

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 83

AUGUST 16, 1918

No. 33

HOW INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE MAY BE REDUCED.

The following is a preliminary report of the Divisional Committee on Industrial Fatigue of the Section on Sanitation of the Welfare Committee of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.

This report is published by permission of Mr. Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Committee on Labor.

The Divisional Committee on Industrial Fatigue was composed of the following members:

Thomas Darlington, chairman.....	Secretary, Welfare Committee, American Iron and Steel Institute.
Frederic S. Lee, executive secretary....	Professor of Physiology, Columbia University; Consulting Physiologist, Public Health Service.
Robert E. Chaddock.....	Associate Professor of Statistics, Columbia University.
Raymond Dodge.....	Professor of Psychology, Wesleyan University.
David L. Edsall.....	Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard Medical School.
P. Sargant Florence.....	Organizing Secretary of the Fatigue Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
Josephine Goldmark.....	Publication Secretary, National Consumers' League.
Ernest G. Martin.....	Professor of Physiology, Leland Stanford University; Scientific Assistant (Physiologist), Public Health Service.
J. W. Schereschewsky.....	Assistant Surgeon General, in Charge of Division of Scientific Research, Public Health Service.
Ernest L. Scott.....	Associate in Physiology, Columbia University; Captain, Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army.

INTRODUCTION.

The Divisional Committee on Industrial Fatigue has been active in planning and conducting investigations in factories that are manufacturing war supplies, for the purpose of determining whether unnecessary fatigue is present and discovering the conditions under which a

maximum continuous output may be obtained. The work of investigation has been carried on under the auspices of the Division of Scientific Research of the United States Public Health Service, which appointed to its staff several members of the committee and paid the entire expenses of the investigations. In addition to the work of investigation, the divisional committee has prepared the accompanying paper on "How Industrial Fatigue May Be Reduced." This paper is intended chiefly for manufacturers, and presents in direct form some of the principal phases of the subject as it is now known.

FREDERIC S. LEE,
Executive Secretary.

JANUARY, 1918.

HOW INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE MAY BE REDUCED.

In the present emergency caused by the war it is desirable to understand all practicable ways by which industrial work may be made more efficient and output may be increased to a maximum without resorting to unwise or burdensome demands on labor. It is often possible to increase output temporarily by increasing the work of the employee but, if he is overworked, his output soon falls off; hence such a method, if carried far, quickly defeats itself and in the long run is not profitable. Given adequate equipment, adequate administration of the plant, and a proper spirit among the employees, fatigue is the greatest single obstacle to a maximum output. Fatigue diminishes output not only directly, but indirectly, by increasing accidents and the proportion of spoiled work and by causing sickness and absences of employees. It will, therefore, be profitable to employers, to employees and to the Nation itself, to inquire into the ways by which fatigue may be reduced.

Ways of Detecting Fatigue.

Everyone knows that a certain degree of fatigue is the normal result of bodily activity and is harmless. But it is not so generally recognized that the onset of over-fatigue may be greatly hastened, and that through it deleterious effects on both the worker and the plant may be caused by the conditions of work inside the factories, or by the occupation, habits and conditions of living of the workers outside the factories, or by both.

In order to be sure that an individual is really fatigued, objective methods of measurement must be used—one often feels tired without actually being so, and likewise fatigue is often present before it is recognized by the individual. Fatigue may be detected by various tests, some of which have been studied so carefully and so improved that they can now be considered as fairly accurate and useful for

practical purposes. Different methods are applicable to different cases.

Amount of output.—One of the readiest means of detecting fatigue is by keeping a record of the output of the individual employee by the hour, the day, or the week and observing its course. A falling off in the output, when not explicable by other changes in the conditions of the work, indicates fatigue. Where the duration of the working period has been changed, fatigue can also be tested by comparing the average output per hour under the earlier and the later schedules.

Amount of power used.—A fall in the amount of electrical or other power consumed in a factory, or one of its departments, is often an excellent index of decreased output and thus of the fatigue of the workers. Lessened consumption of power must of course be discounted where it results from temporary shut-downs or other obvious causes.

Other indicators of fatigue.—Fatigue is also often indicated by the amount of spoiled work turned out by the workers, by the number of accidents to the workers occurring during a working period, by the number of absences from work, and in extreme cases by records of sickness.

