

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 33

JULY 19, 1918

No. 29

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL.

STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGE OF CARRIERS.

The following instructions to directors of Government clinics operated jointly by the Public Health Service and American Red Cross in extra-cantonment zones are published with the hope that they may answer the numerous requests which have been made for Government standards for the purely medical aspect of venereal disease control. (Diagnosis and treatment are not considered in these instructions.)

Standard Procedures to be Followed Before Discharging as Noninfectious.

SYPHILIS.

A person infected with the *Treponema pallidum* may be considered, from a public health point of view, to be free from danger of transmitting the infection when a complete clinical examination, in which special emphasis is laid on the thorough exploration of the skin and mucous membranes, particularly those of the orifices of the respiratory, gastro-intestinal, and genito-urinary tracts, shows the absence of any area from which infectious matter can be disseminated.

When a patient is discharged as noninfectious under the above ruling, he must, of course, be plainly advised that his disease is not cured, and that although noninfectious at the time, he may subsequently become infectious to others through contact, and that the disease will probably be transmitted to his offspring until he is actually cured by a proper course of treatment carried on for a definite period. He should, therefore, be warned to remain under observation until such time as complete cure is effected.

In the light of our present knowledge the following seem to be the minimum requirements for cure: No case should be considered as cured for at least one year after the termination of treatment and unless the following conditions have been satisfied: (a) No treatment for one year during which time there have been no symptoms, no

positive and several negative Wassermann reactions. (b) A negative provocative Wassermann reaction. (c) A negative spinal fluid examination. (d) A complete negative physical examination, having special reference to the nervous and circulatory systems. (e) A luetin test may also be included.

GONORRHEA. (CLAP.)

Males.

Before discharging cases as noninfectious, the following four requirements must be met:

1. Freedom from discharge.
2. Clear urine; no shreds.
3. The pus expressed from the urethra by prostatic massage must be negative for gonococci on four successive examinations at intervals of one week.
4. After dilation of the urethra by passage of a full-sized sound, the resulting inflammatory discharge must be negative for gonococci.

Females.

1. No urethral or vaginal discharge.
2. Two successive negative examinations for gonococci of secretions of the urethra, vagina, and the cervix, with an interval of 48 hours and repeated on 4 successive weeks.

(This rule is laid down as the best practical method at our disposal at present, but it is fully realized that such negative findings may not in every instance be conclusive as to freedom from infection, and the patient should be requested to return at frequent intervals for subsequent examination. In fact, all the foregoing rules governing discharge as noninfectious are tentative and will be subject to revision should the combined experience of directors of clinics or others indicate the necessity therefor.)

3. *Technic for procuring smears from the cervix and urethra.*—Slides should be prepared from the secretions procured from the urethra and cervix, as well as from secretions which may be expressed from Skenes and Bartholins glands. In preparing urethral slides the finger should be inserted in the vagina and expression made on the floor of the urethra from within outward, the cotton-tipped probe being then introduced well into the meatus. In procuring smears from the cervix a vaginal speculum should be introduced and the cervix well exposed. All secretions should be mopped away from the external os before taking the smear. After the cervix is well dried, a probe, tightly wound with cotton, should be inserted into the cervical canal and rotated several times. It is exceedingly important that the secretion from the cervix shall be in reality cervical secretion and not mucus or pus from the vagina. It is advised that two or three slides be prepared from both urethra and cervix.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO HAY FEVER, AND ITS RELATION TO HEREDITY, AGE, AND SEASONS.

By WILLIAM SCHEPPEGRELL, A. M., M. D., President American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association; Chief of Hay-fever Clinic, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Susceptibility.

Hay fever is due to the protein of certain atmospheric pollens, the absorption of which causes the spasmodic vasomotor disturbances characteristic of this disease. As these pollens are inhaled by all persons within their potential radius but only about 1 per cent are affected, it is indicated that the persons affected suffer from an idiosyncrasy (allergy) which causes them to be sensitive to the effects of these pollens.

The susceptibility of hay-fever subjects varies within considerable limits, not only in their reaction to different pollens but also in the degree of this reaction.

The majority of hay-fever subjects in the Eastern and Southern States¹ are sensitive to the pollen of the ragweeds (fig. 1), and not to that of the grasses (fall hay fever). A smaller number is sensitive to the pollen of the grasses (fig. 2), but not to that of the ragweeds (spring hay fever). Others are sensitive to the pollens of both ragweeds and the grasses (spring-fall hay fever), while certain cases (8 per cent) are sensitive not only to these pollens but also to those of other plants and trees, so that they suffer from hay-fever attacks during the greater portion of the year (perennial form).

In addition to this difference in the character of the reaction, there is also a marked variation in its degree. Some patients, with a low susceptibility, suffer from hay fever only when the pollens are in great abundance in the air, so that they have only a few attacks during the season. Others, with a high susceptibility, suffer in various degrees during the whole of the pollinating season of the plants to whose pollens they are sensitive.

In order to place this relation of susceptibility to exposure on a practical basis, a formula has been devised representing the relative immunity to hay fever. In this the numerator is the resistance of the patient to the prevailing hay-fever pollens as determined by the intradermal diagnostic test, a completely negative test indicating the highest resistance and being represented by 100. The denominator is the highest average number of atmospheric pollens in the patient's locality per square centimeter of atmospheric-pollen plate for 24 hours,² the maximum average being represented by 100.³

¹ Hay-fever and Its Prevention. W. Scheppegrell, United States Public Health Reports, July 21, 1916 Reprint No. 349.

² The exposure of atmospheric-pollen plates gives a positive indication of the amount of pollen in the air, and therefore of the amount inhaled in its vicinity. We can always predict the hay-fever paroxysms by observing these records.

³ Hay Fever and Hay-Fever Pollens, W. Scheppegrell, Archives of Internal Medicine, June, 1917.

The percentage below the resulting 1.00 indicates the patient's susceptibility to hay fever at that time.

If the resistance of the patient, for instance, is 50, and the highest average number of pollens per square centimeter is 50, then (50 divided by 50=1.00) he is at the limit of his resistance to pollen sensitization, and any increase of exposure will cause an attack. When this is the case, his resistance usually becomes lower (anaphylaxis), as, for instance 35, so that for some time afterwards even 50 pollens per square centimeter (35 divided by 50=0.70, or -30 per cent) will maintain an attack.¹

Presuming that an absolute immunity were possible, which, as in the case of the infectious diseases, is still sub judice, the numerator becomes 100, and as the limit of the denominator is 100 (100 divided by 100), then such a patient would be immune to any number of atmospheric pollens.

The diagnostic test is made by injecting into the skin of the forearm 5 units² of the pollen extract to be tested, this being 0.05 cubic centimeter of the strength of 100 units to the cubic centimeter. A positive reaction is indicated in 15 minutes by an urticarial wheal surrounded by an area of hyperemia, this reaction varying directly with the susceptibility of the patient and inversely as his resistance.

The records of the atmospheric-pollen plates (fig. 3) vary in different localities and seasons. The following table, from the records of the atmospheric-pollen plates at the laboratory of the American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association, shows the number of pollens per square centimeter and also indicates the effects of the wind, temperature, and rain, and the gradual disappearance of the ragweed (*Ambrosia*) pollens at the end of the hay-fever season:

¹ Regarding the fractional method of expressing the relation of susceptibility to exposure, this was found necessary as explaining the apparently erratic occurrences of the attacks. The intradermal test in hay fever, as explained, gives a qualitative and quantitative indication of the susceptibility of the patient to pollen exposure, and is noted in clinical charts on a decimal basis as a guide for the doses in the immunizing treatment.

² The standard unit in pollen therapy is 0.001 milligram of pollen protein. This unit is not official. It was first suggested by Noon of London and is used by some manufacturers of pollen extracts in the United States.

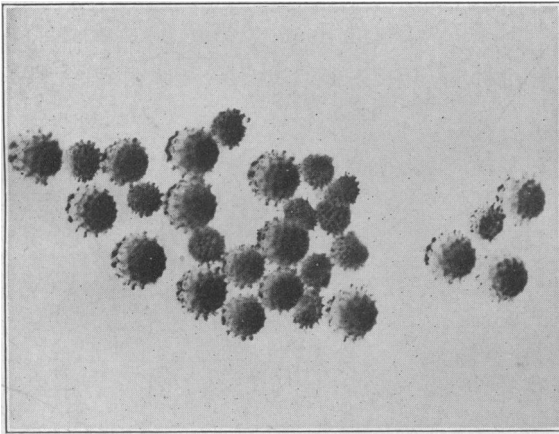


Fig. 1.—Pollen of common ragweed, *Ambrosia elatior*. (Reflected light.)

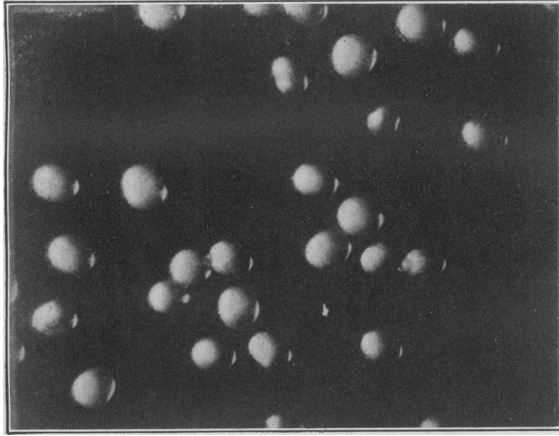


Fig. 2.—Pollen of Johnson grass, *Andropogon halepensis*. (Reflected light.)

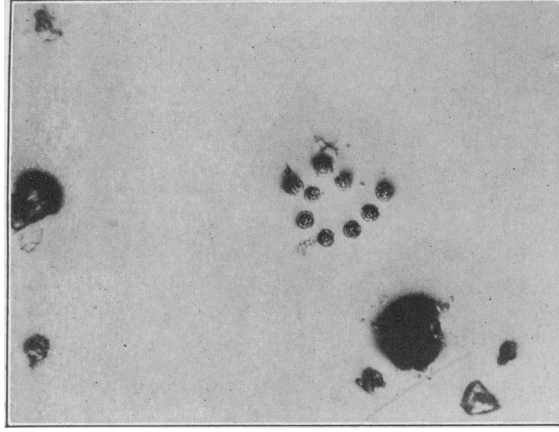


Fig. 3.—Atmospheric-pollen plate, showing pollen of ragweed.

Hay-fever pollens in relation to wind, temperature, and rain.

