Madras.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	80	48	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	11	4	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 15-June 30.....	33	5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	2	.....
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1917: Cases, 1,616; deaths, 240.
Anam.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	788	63	
Cambodia.....	.....do.....	73	17	
Cochin-China.....	.....do.....	664	158	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	.....
Tonkin.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	89	2	
Salgon.....	Apr. 27-June 10.....	190	63	
Italy:				
Turin.....	May 21-June 24.....	32	12	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 7, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 27-July 22....	65	16	
Nagasaki.....	May 28-June 3....	1	.....
Osaka.....	May 16-July 5....	177	55	
Yokohama.....	May 27-July 1....	1	1	
Java:				
East Java.....	Apr. 2-July 1....	38	2	
Mid-Java.....	Apr. 1-July 1....	88	7	
West Java.....				Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 239;
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5....	30	6	deaths, 44. July 6-12, 1917:
				Cases, 9; deaths, 1.
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	July 11-Aug. 7....	.....	9	
Mexico City.....	June 3-30.....	162	.....
Do.....	Aug. 5-11.....	69	.....
Monterey.....	June 18-24.....	.....	24	
Vera Cruz.....	July 1-Aug. 11....	2	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 13-June 9....	6	.....	Varioloid.
Do.....	July 8-21.....	3	.....	Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 13-June 30...	14	.....
Do.....	July 8-21.....	3	.....
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marques.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	.....	2	
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28....	56	4	
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 9....	495	.....
Riga.....	Mar. 11-June 2....	4	.....
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 15-21.....	23	7	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1917: Cases, 9.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 9-23.....	6	3	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 1-June 19....	.....	4	
Malaga.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	12	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30....	.....	11	
Valencia.....	June 3-23.....	5	.....
Do.....	July 1-28.....	4	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 18-June 23...	6	3	
Singapore.....	June 24-30.....	1	.....
Sweden:				
Malmo.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	.....
Stockholm.....	May 20-June 23...	2	1	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 2-8.....	2	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 13...	.....	15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Mar. 12-24.....	4	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 18-July 8....	.....	8	
Do.....	July 9-23.....	.....	1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	June 1-30.....	5	3	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Oct. 22-Dec. 17, 1916: Cases, 2,371.
Bohemia.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 17...	634	.....
Galicia.....	do.....	809	.....
Lower Austria.....	do.....	47	.....
Moravia.....	do.....	617	.....
Silesia.....	do.....	16	.....
Styria.....	do.....	243	.....
Upper Austria.....	do.....	5	.....
Hungary.....				Feb. 19-Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 1,351.
Budapest.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 25...	83	.....

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 7, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Antung.....	June 25-July 1....	3		
Do.....	July 9-22.....	4	1	
Hankow.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Do.....	July 8-14.....		1	
Tientsin.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Tsingtao.....	May 30-July 7....	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 30-July 1....	1,648	478	
Do.....	July 17-29.....	220	84	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 18...	96	40	
Great Britain:				
Cork.....	June 17-23.....		1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 13-June 30...		32	
Do.....	July 1-14.....		10	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	July 22-28.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	June 11-24.....	4		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 5....	19	1	
Java:				
East Java.....				May 6-July 1, 1917: Cases, 6.
Surabaya.....	June 25-July 1....	1		
Mid-Java.....				Apr. 1-June 24, 1917: Cases, 38; deaths, 5.
Samarang.....	May 5-June 10....	14	2	
West Java.....				Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 147; deaths, 6. July 6-12, 1917: Cases, 8.
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5....	70	6	
Do.....	July 6-12.....	7		
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	June 3-30.....	431		
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 11....	524		
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 9-23.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 15-30.....	3		
Norway:				
Bergen.....	July 8-14.....	6		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marques.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28....	11	2	
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 9....	126	3	
Riga.....	May 31-June 2....	2		Jan. 1-31, 1917: 1 case.
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 29-May 21....	5		
Spain:				
Almeria.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	do.....		2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Do.....	July 8-21.....	3	1	
Trinidad.....	June 4-9.....	2		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 30-July 6....		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	1	
Chobo.....	do.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	18	7	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	17	9	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	17	9	
Milagro.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Yucatan State—				
Peto.....	June 23.....	1	1	In person recently arrived from Mexico City.
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 11....	6	2	

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

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