Laboratory tests of fatigue.—There are various tests of the presence of fatigue that have been supplied by the laboratories, some of which are applicable to industrial workers. These concern the muscles, the nervous system, sight, and hearing, and certain chemical changes within the body.

Ways of Reducing Fatigue.

Various ways are now known by which fatigue can be reduced without decreasing the output and even in some cases with an increase of it. When fatigue is caused by work inside factories it is obviously controlled more easily than when caused by the conditions of living of the workers outside.

Introducing recess periods.—One of the common methods of reducing fatigue is by introducing recess or resting periods during a working spell. During such periods, which, in order to be effective, must be obligatory, and not discretionary on the part of the workers, they should have an opportunity to rest, relax, move about and engage in other simple recreation. A little food or a cup of tea or cocoa taken at such a time is often remarkably restorative. A very striking instance of the benefits of resting periods has recently been published. "Two officers at the front recently, for a friendly wager, competed in making equal lengths of a certain trench, each with an equal squad of men. One let his men work as they pleased, but as hard as possible. The other divided his men into three sets to work

in rotation, each set digging their hardest for five minutes and then resting for ten, till their spell of labor came again. The latter team won easily." It often happens that several five-minute resting periods may be advantageously introduced into a working spell. Where this is not practicable a single recess, of suitable duration, may suffice. "The recuperation thus gained by a tired worker often increases his working capacity for the remainder of the spell. If pieceworkers object to such compulsory resting periods, fearing loss of wages, it is even profitable to guarantee that during the introduction of the change the total day's wage shall not be less than before the resting periods were installed. Experience has demonstrated that after such periods have been established the resulting increased efficiency usually yields equal, if not greater, output.

Introducing variety into work.—Much of the modern industrial work consists of a constant and rapid repetition of the same movement. A woman worker in one of our munition factories was recently observed to handle during her day's work 24,000 pieces of a shell fuse and put them through a special process. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 12 and from 1 until 6 she sat at her machine and fed it with the succession of brass pieces. The occasional introduction of a little variety into her work by training her to some alternative process might easily have diminished her fatigue without diminishing the number of finished pieces.

Adjusting the speed.—The capacities of different workers vary greatly. In order to secure uniformity in the work of a squad, where a single motor operates a number of machines, the speed of the motor must be adjusted to the average pace. It may be advantageous to transfer to another job an especially fast or slow person. It is of the utmost importance that each member of the squad should be able to work with the same rythm and that the speed of operation should be adjusted to this rythm. Fatigue is least when the speed is in consonance with the worker's customary rythm, and the output may be twice as great as with a speed a little slower or even faster than this. The worker's speed, however, depends not merely on the adjustment of mechanical appliances, but is also often increased by a well-planned system of incentives, which may consist of piece rates or bonuses, or the making of the work itself more interesting and attractive.

Omitting unnecessary motions.—The pieces which the worker has to handle should be so placed with reference to height and distance from his hands that he is obliged to make no awkward, unrythmical, and unnecessary motions or excessive muscular exertions in handling them. His work can thus be done with the least possible waste of energy and time.

Providing adjustable seats.—Where workers are obliged to sit instead of stand at their work, the seats should not be of uniform heights, but

should be adjusted to the individual worker, with backs of such shape and position as best to fit and support the worker's back. Such seats have recently been introduced in some of our large factories. Where the worker's feet can not reach the floor, foot rests should be provided. Such rests can be simply made by fastening a narrow board platform to the legs of the seat at the proper height from the floor.

Ventilation of workrooms.—The ventilation of workrooms is an important aid to efficiency and should conform to the principles of ventilation now accepted. The recent investigation of ventilation has demonstrated that excessive heat and humidity should be avoided so far as possible and that air should be kept in motion. When the worker is in a hot room, and especially when heat and humidity are combined, his bodily temperature rises, often several degrees, and he is put into a feverish state. While movement of the air will not cool the air, it will cool the skin and hence will keep down the bodily temperature to the healthful level. If possible, windows should be wide open; but where this is not possible and wherever even with open windows the heat of the workrooms rises above 68°, forced drafts or electric fans should be used to keep the air in motion. It is astonishing how easily a comfortable and refreshing bodily condition may be maintained by the use of electric fans. Air currents should not, however, be too strong. Bodily discomfort is caused by excessive drafts, and a gentle movement of air is the most effective. Uniformity in the play of air on the skin is undesirable; an oscillating electric fan or a frequent change in the rate of the forced drafts gives the best results.