	Number of grass pollens.	Number of ambrosia pollens.	Number of other pollens.	Number of pollen per square yard.	Maximum wind per hour.	Mean wind per hour.	Mean temperature.	Rain.
1916.					<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>° F.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Sept. 22	4	5	2	29	10	3.8	78	0.0
25		7		22	14	5.4	80	0.0
26	1	9		31	16	6.0	80	0.01
28		15		48	15	4.3	82	0.02
29		114		365	22	13.4	68	0.0
Oct. 1		36		115	16	7.5	68	0.0
2		19		61	14	7.4	71	0.0
3		6		19	12	5.9	72	0.0
4		7		22	12	6.2	74	0.0
5		11		35	21	10.7	73	0.01
6	2	6	2	29	16	7.2	78	0.01
7	1	7		26	17	7.9	76	0.02
8		2		6	12	4.3	80	1.85
9		8		28	7	2.9	80	0.0
10		12	1	42	18	9.6	74	0.0
11		11		35	18	7.7	73	0.0
13		3	1	13	7	4.3	77	0.0
14		9	2	35	10	5.0	78	0.0
17				0	25	14.0	72	2.58
18		1	4	16	24	11.5	74	0.19
19		23	5	90	15	7.9	76	0.0
20		5	5	32	23	13.4	62	0.0
21		12	2	45	15	8.5	58	0.0
24			2	6	8	4.2	67	0.0
25		1	1	6	15	7.1	70	0.0
26		8	2	32	17	10.1	62	0.0
27		1	3	13	15	8.5	66	0.4
28		1	8	29	12	6.5	67	0.0
29			1	3	9	4.5	70	0.0
31			2	6	8	3.7	72	0.0

From September 22 to 28 only patients with a low degree of relative immunity suffered from hay fever. On September 29, however, when the atmospheric pollen reached the maximum, all hay-fever subjects suffered severe paroxysms. After this date patients with a low degree of relative immunity suffered to some extent until October 26, when the fall hay fever ended on account of the disappearance of the ragweed pollens.

Influence of Heredity.

In order to determine the influence of heredity on hay fever, an analysis has been made of a series of 415 cases treated in the hay-fever clinic of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans and in private practice. This shows that over one-third of the cases (36.5 per cent) had relatives of the first degree (father, mother, sister, or brother) who suffered from hay fever.

The influence of heredity, however, is probably greater than this, as specific susceptibility may exist indefinitely without developing hay fever by reason of insufficient exposure to the hay-fever pollens. In order to understand this more clearly, we must consider the question of immunity to hay fever. The fact that 26 per cent of the cases of this series developed hay fever as late as from 30 to 40 years, and 8 per cent between 40 and 50 years, would indicate that immunity is relative at least in many cases.¹

¹ The fact that many individuals pass through life without an attack of hay fever, although exposed to hay-fever pollens, indicates that immunity is absolute in some cases.

The development of hay fever at an advanced age is due to the fact that one attack of hay fever lowers the relative immunity of the patient to hay fever not only for an indefinite period but probably also, unless artificially raised, for the remainder of his life.

This is illustrated by the following case, which is not unusual in the records: This patient had lived in Louisiana for 42 years without developing hay fever, although his brother suffered from this disease. Fifteen years ago he spent a summer in western North Carolina and developed hay fever. He returned to Louisiana, but has continued to have hay fever every fall since this visit.

Pollenometric records¹ show that there is almost twice as much atmospheric ragweed pollen in western North Carolina as in Louisiana during the month of September. Assuming that this patient's relative immunity was 75 per cent, this was not sufficient to resist the exposure to the large amount of pollen inhaled during his visit to North Carolina. This attack, however, lowered his resistance so that he was no longer able to resist the exposure to the atmospheric ragweed pollen in Louisiana.

It is not necessary to travel any considerable distances to lower the relative immunity as in this instance. One patient, a woman of 40, lived for one season in a suburb of New Orleans where there was a large quantity of wild grass, and developed hay fever of the grass-pollen form. The following year she moved back to the central portion of the city, where formerly she had been immune to hay fever, but continued to have attacks for several seasons. In this case also the patient's relative immunity had been lowered by the first season's attacks resulting from greater exposure to the grass pollens.

Proportion of Early and Autumnal Hay Fever.

The proportion of the spring and autumnal hay-fever cases in this series was 6 and 44 per cent, respectively, but the number of cases of the combined form (spring-autumn) was unexpectedly high, being 42 per cent, or almost as high as the simple autumnal form. This differs materially from the previously published reports on this subject. In many of these cases the early hay fever is of only two or three weeks' duration, and is so much milder than the fall variety that many patients do not refer to it except on being closely questioned. The perennial form of hay fever, in which the paroxysms may develop at any season of the year, showing a susceptibility to many forms of hay-fever pollens, was also higher than was anticipated, being 8 per cent of all cases.

A noteworthy feature observed in the combined form of hay fever is that many patients commenced with the fall hay fever, and, after

¹ Hay Fever and Hay-fever Pollens, W. Scheppegegrell, Archives of Internal Medicine, June, 1917.

two or more years, gradually also acquired the spring form. This indicates that hypersensitiveness to one form of pollen predisposes to hypersensitiveness to other pollens.

The proportion of the various forms of hay fever corresponded with the diagnostic test made in these cases. This test consists in the intradermal injection of 5 units of a pollen extract (100 units to the cubic centimeter) into the arm of the patient. Formerly this test was made by scarifying the skin and applying the pollen extract, but this has been abandoned for the intradermal injection, which is not only more reliable, but enables the quantitative effect of the pollen to be noted.

The results of these tests were as follows:

Percentage of cases which gave a positive test for—

Grass pollen only.....	6
Ragweed pollen only.....	44
Both grass and ragweed pollen ¹	50

A number of these also reacted to the chenopodium class of pollens² (dock, amaranths, chenopodium, Russian thistle, water hemp, etc.), especially among the patients suffering from the combined spring-autumn and the perennial forms.

Relative Proportion of the Sexes in Hay Fever.

In the cases of this series, 48 per cent were male and 52 per cent female. In the questionnaire made in Louisiana by the United States Public Health Service in 1916,³ it was shown that 63 per cent of the cases of hay fever were males and 37 per cent females. The discrepancy in these percentages is due to the fact that women usually have more leisure than men to have chronic diseases treated. This applies especially to the poor, as shown by the fact that the percentage of females was relatively higher in our hay-fever clinic than in the cases treated in private practice.

The Ages of Hay Fever Cases.

The ages of the hay fever patients in this series (415 cases) vary from 6 to 64 years, the general average being 34 years. The decades were distributed as follows:

Percentage of cases between the age of—

1 and 10 years.....	1
10 and 20 years.....	19
20 and 30 years.....	24
30 and 40 years.....	31
40 and 50 years.....	11
50 and 60 years.....	10
60 and 70 years.....	4

¹ Hay Fever and Its Prevention. W. Scheppegrell, Public Health Reports, July 21, 1916; Reprint No. 349.

² Classification of Hay-Fever Pollens from a Biological Standpoint. W. Scheppegrell, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1917.

³ Hay Fever in Louisiana. W. Scheppegrell, New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, October, 1916.

Age of Development of Hay Fever.

The age at which hay fever developed in these cases varied from 4 years (1 case) to 49 years, the average being 27 years. The ages were distributed as follows:

Percentage of cases which developed between the age of—	
1 and 10 years.....	5
10 and 20 years.....	23
20 and 30 years.....	38
30 and 40 years.....	26
40 and 50 years.....	8

This indicates that the most common period for the development of hay fever is between the ages of 20 and 40 (64 per cent). It corresponds closely with a former report, based on the questionnaire of the United States Public Health Service in Louisiana, in which 62 per cent of the cases were found to be between the ages of 20 and 40 years.

Duration of Hay Fever.

The duration of hay fever in these cases varied from 1 month to 36 years, the general average being 9.7 years. The duration is divided as follows:

Percentage of cases which lasted from—	
1 to 5 years.....	44
5 to 10 years.....	26
10 to 20 years.....	18
20 to 30 years.....	8
30 to 40 years.....	4

The question of the development of a natural immunity from continued exposure to the specific pollens is hard to determine, as it is difficult to eliminate the question of decreased exposure. If a patient moves to a locality in which the pollen exposure is below his relative immunity, he will not suffer from hay fever. This may also happen without changing his residence by the reduction of the weed areas beyond the potential radius of these pollens.

A number of cases have been recorded in which immunity gradually developed without change of exposure. That the natural development of immunity is a slow process, however, is indicated by the records, which show that 30 per cent of the cases had suffered for over 10 years, 12 per cent over 20 years, and 4 per cent over 30 years.

CAMP EBERTS ZONE, ARK.—continued.

Tuberculosis:	Cases.
Cabot.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Lonoke.....	1

CAMP FUNSTON ZONE, KANS.

Chicken pox:	
Manhattan.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Junction City.....	1
Manhattan.....	2
Whooping cough:	
Manhattan.....	1
Ogden.....	2

CAMP GORDON ZONE, GA.

Dysentery:	
Clarkston.....	1
Scottdale.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Atlanta.....	4
Mumps:	
Atlanta.....	7
Paratyphoid fever:	
Atlanta.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Atlanta.....	1
Smallpox:	
Atlanta.....	5
Syphilis:	
Atlanta.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Atlanta.....	6
Decatur.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Atlanta.....	2
Decatur.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Atlanta.....	2

CAMP GREENE ZONE, N. C.

Chancroid.....	3
Diphtheria.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	32
Malaria.....	1
Measles.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	7
Syphilis.....	25
Tuberculosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	10
Whooping cough.....	17

GULFPORT HEALTH DISTRICT, MISS.

Diphtheria.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	4
Malaria.....	18
Mumps.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	3

CAMP HANCOCK ZONE, GA.

Augusta:	
Gonorrhea.....	2
Malaria.....	3
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	2

CAMP HANCOCK ZONE, GA.—continued.

Augusta—Continued.	Cases.
Syphilis.....	19
Tuberculosis.....	2
Whooping cough.....	9
Gracewood:	
Whooping cough.....	15

CAMP JACKSON ZONE, S. C.