Sanitary conditions within factories.—As accessory but none the less important means by which fatigue may be lessened and the efficiency of workers increased, there may be mentioned certain general sanitary conditions within factories:

1. Adequate lighting, with the light properly distributed and yet sufficiently concentrated on the work in hand to prevent eye strain.
2. An exhaust system to remove deleterious fumes and dust.
3. Abundant drinking water, cool but not ice cold, within easy reach of the worker.
4. Attractive, quiet rest rooms, especially for women, in which in times of need tired workers may find relief.
5. Lunch rooms or canteens, where a hot lunch of nourishing food, selected according to a scientific dietary and well cooked, may be purchased at cost prices and eaten amid attractive surroundings free from the influence of the saloon.
6. Clean, well-ventilated modern toilets.

Washing facilities, with abundant soap and clean towels, and especially shower baths, where the hot, sweaty, begrimed worker may become cool and clean before leaving the plant.

Alternating day and night work.—The industrial urgencies of the war have caused many factories to run both day and night, and have thus increased greatly the total amount of night work performed. Man is not naturally a nocturnal animal, and under our present social arrangements night work must always be regarded as inadvisable on physiological grounds. Lack of sleep produces fatigue. The day sleep of night workers is likely to be curtailed, and in the long run night work is likely to be detrimental to health. This is probably more true of women than of men. The needs of the nation may require night work as an emergency measure, but this necessity should not obscure its dangers to health. If night work must at times be done, the question arises whether it is more profitable to keep the same workers on the night shift, or to change them at intervals, say every other week, from night to day, at the same time shifting the day workers to night work. The British Health of Munition Workers Committee has made a very careful statistical study of the output under both systems and has found that where the same night shift continues to be employed the total output is less than where there is an alternation of day and night work. This is true of both men and women. Where night work is unavoidable, therefore, fatigue can to some extent be avoided by allowing the workers to alternate at intervals between day and night, the periods to be not less than one month in duration. Frequent changes of habits may be deleterious to health.

Adjusting hours of work.—A very obvious way to reduce fatigue is by adjusting the number of daily hours of labor. The British Health of Munition Workers Committee has found that it is a mistake to recommend a uniform day for all kinds of work, that the most profitable duration of the working period varies considerably with the nature of the occupation, and that women and boys, even when engaged in moderate and light types of work, are unable to stand as long hours as men. Within obvious limits, the length of the working day that avoids excessive fatigue can be determined for the individual process only by a careful study, in each combination of circumstances, of the effect of the work on the workers. The general tendency for many years in industrialism has been to decrease the hours of labor. The one great objection that is usually raised against a proposal to decrease hours is that the output would be correspondingly diminished; and accordingly, whenever, as at the present time, unusual strain is brought upon industries and the greatest output is desired, there is a tendency to increase hours and to introduce overtime work. This objection to decreased hours and this tendency to increase them, rest in considerable part on a mistaken notion. It is obvious that a man can do more work in two hours than in one hour; but it does not necessarily follow from this that he can do more in 12 hours than in 10, or more in 10 hours

than in 8. In fact, whenever the work is of such duration that fatigue begins to be pronounced, it has been shown again and again that shortening the working period actually increases the amount of work done. This may not always be evident in the first few weeks, but it appears later. Innumerable instances of this might be quoted. Thus a certain granite-cutting company found that "the same man under identically the same conditions accomplished more of exactly the same kind of work when he was working 9 hours than he did when he was working 10 hours. And again when the hours were reduced to 8 hours this same man accomplished still more in an 8-hour day than he did in a 9-hour day, or a considerable amount more than he did when the day was 10 hours long." In an English munition factory when the average weekly hours of men sizing fuse bodies were reduced from 58.2 to 51.2 the total output was increased 21 per cent. In the English factories the absences of employees from their work have increased enormously since the war began. In one of the largest munition factories, employing 70,000 hands, the efficiency of the work was thus greatly interfered with. The employers were advised to give their hands a whole holiday, instead of a half holiday, on Saturday. This was done and the absences were diminished by 50 per cent. The firm was so well satisfied with the result that it will continue the custom.

The exact relationship between length of day and quantity of output is not yet fully investigated for all conditions, but the great preponderance of evidence favors a reasonably short working day even in the interests of the industries themselves.

Avoiding overtime.—Arguments that favor the short working day apply directly to the question of overtime. If the usual day's work is such as just to stop, short of undue fatigue, overtime means overwork. It is of course sometimes necessary, in order to complete a contract within a required time, to call on the workers to expend the greater effort required. It is, however, a dangerous expedient and a particularly insidious way of diminishing a worker's efficiency. Overtime work is apt to result in an increased amount of spoiled work and in lessened output and increased absences on subsequent days, and because of this and also in view of the increased rate of wages that must usually be paid overtime is not as profitable as is often supposed. It should be resorted to only in times of exceptional emergency, and even then not for many days in succession.

Omitting Sunday work.—The same principle holds for the duration of weekly labor. It is generally acknowledged by those who have studied the question most carefully that all workers should have one day's rest in seven. At the beginning of the war the amount of Sunday work in the industries of the world was greatly increased.

After little more than a year the British Health of Munition Workers Committee reported as follows:

Statements are made by many employers that seven days' labor only produces six days' output, that reductions in Sunday work have not, in fact, involved any appreciable loss of output, and even the less observant of the managers seem to be impressed with the fact that the strain is showing an evil effect. * * * The evidence before the committee has led them strongly to hold that if the maximum output is to be secured and maintained for any length of time, a weekly period of rest must be allowed. Except for quite short periods, continuous work, in their view, is a profound mistake and does not pay—output is not increased. On economic and social grounds alike this weekly period of rest is best provided on Sunday.

Sanitary conditions outside factories.—Fatigue resulting from the work inside the plant will appear sooner and be a more serious hindrance to output if the worker is not in a sound condition of body and mind when he comes to his task. Anything which an employer can do outside the plant to promote bodily health and vigor and mental contentment is in the long run profitable. It aids in securing a higher class of workers, greater loyalty to the company, a lessened labor turnover, greater skill, and greater general efficiency. Modern housing, attractive home surroundings, opportunities for healthful recreation, club facilities—whatever will keep workers away from the saloons and other places deleterious to health—are all safeguards against industrial fatigue.

The above are some of the ways by which fatigue in industrial occupations may be reduced. Their applicability varies with the different occupations of workers. Conservation of the working power of our industrial army is as essential to our success in the war as is conservation of our military and naval efficiency and our food. Great Britain has been foremost among our allies in recognizing this, after having made during the first year of the war the costly mistake of wasting her industrial forces through needless and avoidable fatigue.

In this country the Division on Industrial Fatigue, composed of scientists organized under the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense and working in cooperation with the Public Health Service, is now engaged in examining munition factories and other industrial establishments that are manufacturing war supplies. It aims to bring together the combined resources of scientific investigation and the practical experience of industries in this and other countries to show how avoidable fatigue may be eliminated, and how in the present exigency the greatest output of the necessities of war may be secured compatible with the maintenance of the working power of the workers. The Divisional Committee is contributing freely the time, knowledge, and experience of its members for the benefit of the industrial work of the country

and thus for the Federal service. Should any industrial corporation that is now engaged in manufacturing war supplies desire the services of the committee, communications should be addressed to the Executive Secretary at the office of the Committee, 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING COURSE IN IOWA.

An eight-week emergency course in Public Health Nursing is being conducted in Iowa under the joint direction of (1) the Public Health Nursing forces of Des Moines and the Camp Dodge Extra-Cantonment Zone, correlated under the Medical Officer of the United States Public Health Service who is in charge of the zone and is acting health officer of Des Moines, (2) a supervisor of nurses appointed by the Public Health Service, and (3) the Iowa State Tuberculosis Association. Only graduate registered nurses available for public health service in Iowa have been accepted for the course.

Lectures and conferences are given under the immediate direction of the State Tuberculosis Association by representatives of the Public Health Service, the Army, and the State and local health authorities. Half of the time required for the course is devoted to field and clinical work. One afternoon each week is given to inspection of water plants, sewage-disposal systems, dairies, hospital dispensaries, and other public institutions.

The course, which is the first of its kind to be established in Iowa, has the indorsement of the National Association for Public Health Nursing.