Columbia:	
Chicken pox.....	1
Mumps.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	19

CAMP JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON ZONE, FLA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Jacksonville.....	1
Chancroid:	
Jacksonville.....	5
Dysentery:	
Jacksonville.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Jacksonville.....	50
Malaria:	
Jacksonville.....	4
Pneumonia:	
Jacksonville.....	1
Syphilis:	
Jacksonville.....	27
Tuberculosis:	
Jacksonville.....	4
Typhoid fever:	
Jacksonville.....	6
Lackawanna.....	1
Panama.....	1
Seaboard Air Line shops.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Jacksonville.....	8
Lackawanna.....	8
Murray Hill.....	5
Ortega.....	7

FORT LEAVENWORTH ZONE, KANS.

Leavenworth:	
Chancroid.....	1
Diphtheria.....	3
Gonorrhea.....	5
Syphilis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1
Leavenworth County:	
Scarlet fever.....	1

CAMP LEE ZONE, VA.

Gonorrhea:	
Petersburg.....	9
Mumps:	
Ettricks.....	1
Hopewell.....	1
Syphilis:	
Petersburg.....	12
Tuberculosis:	
Petersburg.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Petersburg.....	6
Whooping cough:	
Hopewell.....	5
West Hopewell.....	4

CAMP LEWIS ZONE, WASH.		Cases.
Measles:		
Dupont.....		1
Mumps:		
Dupont.....		2
Roy.....		2
Stellaacoom.....		5
Scarlet fever:		
American Lake.....		1
CAMP LOGAN ZONE, TEX.		
Chancroid:		
Houston.....		1
Gonorrhoea:		
Eagle Lake.....		1
Ellington Field.....		2
Goose Creek.....		1
Harrisburg.....		1
Houston.....		89
Humble.....		1
Magnolia Park.....		1
Pneumonia:		
Houston.....		1
Scarlet fever:		
Houston.....		1
Syphilis:		
Goose Creek.....		1
Houston.....		81
Humble.....		1
Magnolia Park.....		1
Victoria.....		2
Trachoma:		
Houston.....		1
Tuberculosis:		
Houston.....		6
Typhoid fever:		
Houston.....		4
Spring.....		1
Whooping cough:		
Houston.....		1
CAMP MACARTHUR ZONE, TEX.		
Waco:		
Gonorrhoea.....		22
Malaria.....		1
Mumps.....		4
Syphilis.....		2
Tuberculosis.....		4
Typhoid fever.....		2
CAMP M'CLELLAN ZONE, ALA.		
Chicken pox:		
Anniston.....		1
Diphtheria:		
Anniston.....		3
Mumps:		
Anniston.....		1
Pneumonia:		
Anniston.....		1
Smallpox:		
Anniston.....		1
Tuberculosis:		
Hobson City.....		1
Typhoid fever:		
Anniston.....		6
Oxford.....		1
Precinct 2.....		2
Precinct 4.....		3
Precinct 13.....		1
Whooping cough:		
Anniston.....		1

NORFOLK COUNTY NAVAL DISTRICT, VA.		Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Portsmouth.....		1
Chancroid:		
Norfolk.....		1
Portsmouth.....		2
Diphtheria:		
Portsmouth.....		1
Gonorrhoea:		
Deep Creek.....		2
Norfolk.....		26
Portsmouth.....		2
Malaria:		
Deep Creek.....		1
Ocean View.....		3
Willoughby.....		1
Measles:		
Portsmouth.....		1
Smallpox:		
Norfolk.....		1
Syphilis:		
Norfolk.....		10
Portsmouth.....		2
Tuberculosis:		
Norfolk.....		1
Norfolk County.....		1
Ocean View.....		1
Typhoid fever:		
Norfolk.....		2
South Norfolk.....		1
Whooping cough:		
Portsmouth.....		13
South Norfolk.....		2
FORT OGLETHORPE ZONE, TENN. AND GA.		
Dysentery:		
North Chattanooga.....		1
Gonorrhoea:		
Chattanooga.....		5
Ringgold, Ga.....		1
Mumps:		
Chattanooga.....		1
Syphilis:		
Chattanooga.....		7
Tuberculosis:		
Chattanooga.....		1
Typhoid fever:		
Chattanooga.....		2
Rossville, Ga.....		1
St. Elmo.....		1
Whooping cough:		
Chattanooga.....		3
CAMP PIKE ZONE, ARK.		
Chancroid:		
Little Rock.....		2
Chicken pox:		
Scotts.....		1
Diphtheria:		
England.....		1
Dysentery:		
Little Rock.....		1
Scotts.....		1
Gonorrhoea:		
Little Rock.....		29
North Little Rock.....		1
Pieron.....		1
Scotts.....		2

CAMP PIKE ZONE, ARK.—continued.	
	Cases.
Malaria:	
Little Rock.....	18
Moth Springs.....	1
North Little Rock.....	2
Picron.....	2
Scotts.....	3
Outside Pulaski County.....	3
Measles:	
Little Rock.....	2
Mumps:	
Little Rock.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Little Rock.....	1
Syphilis:	
Camp Pike.....	1
Little Rock.....	7
North Little Rock.....	1
Scotts.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Little Rock.....	7
North Little Rock.....	1
Scotts.....	1
Outside Pulaski County.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Little Rock.....	7
Whooping cough:	
Little Rock.....	1
PORTSMOUTH-KITTERY SANITARY DISTRICT, N. H.	
Ellet, Me.	
Mumps.....	1
Portsmouth:	
German measles.....	1
Measles.....	1
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Whooping cough.....	2
CAMP SEVIER ZONE, S. C.	
Mumps:	
Butler Township.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Greenville Township.....	1
CAMP SHELBY ZONE, MISS.	
Hattiesburg:	
Hookworm disease.....	2
Malaria.....	7
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	2
Venereal.....	8
Whooping cough.....	6
Prentiss:	
Diphtheria.....	1
CAMP SHERIDAN ZONE, ALA.	
Montgomery:	
Chancroid.....	2
Gonorrhea.....	2
Measles.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	2
Montgomery County:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1

U. S. Government clinic:		Cases.
Chancroid.....		3
Gonorrhea.....		22
Syphilis.....		4
CAMP SHERMAN ZONE, OHIO.		
Chillcothe:		
Diphtheria.....		1
Mumps.....		1
U. S. Government clinic:		
Gonorrhea.....		12
CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR ZONE, KY.		
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Louisville.....		1
Chancroid:		
Louisville.....		1
U. S. Government clinic.....		2
Diphtheria:		
Louisville.....		1
Gonorrhea:		
Louisville.....		3
U. S. Government clinic.....		41
Malaria:		
Louisville.....		2
Measles:		
Louisville.....		3
Mumps:		
Floyd County.....		1
Louisville.....		2
Poliomyelitis:		
Louisville.....		1
Smallpox:		
Louisville.....		1
Syphilis:		
Louisville.....		1
U. S. Government clinic.....		23
Tuberculosis, pulmonary:		
Louisville.....		20
New Albany.....		1
Typhoid fever:		
Jefferson County.....		1
Louisville.....		6
Whooping cough:		
Jefferson County.....		1
Louisville.....		15
TIDEWATER HEALTH DISTRICT, VA.		
Hampton:		
Scarlet fever.....		1
Tuberculosis.....		1
Newport News:		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		2
Chancroid.....		5
Gonorrhea.....		23
Malaria.....		1
Measles.....		1
Syphilis.....		6
Typhoid fever.....		4
Whooping cough.....		11
CAMP TRAVIS ZONE, TEX.		
San Antonio:		
Cancer.....		1
Diphtheria.....		1
Gonorrhea.....		40
Scarlet fever.....		2
Syphilis.....		25
Tuberculosis.....		6
Typhoid fever.....		19

CAMP UPTON ZONE, N. Y.		Cases.
Measles:		
Brook Haven.....	2	
Patchogue.....	1	
Riverhead.....	11	
Typhoid fever:		
Brook Haven.....	1	
CAMP VANCOUVER ZONE, WASH.		
Scarlet fever.....	1	
Typhoid fever.....	1	
CAMP WADSWORTH ZONE, S. C.		
Pauline:		
Whooping cough.....	1	
Spartanburg:		
Gonorrhoea.....	18	
Mumps.....	8	

CAMP WADSWORTH ZONE, S. C.—Continued.		Cases.
Spartanburg—Continued.		
Syphilis.....	3	
Tuberculosis.....	1	
Typhoid fever.....	3	
Whooping cough.....	3	
CAMP WHEELER ZONE, GA.		
Macon:		
Gonorrhoea.....	3	
Hookworm disease.....	1	
Malaria.....	2	
Pellagra.....	1	
Pneumonia.....	2	
Tuberculosis.....	3	
Whooping cough.....	1	
United States Government clinic:		
Gonorrhoea.....	11	
Syphilis.....	20	

DISEASE CONDITIONS AMONG TROOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

The following data are taken from telegraphic reports received in the office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, for the week ended June 21, 1918:

Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only):		Noneffective rate per 1,000 on day of report—Continued.	
All troops.....	947.6	Cantonments.....	37.7
Divisional camps.....	985.5	Departmental and other troops.....	33.9
Cantonments.....	926	Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only):	
Departmental and other troops.....	952.5	All troops.....	3.19
Noneffective rate per 1,000 on day of report:		Divisional camps.....	2.39
All troops.....	37.8	Cantonments.....	3.87
Divisional camps.....	36.5	Departmental and other troops.....	2.72

New cases of special diseases reported during the week ended July 5, 1918.

Camp.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal.		Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Deaths.	Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only).	Noneffective per 1,000 on day of report.
				Total.	New infections.						
Beauregard.....	8		20	57	0	17			2	1,332.5	41.3
Bowie.....	9	1	2	28	13	9		1	0	857.8	20.1
Cody.....	5			293	3	34			2	938.4	18.6
Fremont.....	3			11	4	4			1	608.7	37.5
Greenleaf.....	2	2	5	0	0	12			2	583.5	36.2
Hancock.....	2	1	15	0	0	1			0	748.9	23.9
Kearny.....	3	2	74	0	0	16		5	2	483.8	22.5
Logan.....	1		13	0	0	6			0	1,479.6	100.4
MacArthur.....	2		231	0	3			2	2	1,136.7	42.9
McClellan.....	2	1	28	20		85			0	793.8	54.3
Sevier.....	3	6	45	1		3			1	1,053.3	49.9
Shelby.....	5	21	37	3	3	5	1		0	1,026.4	37.4
Sheridan.....	2		38	1	1	4	1		1	1,358.8	72.6
Wadsworth.....	6		282	0	0	22		1	2	1,186.2	50.0
Wheeler.....	3		49	6		1			0	855.1	31.0
Custer.....	9		183	11	15			5	1	599.2	15.9
Devens.....	9	1	83	16	30			1	2	536.4	37.6
Dix.....	9	13	63	5	4		4		6	640.0	27.5
Dodge.....	4		98	0	39		1		3	923.3	47.0
Funston.....	6		130	7	2				3	1,020.4	41.0
Gordon.....	8	3	93	0	8				1	1,218.5	49.0
Grant.....	6	1	29	1	14				3	598.6	13.6
Jackson.....	4		414	0	23		1		7	1,282.8	44.5
J. E. Johnston.....	3		48	23	14				2	885.2	37.7

¹Including Porto Rico

New cases of special diseases reported during the week ended July 5, 1918—Continued.