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.

EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONES—CASES REPORTED WEEK ENDED AUG. 10.

CAMP BEAUREGARD ZONE, LA.		CAMP DODGE ZONE, IOWA.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Diphtheria:		Conway:	
Rural district.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1
Dysentery, bacillary:		Des Moines:	
Alexandria.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Gonorrheal ophthalmia:		Chicken pox.....	2
Rural district.....	1	Conjunctivitis.....	1
Malaria:		Diphtheria.....	1
Alexandria.....	9	Measles.....	1
Boyce.....	3	Mumps.....	12
Pineville.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	2
Rural district.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	2
Mumps:		Typhoid fever.....	2
Alexandria.....	2	Whooping cough.....	3
Tuberculosis:		Valley Junction:	
Alexandria.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	1
Rural district.....	1		
Typhoid fever:		CAMP DONIPHAN ZONE, OKLA.	
Alexandria.....	1	Comanche County:	
Pineville.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	3
Rural district.....	2	Laxton:	
Whooping cough:		Gonorrhea.....	4
Alexandria.....	5	Syphilis.....	1
		Typhoid fever.....	1
CAMP BOWIE ZONE, TEX.		CAMP EBERTS ZONE, ARK.	
Fort Worth:		Chancroid:	
Diphtheria.....	1	Scotts.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	41	Gonorrhea:	
Smallpox.....	2	England.....	1
Syphilis.....	48	Keo.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1	Scotts.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	16	Malaria:	
		Austin, route 1.....	2
BREMERTON ZONE, WASH.		Cabot.....	1
German measles.....	1	Cabot, R. F. D.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	2	Carlisle.....	2
Measles.....	2	Keo.....	2
Syphilis.....	1	Kerr, route 1.....	2
		Lonoke, route 1.....	1
		Ward, route 1.....	2
CAMP DIX ZONE, N. J.		Measles:	
Tuberculosis:		Austin, route 2.....	2
Pemberton Township.....	2	Scarlet fever:	
Typhoid fever:		Ward, route 1.....	1
Plumstead Township.....	1	Tuberculosis:	
		Lonoke, route 1.....	1
		Scotts.....	1

CAMP FUNSTON ZONE, KANS.

Junction City:	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	2
Manhattan:	
Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Ogden:	
Whooping cough.....	4

CAMP GORDON ZONE, GA.

Atlanta:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	12
Mumps.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	1
Smallpox.....	2
Syphilis.....	25
Tuberculosis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	1

CAMP GREENE ZONE, N. C.

Charlotte Township:	
Chancroid.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	15
Scarlet fever.....	8
Syphilis.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	4

GULFPORT HEALTH DISTRICT, MISS.

Gonorrhea.....	1
Malaria.....	19
Mumps.....	1
Pellagra.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1

CAMP HANCOCK ZONE, GA.

Augusta:	
Malaria.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	8

CAMP JACKSON ZONE, S. C.

Columbia:	
Diphtheria.....	1
Mumps.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	2

CAMP JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON ZONE, FLA.

Jacksonville:	
Chancroid.....	6
Diphtheria.....	1
Dysentery.....	2
Gonorrhea.....	107
Malaria.....	7

CAMP JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON ZONE, FLA.—cont'd.

Jacksonville—Continued.	Cases.
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	6
Pellagra.....	1
Syphilis.....	95
Tuberculosis.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	8

FORT LEAVENWORTH ZONE, KANS.

Leavenworth:	
Gonorrhea.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	3

Leavenworth County:	
Diphtheria.....	1
Smallpox.....	2

CAMP LEE ZONE, VA.

Hopewell:	
Mumps.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	11

Petersburg:	
Gonorrhea.....	5
Malaria.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1

CAMP LEWIS ZONE, WASH.

Mumps:	
Roy.....	1

CAMP LOGAN ZONE, TEX.

Chancroid:	
Houston.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Houston.....	2
Gonorrhea:	
Corsecan.....	1
Crockett.....	1
Ellington Field.....	1
Goose Creek.....	1
Houston.....	65
Humble.....	1

Measles:	
Houston.....	1

Mumps:	
Cypress.....	1

Syphilis:	
Houston.....	25
Jacksonville.....	1

Tuberculosis:	
Houston.....	5
South Houston.....	1

Typhoid fever:	
Houston.....	2

Whooping cough:	
Houston.....	3

CAMP MACARTHUR ZONE, TEX.