Camp.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal.		Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Deaths.	Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only).	Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report.
				Total.	New infections.						
Las Casas				11	0				0	2,418.0	50.7
Lee	5	1	2	69	3	48			3	586.0	42.6
Lewis	3			472	4	6		1	4	1,238.2	40.7
Meade	5			17	2	12		1	2	376.9	15.4
Pike	6		38	105	0	54	1		6	1,209.8	50.9
Sherman	3			238	3	3			2	1,375.3	54.8
Taylor	3			143	2	33			1	1,014.6	55.8
Travis	2	1	14	70	7	1		1	4	2,138.5	51.2
Upton	9		1	454	4	5			1	1,070.7	39.1
Northeastern Department	1		3	32	21	7			1	588.2	21.9
Eastern Department	15	3	4	97	47	24	3	2	0	2,771.2	85.7
Southeastern Department	1		4	38	14	22	1		2	965.3	49.5
Central Department				63	20	9		1	3	820.1	27.0
Southern Department	5	1	7	120	38	8			3	698.4	29.6
Western Department	2		1	87	23	14	1	4	6	638.4	27.5
Aviation camps	4	1	4	109		15	1	5	17	1,084.2	39.4
Alcatraz Disciplinary Barracks									0	154.8	14.9
Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks									0	638.8	26.1
Columbus Barracks				10	2				1	703.3	35.1
Jefferson Barracks	3			47	0	8		2	0	1,386.3	101.1
Logan, Fort	1			8	0				1	922.9	61.3
McDowell, Fort			1	4	0				0	1,323.2	48.1
Slocum, Fort				10	0				1	516.8	39.1
Thomas, Fort			1	4	0	3			0	566.8	41.9
Arsenals				16	13				1	514.1	11.7
Hoboken	8	2	2	251	15	33	3	7	2	854.4	42.5
Newport News	7	5	5	133	10	5			2	1,297.6	69.5
West Point									0	606.5	11.1
Keogh, Fort									0	302.3	17.4
War Pr. Barracks No. 1									0	292.1	5.6
Charleston port terminal									0	836.8	
Bag-filling plant				2	0				0	2,968.5	5.7
General hospitals									3		
Total	197	15	161	4,957	342	678	20	39	115	947.6	37.8

Annual rate per 1,000 for special diseases.

Disease.	All troops in United States. ¹	Departmental and other troops. ¹	Divisional camps. ¹	Cantonments. ¹	Expeditionary forces. ²
Pneumonia	7.49	5.92	9.6	7.58	9.2
Dysentery	.57	1.48	.17	.16	.68
Malaria	6.12	3.96	9.4	5.97	1.18
Venereal	188.5	127.7	206.7	219.5	29.8
Paratyphoid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhoid	.26	.2	.0	.4	.0
Measles	25.79	18.3	37.3	25.18	6.1
Meningitis	.76	1.2	.5	.56	1.61
Scarlet fever	1.48	2.6	1.54	.72	4.85

¹ Week ended July 5, 1918.

² Week ended June 27, 1918.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for the Week Ended July 13, 1918.

Alabama.—Cerebrospinal fever: Conecuh County 1, Jefferson 2. Typhoid fever: Blount County 1, Butler 5, Chilton 3, Choctaw 2, Jefferson 37, Lamar 2, Lowndes 1, Madison 7, Randolph 4, St. Clair 1, Walker 4, Wilcox 2; total 71. Malaria: A few cases reported in nine counties. Whooping cough: Epidemic in Blount and Madison Counties, Jefferson 12, Randolph 1, Walker 6.

California.—Slight increase in smallpox, 22 cases scattered throughout the State. Increase in prevalence of venereal diseases, 170 gonorrhoea, 92 syphilis. Three cases epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 2 San Francisco, 1 San Joaquin County. One case poliomyelitis Los Angeles County. Other reportable diseases except typhoid fever show reductions.

Reported by mail for preceding week (ended July 6):

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	6	Pneumonia.....	27
Chicken pox.....	40	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	37	Scarlet fever.....	30
Dysentery.....	2	Smallpox.....	15
Erysipelas.....	5	Syphilis.....	56
German measles.....	18	Trachoma.....	2
Gonococcus infection.....	94	Tuberculosis.....	129
Malaria.....	8	Typhoid fever.....	41
Measles.....	163	Whooping cough.....	54
Mumps.....	75		

Connecticut.—Cerebrospinal meningitis: Waterbury 1, Bridgeport 1, Hartford 2. Smallpox: Hartford 20, Windsor 5, West Hartford 1.

Illinois.—Diphtheria: One hundred and thirteen, of which in Quincy 5, Chicago 85. Scarlet fever: Thirty-three, of which in Chicago 20. Smallpox: Nineteen, of which in Chicago 5. Meningitis: Evanston 1, Forest Park 1, Chicago 4. Poliomyelitis: Chicago 3, Geneva, Pinckneyville, Kenilworth, 1 each.

Indiana.—Epidemic whooping cough Newport. Epidemic measles Columbus. Typhoid fever: Epidemic Goshen and South Bend.

Iowa.—Anterior poliomyelitis: Dubuque 25, Farragut 1, rural districts 2. Cerebrospinal meningitis: Rural district 1. Chicken pox: Dubuque 2. Diphtheria: Cedar Rapids 2, Clarinda 2, Davenport 4, Des Moines 3, Iowa City 1, rural district 1. Gonorrhoea: Anita 1, Decorah 1, Des Moines 12, Guthrie Center 1, Pacific Junction 2, rural districts 3, Thornburg 1. Measles: Des Moines 1, Dubuque 4. Mumps: Des Moines 1, Dubuque 1. Scarlet fever: Cedar Rapids 2, Des Moines 2, Fort Des Moines 1, Knoxville 1, Ottumwa 1, rural districts 3. Smallpox: Des Moines 6, Dubuque 14, Guernsey 1, Ottumwa 5, rural districts 3. Syphilis: Des Moines 3. Whooping cough: Buffalo 1, Dubuque 1.

Kansas.—Meningitis: Phillipsburg 1. Poliomyelitis: Kansas City 1. Reported by mail for preceding week (ended July 6):

Cancer.....	3	Mumps.....	25
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Chicken pox.....	1	Pellagra.....	3
Diphtheria.....	6	Pneumonia.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	20
Erysipelas.....	2	Smallpox.....	73
German measles.....	8	Syphilis.....	3
Gonorrhoea.....	23	Tetanus.....	1
Impetigo contagiosa.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	46
Malaria.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	30
Measles.....	60	Whooping cough.....	97

Louisiana.—Typhoid fever 66, diphtheria 18, malaria 110.

Massachusetts.—Unusual prevalence. Diphtheria: Abington 10. Measles: Fitchburg 41, Peabody 20, Waltham 21, Webster 19, Wilmington 15. Typhoid fever: Fall River 10, Lee 5.

Minnesota.—Smallpox (new foci): Hennepin County, Golden Valley village 1, Marshall County, Boxville Township 1, Sherburne County, Big Lake Township 1, Pine County, Dell Grove Township 3. Two poliomyelitis, 4 cerebrospinal meningitis since July 8.

New Jersey.—Unusual prevalence. Whooping cough East Orange, measles Passaic.

New York.—New York State outside New York City. Measles still prevailing, largest number cases Buffalo. Smallpox: Oneida County 6, Erie County 2, Binghamton 1. No other disease especially prevalent.

Vermont.—Smallpox: Albany 3 cases. Poliomyelitis: Pittsford 1 case. No other outbreak or unusual prevalence.

Virginia.—Two cases cerebrospinal meningitis Newport News, 1 Portsmouth. One case smallpox Norfolk.

Washington.—Scarlet fever: Seattle 13, Tacoma 22. Smallpox: Seattle 11, Spokane 7, Tacoma 4, Farmington 5. Typhoid fever: Walla Walla 5.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	1	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	1
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	1
Norfolk County Naval District, Va.....	1	Tidewater Health District, Va.....	2

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		Maryland—Continued.	
Baltimore (city).....	8	Harford County—	
Anne Arundel County.....	2	Magnolia.....	1
Baltimore County—			
McDonough School.....	1	Total.....	12

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Augusta, Ga.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	2	1	Newark, N. J.....	2	.....
Bedford, Ind.....	1	1	New Britain, Conn.....	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	3	3	New York, N. Y.....	8	5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	Peabody, Mass.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	2	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Dallas, Tex.....	1	1	Riverside, Cal.....	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	3	Rockford, Ill.....	1	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	1
Flint, Mich.....	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Greenville, S. C.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	3	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	1	.....
Malden, Mass.....	1	1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1			

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La.....	2	Norfolk County Naval District, Va.....	1
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	4	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	1
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	2	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	1
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	1	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	1
Gulport Health District, Miss.....	1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	1
Fort Leavenworth zone, Kans.....	3	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	3		

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1212.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	15	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Denver, Colo.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Rome, N. Y.....	1	.....
Eugene, Oreg.....	1	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	.....
Houston, Tex.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	2	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	2
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J.....	3	.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1			

LEPROSY.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

There were reported during the week ended June 29, 1918, three cases of leprosy—one at Alexandria, La., one at Boston, Mass., and one at New Orleans, La.

MALARIA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La.....	7	Norfolk County Naval District, Va.....	5
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	45	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	29
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	1	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	7
Gulfport Health District, Miss.....	18	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	2
Camp Hancock zone, Ga.....	3	Tidewater Health District, Va.....	1
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	4	Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.....	2
Camp MacArthur zone, Tex.....	1		

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		Maryland—Continued.	
Baltimore (city).....	1	Dorchester County—	
Anne Arundel County.....	4	Fishing Creek.....	1
Mayo.....	3	Reids Grove.....	1
Birdsville.....	1	Williamsburg.....	1
Baltimore County—		Finchville.....	1
Granite.....	1	Galestown.....	1
Calvert County—		Harford County—	
Adelina.....	1	Abingdon.....	1
Prince Frederick.....	1	Washington County—	
Cedar Hill.....	1	Hagerstown.....	1
Barstow.....	1	Smithsburg.....	1
Lower Marlboro.....	1	Wicomico County—	
Caroline County—		Salisbury.....	1
Ridgely.....	1	Worcester County—	
Cecil County—		Girdletree.....	1
Chesapeake City.....	1		
Charles County—		Total.....	26
Waldorf.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, Ga.....	3		Montgomery, Ala.....	5	
Alexandria, La.....	4		New Orleans, La.....	2	
Atlanta, Ga.....	1		Newport, R. I.....	1	
Augusta, Ga.....		1	Oklahoma City, Okla.....		1
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	1	Orange, N. J.....	1	
Dallas, Tex.....	1	1	Ossining, N. Y.....	3	
Greenville, Tex.....	10		Palestine, Tex.....	23	
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	2		Richmond, Va.....	2	
Kokomo, Ind.....		1	Santa Cruz, Cal.....	1	
Lake Charles, La.....	5		Sedalia, Mo.....	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	6	1	Springfield, Ill.....		1
Marshall, Tex.....	1		Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	3	
Memphis, Tenn.....	7	1	Waco, Tex.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....		1			

MEASLES.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	5	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	2
Camp Bremerton zone, Wash.....	5	Portsmouth-Kittery Sanitary District, N. H..	1
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	1	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	1
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	2	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	3
Camp Hancock zone, Ga.....	1	Tidewater Health District, Va.....	1
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.....	1	Camp Upton zone, N. Y.....	14
Norfolk County Naval District, Va.....	1		

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1212.

PELLAGRA.

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

During the month of June, 1918, there were 4 cases of pellagra reported in Maryland—2 in Baltimore City, 1 at Wingate, Dorchester County, and 1 at Takoma Park, Montgomery County.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		1	Houston, Tex.....		1
Augusta, Ga.....		1	Independence, Kans.....	1	
Austin, Tex.....		1	Little Rock, Ark.....		1
Birmingham, Ala.....	4	1	Marshall, Tex.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....		4	Nashville, Tenn.....		2
Charlotte, N. C.....		4	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Durham, N. C.....	1		Raleigh, N. C.....	2	1
El Paso, Tex.....		1	Richmond, Va.....		1
Fort Worth, Tex.....		2	Westfield, Mass.....	1	
Greenville, S. C.....		1	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	1	1
Greenville, Tex.....	1		Worcester, Mass.....	1	

PNEUMONIA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	2
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	1
Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	1
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	1
Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	1
Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.....	2

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams, Mass.....	1		Louisville, Ky.....	1	
Alameda, Cal.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Baltimore, Md.....	8	7	Melrose, Mass.....	3	2
Boston, Mass.....	7	9	Natick, Mass.....	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	29	5
Cambridge, Mass.....	2	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		North Adams, Mass.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	36	29	Northampton, Mass.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	10	Oak Park, Ill.....	1	
Dedham, Mass.....	1	1	Ossining, N. Y.....	3	1
Detroit, Mich.....	3	16	Palestine, Tex.....	2	
Flint, Mich.....	1		Peabody, Mass.....	1	
Frederick, Md.....	4	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	29	19
Fremont, Ohio.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	1	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2		Richmond, Va.....	1	3
Greenfield, Mass.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....	3	3
Greenville, Tex.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Houston, Tex.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	4	1
Independence, Mo.....	1	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Tacoma, Wash.....	5	
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	1	1	Wichita, Kans.....	2	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	2	Worcester, Mass.....	7	4
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	3			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Iowa—Dubuque.

An outbreak of poliomyelitis has occurred at Dubuque, Iowa, where 20 cases were notified during the week ended July 6 and 25 cases during the week ended July 13, 1918.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

West Virginia—Logan and Marshall Counties.

During the month of June, 1918, outbreaks of poliomyelitis occurred in Logan and Marshall Counties, W. Va. In Logan County 15 cases were notified at Holden and 10 cases on Buffalo Creek. In Marshall County 3 cases were notified.

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

There were 11 cases of poliomyelitis reported during the month of June, 1918, in Maryland; 10 cases in Baltimore City, and 1 case at Monkton, Baltimore County.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	3	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	4	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	1	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	.....	Somerville, Mass.....	1	.....
Kankakee, Ill.....	1	1	Waco, Tex.....	1	.....
Kenosha, Wis.....	1	.....	Waterloo, Iowa.....	1	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	.....
Missoula, Mont.....	1	.....		

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

During the week ended June 29, 1918, there were reported three cases of rabies in animals at Detroit, Mich.; one case at Kansas City, Mo.; one at Rochester, N. Y.; and one at Schenectady, N. Y.

RABIES IN MAN.

City Report for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

During the week ended June 29, 1918, there was one death from rabies in man reported at New Orleans, La.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

Cases.	Cases.		
Camp Bremerton zone, Wash.....	1	Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	4	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	1	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	1
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	7	Tidewater Health District, Va.....	1
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	1	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	2
Fort Leavenworth zone, Kans.....	1	Camp Vancouver zone, Wash.....	1
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.....	1		

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1212.

SMALLPOX.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	3	Norfolk County Naval District, Va.....	1
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	5	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	5	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	1
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	1		

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

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.
Maryland:						
Baltimore (city).....	5			1	4	
Baltimore County—						
Notre Dame School.....	1					1
Raspeburg.....	1					1
Dorchester County—						
Cambridge.....	1					1
Harford County—						
Havre de Grace.....	2					2
Somerset County—						
Crisfield.....	1					1
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	1					1
Total.....	12			1	4	7

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aberdeen, Wash.....	6		Fremont, Ohio.....	2	
Akron, Ohio.....	10		Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	
Albany, Ga.....	2		Great Falls, Mont.....	4	
Atlanta, Ga.....	3		Greeley, Colo.....	3	
Barberton, Ohio.....	1		Hammond, Ind.....	1	
Beatrice, Nebr.....	1		Houston, Tex.....	2	
Bellaire, Ohio.....	1		Independence, Kans.....	1	
Bellingham, Wash.....	1		Indianapolis, Ind.....	4	
Billings, Mont.....	1		Iola, Kans.....	3	
Birmingham, Ala.....	4		Jacksonville, Ill.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		Kansas City, Kans.....	3	
Butte, Mont.....	2		Kansas City, Mo.....	5	1
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	3		Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	
Chanute, Kans.....	1		Kokomo, Ind.....	2	
Charleston, W. Va.....	2		Lima, Ohio.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Lincoln, Nebr.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Little Rock, Ark.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	11		Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	
Colleyville, Kans.....	4		Lowell, Mass.....		1
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1		Madison, Wis.....	4	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Manitowoc, Wis.....	1	
Davenport, Iowa.....	2		Marion, Ind.....	3	
Denver, Colo.....	13		Marshall, Tex.....	1	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	7		Memphis, Tenn.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	3		Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	6		Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Missoula, Mont.....	3	
Everett, Wash.....	1		Muskogee, Okla.....	2	
Findlay, Ohio.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Flint, Mich.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	3		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	6	
Fort Scott, Kans.....	2		Omaha, Nebr.....	18	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1		Parkersburg, W. Va.....	1	
Fort Worth, Tex.....	5		Peoria, Ill.....	2	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Piqua, Ohio.....	4	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	.....
Pontiac, Mich.....	6	.....	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	1	.....
Quincy, Ill.....	2	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	15	.....
Riverside, Cal.....	4	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	2	.....
Roanoke, Va.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	6	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.....	11	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	9	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	6	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	3	.....	Topeka, Kans.....	2	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	20	.....	Waterloo, Iowa.....	2	.....
Seattle, Wash.....	9	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	5	.....
Sedalia, Mo.....	1	.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	8	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Peabody, Mass.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
Oshkosh, Wis.....	.....	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1212.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended July 13, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La.....	4	Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga.....	4
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	11	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	7
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	1	Camp Sevier zone, S. C.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	3	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	2
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	19	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	4
Gulfport Health District, Miss.....	3	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	7
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	9	Tidewater Health District, Va.....	4
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	6	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	19
Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	5	Camp Upton zone, N. Y.....	1
Camp MacArthur zone, Tex.....	2	Camp Vancouver zone, Wash.....	1
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	13	Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C.....	3
Norfolk County Naval District, Va.....	3		

Maryland—Berwyn.

On July 16, 1918, there was reported the occurrence of an outbreak of typhoid fever at Berwyn, Prince Georges County, Md., where 7 cases had been notified.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		Maryland—Continued.	
Baltimore (city).....	17	Dorchester County—	
Allegany County—		James.....	1
Lonaconing.....	3	Rhodesdale.....	1
Midland.....	1	Frederick County—	
Oldtown.....	1	Doubts.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Lime Kiln.....	1
West River.....	1	Reed's Mills.....	1
Curtis Bay.....	1	Myersville.....	1
Brooklyn.....	1	Garrett County—	
Churchton.....	1	Grantsville.....	6
Baltimore County—		Kitzmillier.....	1
Highlandtown.....	3	Kent County—	
Gardenville.....	1	Chesterville.....	1
Arlington.....	2	Prince Georges County—	
Morrell Park.....	1	Aquasco.....	1
Pimlico.....	1	Mitchellville.....	1
Calvert County—		Somerset County—	
Broomes Island.....	1	Princess Anne.....	3
Lower Marlboro.....	1	Marion.....	1
Owings.....	2	Saint Marys County—	
Carroll County—		Hermansville.....	1
Hanover.....	1	Blakistone.....	1
Cecil County—		Washington County—	
Cecilton.....	2	Hagerstown.....	1
Elkton.....	1	Worcester County—	
Charles County—		Stockton.....	1
Indian Head.....	2		
Waldorf.....	2	Total.....	71