Waco:	
Gonorrhea.....	11
Mumps.....	2
Syphilis.....	15
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	1

CAMP M'CLELLAN ZONE, ALA.

Gonorrhea:	Cases.
Anniston.....	8
Malaria:	
Oxford.....	2
Mumps:	
Anniston.....	1
Syphilis:	
Anniston.....	3
Typhoid fever:	
Anniston.....	1
Jacksonville.....	1
Precinct 12.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Anniston.....	4

FORT OGLETHORPE ZONE, GA. AND TENN.

Corebrovial meningitis:	
Chattanooga.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Chattanooga.....	1
North Chattanooga.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Chattanooga.....	29
Eastlake.....	4
North Chattanooga.....	2
Rossville.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Eastlake.....	1
Syphilis:	
Chattanooga.....	11
East Chattanooga.....	1
Eastlake.....	1
Rossville.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Altonpark.....	1
Chattanooga.....	1
Wauhatchie.....	1

CAMP PIKE ZONE, ARK.

Chancroid:	
Litt e Rock.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Camp Pike.....	1
Litt e Rock.....	13
North Litt e Rock.....	3
Scotts.....	1
Malaria:	
Keo.....	4
Litt e Rock.....	22
North Litt e Rock.....	7
Pieron.....	2
Scotts.....	3
Pneumonia:	
Pieron.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Litt e Rock.....	1
Septic sore throat:	
England.....	1
Syphilis:	
Litt e Rock.....	5
North Litt e Rock.....	4
Scotts.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Litt e Rock.....	2
Typhoid fever:	
Litt e Rock.....	3

PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK COUNTY HEALTH DISTRICT, VA.

Chancroid:	Cases.
Norfolk.....	3
Portsmouth.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Norfolk.....	14
Portsmouth.....	4
Malaria:	
Norfolk County.....	1
Measles:	
Portsmouth.....	1
Menigitis, tuberculous:	
Portsmouth.....	1
Syphilis:	
Norfolk.....	5
Tuberculosis:	
Brighton.....	1
Portsmouth.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Campstellla.....	2
Fentress.....	2
Norfolk County.....	1
Portsmouth.....	2
South Norfolk.....	2

PORTSMOUTH-KITTERY SANITARY DISTRICT, N. H. AND ME.

Gonorrhea:	
Portsmouth.....	1
York.....	1
Measles:	
Chester.....	1
Kittery.....	1
Salem.....	1
Pneumonia:	
York.....	1
Whooping cough:	
York.....	1

CAMP SEVIER ZONE, S. C.

Greenville Township:	
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1

CAMP SHELBY ZONE, MISS.

Gonorrhea:	
Hattiesburg.....	3
Malaria:	
Forrest County.....	1
Hattiesburg.....	2
Jones County.....	1
Near Hattiesburg.....	1
Smallpox:	
Greene County.....	1
Syphilis:	
Hattiesburg.....	2
Typhoid fever:	
Forrest County.....	1
Hattiesburg.....	2
Perry County.....	1

CAMP SHERIDAN ZONE, ALA.

Montgomery:	
Diphtheria.....	2
Gonorrhea.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	4

CAMP SHERIDAN ZONE, ALA.—continued.

Montgomery County:	Cases.
Chancroid.....	1
Malaria.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	13
United States Government clinic:	
Gonorrhea.....	19
Syphilis.....	14

CAMP SHERMAN ZONE, OHIO.

Diphtheria:	
Chillicothe.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
United States Government clinic.....	4
Scarlet fever:	
Chillicothe.....	3
South Union Township.....	1
Syphilis:	
United States Government clinic.....	3
Typhoid fever:	
Chillicothe.....	1
Scioto Township.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Chillicothe.....	1
Liberty Township.....	5

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR ZONE, KY.

Continued fever:	
Louisville.....	2
Gonorrhea:	
United States Government clinic.....	18
Measles:	
Louisville.....	1
Polioomyelitis:	
Louisville.....	1
Smallpox:	
Jeffersonville.....	1
Louisville.....	2
New Albany, Ind.....	1
Syphilis:	
United States Government clinic.....	19
Tuberculosis, pulmonary:	
Jefferson County.....	1
Louisville.....	12
New Albany, Ind.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Jefferson County.....	4
Louisville.....	3
New Albany, Ind.....	3
Whooping cough:	
Louisville.....	5
New Albany, Ind.....	20

TIDEWATER HEALTH DISTRICT, VA.