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Abilene, Tex.....	5		Kansas City, Mo.....	1	2
Akron, Ohio.....	2		Kenosha, Wis.....	1	
Albany, Ga.....	3		Lawrence, Mass.....	1	1
Alexandria, La.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....		1
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2		Little Rock, Ark.....	1	
Atlanta, Ga.....	5	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Augusta, Ga.....	1	1	Louisville, Ky.....	9	2
Austin, Tex.....	3	1	Lynn, Mass.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	5	1	Manchester, N. H.....	2	
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	3	Mattoon, Ill.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	3		Melrose, Mass.....	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Memphis, Tenn.....	2	
Burlington, Vt.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	10	2	Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	
Charleston, W. Va.....	1	1	Mobile, Ala.....	3	2
Charlotte, N. C.....	12		Moline, Ill.....	3	
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Montgomery, Ala.....	3	
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	1		Moundsville, W. Va.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Muncie, Ind.....	3	
Dallas, Tex.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	7	
Detroit, Mich.....	5		New Albany, Ind.....	1	
Durham, N. C.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	2	2
El Paso, Tex.....	3	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Englewood, N. J.....	1		New Britain, Conn.....	1	
Eugene, Oreg.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	8	3
Evanston, Ill.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	63	2
Fairmont, W. Va.....	8		Norfolk, Va.....	2	
Fall River, Mass.....	6		Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Flint, Mich.....	1		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	4	
Fort Worth, Tex.....	2	4	Oshkosh, Wis.....		1
Framingham, Mass.....	1		Ossining, N. Y.....	2	
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Palestine, Tex.....	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	1
Greenville, S. C.....	4	1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	1	
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	4		Redlands, Cal.....	4	
Houston, Tex.....	7		Richmond, Va.....	11	
Jacksonville, Ill.....	2	1	Riverside, Cal.....	5	
Kankakee, Ill.....	1		Rocky Mount, N. C.....	2	

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rome, N. Y.	1		Topeka, Kans.	2	
Sacramento, Cal.		1	Trenton, N. J.	1	
Saginaw, Mich.	1		Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1	
St. Louis, Mo.	16	1	Waco, Tex.	2	
San Bernardino, Cal.	1		Walla Walla, Wash.	1	
Seattle, Wash.	2		Washington, D. C.	7	2
South Bend, Ind.	3		Wheeling, W. Va.	3	1
Spokane, Wash.	4		Wichita, Kans.	4	
Springfield, Ill.	1		Wilmington, N. C.	5	
Toledo, Ohio.	4		Winston-Salem, N. C.	1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Maryland—Northeast.

During the period from July 4 to 11, 1918, 3 fatal cases of typhus fever were reported at Northeast, Cecil County, Md., all of the cases having occurred in a camp of gypsies. Two cases were in children and 1 in an adult.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

During the week ended June 29, 1918, one case of typhus fever was reported at Greenwich, Conn., and one case at New York, N. Y.

DIPHThERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Maryland Report for June, 1918.

There were reported in Maryland, during the month of June, 1918, 59 cases of diphtheria, 1,283 cases of measles, and 48 cases of scarlet fever.

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918.

City.	Popu- lation as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States 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	13		56	1	5		34	24
Boston, Mass.	766,476	207	53	1	140	1	20		94	33
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	502	114	9	40		22	1	348	74
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073		11		56		5	1	16	19
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	175	46	3	47	4	37		57	17
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	146	33	1	60		3		56	27
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,289	274	23	237	17	73	1	407	165
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518		62	8	245	4	29		176	64
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	165	31	1	15		10		38	18
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabi- tants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	130	11	2	143	3	25	1	31	17
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	112	23		52	2	5		26	14
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345		8		9		6		7	
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	87	1		88		19		24	6
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	77	17	1	86	3	12		16	8
Newark, N. J.	406,894	107	13	1	90	1	9	1	36	13
New Orleans, La.	371,747		79		1	1	1		31	19
Seattle, Wash.	346,639		4		26		18			
Washington, D. C.	363,980	116	12		30		8		22	11

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	214,878	70			12		21		6	10
Denver, Colo.....	260,800	67	14		14		17			13
Indianapolis, Ind.....	271,708	69	9	1	2		10		13	8
Kansas City, Mo.....	297,874	90	2		6		4			14
Louisville, Ky.....	238,910	64	8				1		11	10
Portland, Oreg.....	295,463	60	3		41		4		29	6
Providence, R. I.....	254,960	65	11	2	79	5	11			7
Rochester, N. Y.....	256,417	56	3		79		9		12	6
St. Paul, Minn.....	247,232	55	13		18		8		15	6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Atlanta, Ga.....	190,558	52					2		5	3
Birmingham, Ala.....	181,762	77	1		5		2		14	10
Bridgeport, Conn.....	121,576	27	2	1			1		6	2
Cambridge, Mass.....	112,921	36	13		31	4			3	5
Camden, N. J.....	108,233	1	1						8	
Dallas, Tex.....	124,327	38								4
Dayton, Ohio.....	127,244	38								1
Des Moines, Iowa.....	101,586		1				3			4
Fall River, Mass.....	128,366	25			6		2		9	2
Fort Worth, Tex.....	104,582	31							2	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	128,291	32	1		7		1		4	2
Hartford, Conn.....	110,960	37	3		10				4	
Houston, Tex.....	112,307	29							13	3
Lawrence, Mass.....	100,590	25			57	1			3	2
Lowell, Mass.....	113,245	29	1		27		2		2	4
Lynn, Mass.....	102,425	20	2		7		1		2	2
Memphis, Tenn.....	148,995	66			1		1		21	7
Nashville, Tenn.....	117,067	51	2						3	5
New Bedford, Mass.....	118,158	34			3		1		13	3
New Haven, Conn.....	149,685				1				10	4
Oakland, Cal.....	196,604	35			3				11	4
Omaha, Nebr.....	165,470	39	5	1	5		1			9
Richmond, Va.....	156,667	60	6		24		1		4	2
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	117,399	19	2		8		7		1	
Spokane, Wash.....	150,323		1		3		7		1	
Springfield, Mass.....	105,942	27	10	1	15		2		2	4
Syracuse, N. Y.....	155,624	36	1		14		3		3	2
Tacoma, Wash.....	112,770		4		34		48		3	
Toledo, Ohio.....	191,554	51	3		8	1	3	1		11
Trenton, N. J.....	111,593	37	5		9				3	1
Worcester, Mass.....	163,314	54	4		7		2		9	6
Youngstown, Ohio.....	108,385	27	5		6		2		3	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Akron, Ohio.....	85,625	36	6		6		6		7	
Augusta, Ga.....	50,245	13			2					3
Bayonne, N. J.....	69,893		3		1		1		1	
Berkeley, Cal.....	57,653	8	2	1	3					
Brockton, Mass.....	67,449	11	1		14		3			1
Canton, Ohio.....	60,852	12	1				1			
Charleston, S. C.....	60,734	24	1						6	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	60,075	4								4
Covington, Ky.....	57,144	12	1		2		1		1	2
Duluth, Minn.....	94,495	14	6		5		2		3	1
El Paso, Tex.....	63,705	34					1			4
Flint, Mich.....	54,772	8	2				3			
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	76,183	21			6		1		1	2
Hoboken, N. J.....	77,214	11	2		1		1		5	1
Holyoke, Mass.....	65,288	16			1				1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	99,437				1				2	
Little Rock, Ark.....	57,343	12							6	11
Malden, Mass.....	51,155	6	2		26		4		3	1
Manchester, N. H.....	78,283	21	1		3				5	2
Mobile, Ala.....	58,221	22								1
New Britain, Conn.....	53,794	7	2		6		9	1		2
Norfolk, Va.....	89,612		1							2
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	92,943	17	1		1				2	
Passaic, N. J.....	71,744	16	9		36		1		2	2
Peoria, Ill.....	71,458	15	5							
Portland, Me.....	63,867	19			1					

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	17	1	1	13				1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	17					3		4	2
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	16			4					1
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,236	41			1					
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	19			3		1		13	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	24	5		7				2	1
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	18	7		9				1	
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	10	3		1				3	3
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	9			6		2			2
Springfield, Ohio.	51,550	9	1		6				9	2
Troy, N. Y.	77,916	31			1		5		8	8
Wichita, Kans.	70,722								5	2
Wilmington, Del.	94,265	22	1		6		1		3	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	99,833	18	3		26	1				4
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	5	5	1	18		1			
Austin, Tex.	34,814	12								2
Boise, Idaho.	33,846	2			1					
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	7			11		1		4	
Burlington, Iowa.	25,030	8								
Butte, Mont.	43,425	14	1		1		5			
Central Falls, R. I.	25,636				1					
Charleston, W. Va.	29,941	15			3					1
Charlotte, N. C.	39,823	33	1		1		13			3
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	13			1				4	
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	4							1	3
Clinton, Iowa.	27,386		2		4					
Cohose, N. Y.	25,211								2	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	32,971	18			1				3	8
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	31,484	8								1
Cranston, R. I.	25,987				8				1	1
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	5			3		1			
Danville, Ill.	32,261	12							1	1
Davenport, Iowa.	48,811		2				1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,873		2							
Durham, N. C.	25,061	12			1				4	4
East Orange, N. J.	42,458		1		9				1	
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	5								
Elmira, N. Y.	38,120	2			68					2
Evanston, Ill.	28,591	6	1		5		1			
Everett, Mass.	39,233	5	7		8		1		4	1
Everett, Wash.	35,486									
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	11			67	1	1		1	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	10							1	1
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	6			1		1		1	1
Hammond, Ind.	26,171	14								2
Haverhill, Mass.	48,477	7	1		8				1	
Jackson, Mich.	35,396	13			2		1	1	2	1
Jamestown, N. Y.	36,580	7	1		23					1
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	7	11	1	53				3	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676				1				3	3
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	7	1						2	
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	21			1				1	4
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	4	1		1		2			1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	6	1							
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	11			1				1	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	15							4	3
Madison, Wis.	30,699	5			6		1			2
Medford, Mass.	26,234	9			25				2	
Moline, Ill.	27,451	2			7		2			
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	3								
Montgomery, Ala.	43,285	9							1	
Muncie, Ind.	25,424	6	3							1
Muskogee, Okla.	44,210				1					
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	9								
Newark, Ohio.	29,635	8								
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,603	8								
Newport, Ky.	31,927	7					1			2
Newport, R. I.	30,108	4	1						1	1
Newton, Mass.	43,715	11			1		1		1	2

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States 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.										
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353	15	2		3				2	1
Norwalk, Conn.	26,999						1			
Oak Park, Ill.	26,645	10	4	1	2				1	1
Ogden, Utah.	31,404		1		4					
Orange, N. J.	33,080	14		1	4		1		1	
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,065	9			6		2		1	2
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	11	2		10				2	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	3					2		2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	8								1
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30,390	9	1		4				2	
Quincy, Ill.	36,796	5	1		2					
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	11	1		4					
Racine, Wis.	46,486	5	1		4		1			
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	12			4				1	
Rock Island, Ill.	28,926	7			6		4		2	
Salem, Mass.	43,562	9			6	1			2	
San Jose, Cal.	38,902				2		3			
Sheboygan, Wis.	28,550	8			5		1		1	
Springfield, Mo.	49,341	6								2
Steubenville, Ohio.	27,445	10			1					2
Superior, Wis.	46,268	9			4		4			
Trumbull, Mass.	36,283	16			4	1	2	1	4	3
Topeka, Kans.	48,726		1							
Waco, Tex.	33,385	9							2	
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	10			22					1
Warwick, R. I.	29,969						1			
Waterloo, Iowa.	35,560	11					2			
Watertown, N. Y.	29,894	2								
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	6		3	2				2	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	11	1		4					1
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	15							5	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	21			1		1		1	2
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,863	6								2
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Adams, Mass.	14,214	2								
Albany, Ga.	10,604	3			6				1	1
Alexandria, La.	15,333	10							1	
Alton, Ill.	22,874	7		3						1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	14					1			
Ansonia, Conn.	16,704	2								
Appleton, Wis.	17,834	6								
Arlington, Mass.	12,810	4		1						1
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,007	2							1	
Astoria, Oreg.	10,363	7			1					
Attleboro, Mass.	19,282	1		1						
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,874	8								
Barberton, Ohio.	13,210	6								
Batavia, N. Y.	13,360	5			1					
Beatrice, Nebr.	10,287	5								
Bedford, Ind.	10,349	2			1				2	
Bellaire, Ohio.	14,348	5			1		3			
Belleville, N. J.	12,393				2				2	
Beloit, Wis.	18,072		3		7					
Benton Harbor, Mich.	10,833	2								
Beverly, Mass.	21,645	1			2					
Billings, Mont.	14,422				6				2	
Bloomfield, N. J.	18,466						1			
Bloomfield, Ind.	11,383	3							1	
Bristol, Conn.	15,927						1			
Bristol, R. I.	9,609				5					
Burlington, Vt.	21,617	7								
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	11								
Cambridge, Ohio.	13,493	1								
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10,775	1								1
Cheyenne, Wyo.	11,320								1	
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,470	5	8	1			1			
Clarksburg, W. Va.	12,438		1				1			
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4			2					
Coffeyville, Kans.	17,548				1		1			

1 Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States 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.										
Concord, N. H.	22,669	10								2
Corning, N. Y.	15,406	4	2	1	4					
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,432	4								
Cortland, N. Y.	13,069	1					1			
Dedham, Mass.	10,433	3	1							
Dover, N. H.	13,272	4								
East Liverpool, Ohio.	22,586	2								
East Providence, R. I.		2	1		1		1			
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,807				2		1			
Elyria, Ohio.	18,618	4	2		1					
Englewood, N. J.	12,231				1					
Escanaba, Mich.	15,485	5					3		1	
Eugene, Oreg.	13,572				1					
Fairmont, W. Va.	15,506		1							
Fargo, N. Dak.	17,389	6								
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	4			5				3	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	21,113	5					6			1
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	20,648						1	1		
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,550	1								
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,770	1								
Framingham, Mass.	13,982	2					1		3	
Frederick, Md.	11,112	10			2					
Fremont, Ohio.	10,882	1			1		1		1	1
Galesburg, Ill.	24,267	10			4					2
Gardner, Mass.	17,140	6	1							2
Geneva, N. Y.	13,711	5			21		1			
Granite City, Ill.	15,142	4			1					
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948						3		2	
Greenfield, Mass.	11,988	3			1					
Greenville, S. C.	18,181	6							2	
Greenwich, Conn.	19,159				7		1		1	
Hackensack, N. J.	16,945	5			10					
Hattiesburg, Miss.	16,482				1					
Henderson, Ky.		3								
Holland, Mich.	12,185						1			1
Hoquiam, Wash.	11,666				2		9			
Hornell, N. Y.	14,685	3			10		3			
Hudson, N. Y.	12,705	6			2				1	
Independence, Kans.	14,506	3								
Independence, Mo.	11,672	8					1			
Iola, Kans.	11,068				1				2	
Ithaca, N. Y.	15,848	3								
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,481	6								2
Janesville, Wis.	14,339	6								
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,646	4								
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	8			4		1		2	
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,008								1	1
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	4								2
Lackawanna, N. Y.	15,987	10	1		3				1	
La Fayette, Ind.	21,286	4			2		2		1	
Lake Charles, La.	14,447	8								
Lancaster, Ohio.	15,670				1					
Lawrence, Kans.	13,324	1								
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	6	3							
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	5			5				1	
Ludington, Mich.	10,367	2								
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,805	3					3			
Mansfield, Ohio.	22,734		1				2			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	5					1			1
Marion, Ind.	19,834	1								1
Marlboro, Mass.	15,187				4				1	
Marquette, Mich.	12,409	8					1			1
Marshall, Tex.	13,712	2	2				1			
Mason City, Iowa.	14,457	7					1			
Massillon, Ohio.	15,310		1							
Mattoon, Ill.	12,582	2			2					1
Melrose, Mass.	17,445				5				2	
Michigan City, Ind.	21,512	5	1						2	
Middletown, N. Y.	15,810								1	

¹ Population April 15, 1918; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 29, 1918—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Middletown, Ohio.....	15,625	5								
Milford, Mass.....	14,110	3								
Mishawaka, Ind.....	16,385	4	1							
Missoula, Mont.....	18,214	4							1	
Morgantown, W. Va.....	13,709	1			1					
Morristown, N. J.....	13,294	4			5					
Moundsville, W. Va.....	11,153	2								
Natick, Mass.....	10,102				5					
New Albany, Ind.....	23,629	9							1	1
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,243	5			2					
Newcastle, Ind.....	13,241	3			4					1
New London, Conn.....	20,985	8	1		1		1		3	1
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	6							1	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,926	6			14					1
North Attleboro, Mass.....	11,014	3			2				1	1
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	13,768	2								
North Yakima, Wash.....	20,951				4					
Norwood, Ohio.....	22,286	2					2			
Olean, N. Y.....	16,624	2			3					
Ossining, N. Y.....	13,705	8			34					
Palestine, Tex.....	11,854	3								
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	20,612	7								
Peabody, Mass.....	18,560	3	1		16				2	
Peekskill, N. Y.....	18,530	4								1
Piqua, Ohio.....	14,153	4								
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,906	5	2		6		2		2	
Plymouth, Mass.....	13,743	2								
Pocatello, Idaho.....	12,283	2			1					
Pontiac, Mich.....	17,524	3	3		7		2		2	1
Port Chester, N. Y.....	16,183	1		2						
Portsmouth, N. H.....	11,666						1		1	
Provo, Utah.....	10,645	1		2						
Rahway, N. J.....	10,219	4								
Raleigh, N. C.....	20,127	5								1
Redlands, Cal.....	14,000	2							1	
Richmond, Ind.....	24,697	4	1							
Riverside, Cal.....	19,763	6							3	2
Rocky Mount, N. C.....	12,067	7								
Rome, N. Y.....	23,737				2				3	
Rutland, Vt.....	14,831	8								
St. Cloud, Minn.....	11,817	6								
San Bernardino, Cal.....	16,945				2					
Sandusky, Ohio.....	23,193	7			1				3	
Sanford, Me.....	10,916	1								
Santa Cruz, Cal.....	14,594	2			2					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	13,821	6			16					
Sedalia, Mo.....	19,449	4					1		3	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	16,499	1								1
Southbridge, Mass.....	14,205	3								
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	10,488	6							2	
Warren, Ohio.....	13,059	16			6				4	2
Watertown, Mass.....	14,867				2				1	
Wausau, Wis.....	19,239	2								
Webster, Mass.....	13,210	1								
Westfield, Mass.....	18,391	4			1		1		1	
West New York, N. J.....	18,773				1					
West Orange, N. J.....	13,550	2			6		1		1	
West Warwick, R. I.....	15,782	6	1							1
Winchester, Mass.....	10,603	1								
Winona, Minn.....	18,533	4	1		1					
Winthrop, Mass.....	12,692				6				1	
Woburn, Mass.....	15,969	7								

1 Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the period April 21 to June 1, 1918, 1,461 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Disease.	June 11-20, 1918.		Remaining under treatment June 20, 1918.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....			11
Diphtheria.....	2	1	9
Leprosy.....			13
Malaria.....	11		23
Measles.....	1		3
Paratyphoid fever.....			4
Scarlet fever.....			4
Typhoid fever.....	43	9	132
Varicella.....	14		18

¹ Foreign, 1.

² From the interior, 22.

³ From the interior, 1.

⁴ From the interior, 53, and 2 from Regla.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Plague—Rochester—From Steamship "Somali" at Gravesend.¹

A fatal case of plague, occurring in a European member of the crew of the steamship *Somali*, was notified June 2, 1918, at Rochester, England. The *Somali* arrived at Gravesend, England, from Bombay May 19, 1918, with three cases of plague on board.

INDO-CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—February, 1918.

During the month of February, 1918, 99 cases of cholera, 116 cases of plague, and 823 cases of smallpox were notified in Indo-China, as compared with 91 cases of cholera, 159 cases of plague, and 552 cases

¹ Public Health Reports, July 5, 1918, p. 1149.

of smallpox notified during the month of January, 1918. The cases were distributed as follows:

Cholera.—Cambodia, 85 cases; Cochin-China, 14 cases; total, 99 cases. The total for the month of February, 1917, was 20 cases.

Plague.—Anam, 20 cases; Cambodia, 45 cases; Cochin-China, 47 cases; Kwang-Chow-Wan, 4 cases; total, 116 cases. The total for the month of February, 1917, was 101 cases.

Smallpox.—Anam, 324 cases; Cambodia, 23 cases; Cochin-China, 392 cases; Kwang-Chow-Wan, 2 cases; Laos, 1 case; Tonkin, 81 cases; total, 823 cases. The total for the month of February, 1917, was 595 cases.

In Anam smallpox was generally diffused. In Cochin-China nearly all the Provinces were infected with the disease. As has been previously stated, the prevalence of smallpox in Indo-China is attributed to the discontinuance of the "vaccination trips" throughout the country, which it has been found impracticable to carry out owing to the lack of medical personnel.

PERU.

Plague—April 1-15, 1918.

During the period from April 1 to 15, 1918, 23 cases of plague were notified in Peru. The cases were distributed by Departments as follows: Ancachs, 1 case; Lima, 1; Libertad, 16 cases; Piura, 5 cases.

SWEDEN.

Cholera—Stockholm—From Vessel From Petrograd.

Five cases of cholera were notified July 15, 1918, at Stockholm, Sweden. The infection originated on a vessel from Petrograd, Russia.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 19, 1918.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 13...	2	1	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 24-30.....	2	1	
Indo-China.....				Feb. 1-28, 1918: Cases, 99; deaths, 60.
Cambodia.....	Feb. 1-28.....	85	54	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	14	6	
Java:				
West Java.....				Apr. 12-18, 1918: Cases, 28; deaths 17.
Batavia.....	Apr. 12-18.....	13	5	
Persia:				
Provinces—				
Khorasan.....				Oct. 2-Nov. 16, 1917: Cases, 78; deaths, 56. In 7 localities.
Seistan.....				Nov. 4, 1917: Cases, 6. A part of this Province or region extends into Afghanistan.

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 19, 1918—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces.....				
Leyte.....	May 12-18.....	31	10	May 12-18, 1918: Cases, 160; deaths, 86.
Misamis.....	do.....	124	71	
Surigao.....	do.....	5	5	
Provinces.....				
Cebu.....	May 19-25.....	2	.....	May 19-25, 1918: Cases, 15; deaths, 11.
Leyte.....	do.....	9	7	
Surigao.....	do.....	4	4	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	July 15.....	5	1	From vessel from Petrograd, Russia.
On vessel.....	July 15.....	.....	.....	At Stockholm, Sweden, from Petrograd, Russia.

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:					
Colombo.....	Apr. 21-May 11.....	4	4		
China:					
Hongkong.....	May 12-25.....	19	11		
India:					
Basseterre.....	Apr. 14-20.....	14	Apr. 7-13, 1918: Cases, 26,829; deaths, 21,276.	
Bombay.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 20.....	335	279		
Manday.....	Apr. 7-20.....	.....	8	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 14-20.....	.....	30	
Myingyan.....	Apr. 8-14.....	.....	1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 14-20.....	.....	2	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 24-30.....	77	74		
Indo-China:					
Divonne.....		Feb. 1-28, 1918: Cases, 116; deaths, 90.
Anam.....	Feb. 1-28.....	20	16		
Cambodia.....	do.....	45	43		
Cochin-China.....	do.....	47	29		
Laos.....	do.....	4	2		
Java:					
East Java.....	Apr. 2-8, 1918: Cases, 11; deaths, 13.	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 2-8.....	2	2		
Peru:					
Departments—					
Ancachs.....	Apr. 1-15.....	1	Apr. 1-15, 1918: Cases, 23.	
Lima.....	do.....	1	.....	
Libertad.....	do.....	16	.....	
Piura.....	do.....	5	.....	

SMALLPOX.

Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Victoria.....	June 23-29.....	4	.....
Newfoundland—				
St. Johns.....	June 22-28.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	do.....	10	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 21-May 4.....	3	.....
China:				
Antung.....	May 20-26.....	1	1	
Dairen.....	May 28-June 3.....	7	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-18.....	1	1	
Tientsin.....	May 19-25.....	4	.....
France:				
La Rochelle.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	
Paris.....	May 19-25.....	2	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 10-23.....	568	272	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 24-30.....	10	5	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 19, 1918—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China				Feb. 1-28, 1918: Cases, 823 deaths, 171.
Divisions—				
Anam	Feb. 1-28	324	33	
Cambodia	do.	23	4	
Cochin-China	do.	392	132	
Kwang-Chow-Wan	do.	2	1	
Laos	do.	1		
Tonkin	do.	81	1	
Italy:				
Palermo	May 30-June 5.	1		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 20-26.	1		
Taihoku	May 21-June 3.	12	4	Island of Formosa.
Tokyo	May 5-24.	7		Feb. 14-Mar. 13, 1918: Cases, 15.
Java:				
East Java				Apr. 2-8, 1918: Cases, 3.
Surabaya	Apr. 2-8.	1		
West Java				Apr. 12-18, 1918: Cases, 32; deaths, 12.
Batavia	Apr. 12-18.	3		
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	Apr. 6-26.	11		
Mexico:				
Matatlan	June 12-25.		1	
Mexico City	June 2-22.	20		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 12-25.	272	165	Varioloid, 66.
Russia:				
Lithuania	Mar. 3-Apr. 13.	31	3	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.	29		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary				Feb. 25-Apr. 14, 1918: Cases, 166; deaths, 4.
Budapest	Feb. 25-Apr. 14.	30	1	
China:				
Antung	May 20-26.	2		
Germany				Mar. 24-May 11, 1918: Cases, 60; deaths, 9. Of these, 10 cases, 2 deaths, Mar. 24-Apr. 6, among prisoners of war.
Italy:				
Naples	Apr. 29-May 5.	1		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 27-June 2.	1		
Java:				
East Java				Apr. 2-8, 1918: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Surabaya	Apr. 2-8.	4	2	
West Java				Apr. 12-18, 1918: Cases, 8.
Batavia	Apr. 12-18.	8		
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	Apr. 6-26.	15		
Mexico:				
Mexico City	June 2-22.	57		
Russia:				
Lithuania	Mar. 3-Apr. 13.	1,585	67	
Poland	Mar. 10-Apr. 27.	6,270	553	
Lodz	do.	341	62	
Warsaw	do.	2,562	273	
Tunisia:				
Tunis	June 8-14.	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from June 29 to July 12, 1918.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Madras.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	3	1	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 30-May 4.....	19	12	
Indo-China				Jan. 1-31, 1918: Cases, 91; deaths, 66.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-31.....	50	29	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	40	37	
Saigon.....	Apr. 29-May 12.....	38	24	
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Java:				
West Java.....				Feb. 22-Apr. 4, 1918: Cases, 88; deaths, 43.
Batavia.....	Feb. 22-Apr. 4.....	56	43	
Philippine Islands:				Apr. 23-May 4, 1918: Cases, 97; deaths, 78.
Provinces				
Bohol.....	Apr. 28-May 4.....	24	20	
Capiz.....	do.....	1	1	
Leyte.....	do.....	24	13	
Misamis.....	do.....	28	24	
Surigao.....	do.....	20	20	
Provinces				May 5-11, 1918: Cases, 72; deaths, 35.
Cebu.....	May 5-11.....	5	1	
Leyte.....	do.....	25	14	
Misamis.....	do.....	42	20	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 20.....	9	9	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 14-May 11.....	7	5	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	21	10	
Egypt:				Jan. 1-May 2, 1918: Cases, 112; deaths, 71.
Provinces—				
Beni-Souef.....	Apr. 26-30.....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 21-29.....	5	3	
Minieh.....	Apr. 23-30.....	16	8	
India:				Three septicemic. Mar. 31-Apr. 6, 1918: Cases, 28,841; deaths, 22,962.
Bassein.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 13.....		50	
Bombay.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	158	123	
Hzenzada.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 13.....		20	
Madras Presidency.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	368	274	
Mandalay.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 6.....		43	
Moulmein.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 13.....		57	
Myingyan.....	Mar. 17-30.....		9	
Prome.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 13.....		17	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 30-May 4.....	260	252	
Toungoo.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 13.....		17	
Indo-China				Jan. 1-31, 1918: Cases, 159; deaths, 110.
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	38	22	
Cambodia.....	do.....	83	77	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	38	11	
Saigon.....	Apr. 29-May 12.....	38	17	
Java:				
East Java.....				Feb. 12-Mar. 18, 1918: Cases, 81; deaths, 81.
Surabaya.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 18.....	28	28	
On vessel:				
S. S. Somali.....	May 19.....	3	1	At Gravesend, England, from Bombay.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from Dec. 29, 1917, to June 23, 1918, see Public Health Reports for June 28, 1918. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to July 12, 1918—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 5-11.....	1		
Santos.....	Apr. 22-28.....		1	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		3	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 9-22.....	5		
New Brunswick—				
Moncton.....	June 16-22.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 20...	5	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 1-20.....			Present.
Dairen.....	May 7-20.....	12	3	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 6-May 11.....	3	1	
Shanghai.....	Apr. 21-May 6.....	2		
Tsingtau.....	May 6-19.....	7		
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	May 21-27.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 7-13.....	1		
France:				
Paris.....	Apr. 21-May 11.....	5	2	
Rouen.....	May 12-25.....	4		Including varioloid.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	163	84	
Karachi.....	Apr. 6-20.....	29	21	
Madras.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	36	8	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 31-May 4.....	50	23	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	242	30	Jan. 1-31, 1918: Cases, 552; deaths, 120.
Cambodia.....	do.....	20	5	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	258	84	
Saigon.....	Apr. 29-May 12.....	94	30	
Laos.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	1	
Tonkin.....	do.....	25		
Italy:				
Mezzojuso.....	May 29.....			Many cases. Province of Palermo, Sicily.
Turin.....	Apr. 15-May 19.....	11	1	
Java:				
East Java.....				Feb. 12-Mar. 18, 1918: Cases, 15; deaths, 1.
Surabaya.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	1	1	
Mid-Java.....				Feb. 14-Mar. 27, 1918: Cases, 39.
West Java.....				Feb. 22-Apr. 4, 1918: Cases, 109; deaths, 28.
Batavia.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 28.....	15	1	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 16-Apr. 5.....	7	7	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Mazatlan.....	June 5-11.....		1	
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 1.....	15		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Apr. 28-May 11.....	175	94	Varioloid, 66 cases.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 24-June 8.....	39		
Spain:				
Coruna.....	Apr. 28-May 4.....		1	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		29	
Seville.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
China:				
Shanghai.....	May 5-11.....		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 7-13.....	259	64	
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	May 26-June 1.....	1		
Glasgow.....	May 19-June 1.....	13	4	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to July 12, 1918—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece: Saloniki.....	Apr. 28-May 25....		16	
Italy: Corato.....	May 6-26.....	2		Province of Bari. Do.
Molfetta.....	do.....	12		
Java: East Java.....				Feb. 12-Mar. 18, 1918: Cases, 21; deaths, 5.
Surabaya.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 18....	13	4	
Mid-Java.....				Feb. 14-Mar. 20, 1918: Cases, 9.
Samarang.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 20....	5		
West Java.....				Feb. 28-Apr. 4, 1918: Cases, 45, deaths, 8.
Batavia.....	Feb. 28-Apr. 4....	30	8	
Mesopotamia: Bagdad.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 5....	2		
Mexico: Mexico City.....	May 19-June 1....	62		
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Feb. 24-May 25....	5		
Tunisia: Tunis.....	May 18-31.....	6	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil: Bahia.....	May 5-11.....	1	1	
Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	Apr. 1-30.....	22	9	
Naranjal.....	do.....	1		