Hampton:	
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2
Newport News:	
Dysentery.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	22
Smallpox.....	3
Syphilis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	1

CAMP TRAVIS ZONE, TEX.

San Antonio:	Cases.
Chancroid.....	4
Gonorrhea.....	30
Hook worm disease.....	2
Malaria.....	1
Measles.....	1
Pellagra.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1
Syphilis.....	5
Tuberculosis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	19

CAMP UPTON ZONE, N. Y.

Tuberculosis:	
Patchogue.....	1

VANCOUVER ZONE, WASH.

Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1

CAMP WADSWORTH ZONE, S. C.

Diphtheria:	
Spartanburg.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Glendale.....	1
Hayne.....	1
Spartanburg.....	4
Whitney.....	1
Malaria:	
Glenn Springs.....	4
Syphilis:	
Glenn Springs.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Spartanburg.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Fairforest.....	6
Spartanburg.....	1

CAMP WHEELER ZONE, GA.

Gonorrhea:	
Macon.....	7
United States Government clinic.....	9
Hookworm disease:	
Macon.....	1
Malaria:	
Macon.....	4
Pneumonia:	
Macon.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Bibb County.....	1
Macon.....	3
Syphilis:	
Macon.....	7
United States Government clinic.....	3
Tuberculosis:	
Macon.....	4
Typhoid fever:	
Bibb County.....	1
East Macon.....	1
Macon.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Macon.....	3

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 August 2, 1918:

Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only):

All troops.....	909
Divisional camps.....	1,035.7
Cantonments.....	991.4
Departmental and other troops.....	745.1

Noneffective rate per 1,000 on day of report:

All troops.....	35.06
Divisional camps.....	39.39

Noneffective rate per 1,000 on day of report—Continued.

Cantonments.....	37.03
Departmental and other troops.....	30.19

Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only):

All troops.....	2.45
Divisional camps.....	2.37
Cantonments.....	2.87
Departmental and other troops.....	1.91

New cases of special diseases reported during the week ended Aug. 2, 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.....	6	3	15	41	6	20			1	982	28.94
Bowie.....		2		16	16				1	1,236	52.29
Cody.....	18	1	3	24	1	12		1	3	368	17.85
Fremont.....	3	1		11	4	4			2	499.8	32.01
Greenleaf.....		1	3	22		47				1,235.6	44.68
Hancock.....			3	90		2			2	928.6	32.21
Kearny.....	5		2	36		19			1	531.8	31.01
Logan.....	4		7	26						3,156	101.28
MacArthur.....	7			15	7	2			3	1,578.3	882.65
McClellan.....	1		3	20	16					698.1	50.65
Sevier.....	3			20		4				665.6	124.61
Shelby.....	4	4	22	52		13			2	1,753.5	41.19
Sherridan.....			3	213	6	17				1,591.2	40.51
Wadsworth.....	1		3	386		3			1	1,311.7	36.52
Wheeler.....			4	66					3	699.4	25.78
Custer.....	1			220	3	4			1	1,240.2	29.69
Devens.....	8			31	6	20			1	532	35.27
Dix.....	6		3	108	4	6	1		3	812.6	29.65
Dodge.....	7			99		55			8	973.3	31.81
Funston.....	14			247					5	655.5	19.12
Gordon.....	26		9	112	2	68			1	1,687.1	53.09
Grant.....	10		3	45		15				351.6	12.35
Jackson.....			3	471	3	26			3	1,401	53.49
J. E. Johnston.....	2			44	24	17			1	852.6	26.21
Las Casas.....	41			87	87				2	1,559.99	41.02
Lee.....	6	2		101	5	53			5	620.9	48.11
Lewis.....	5			321	3	6				1,170.8	36.55
Meade.....	2		10	77	7	2				607.7	23.59
Pike.....	24		8	99	12	70	2		7	1,415.5	57.59
Sherman.....	6		5	145	5	9			3	1,225	47.82
Taylor.....	10			113	3	31			1	725.7	33.69
Travis.....	17	3	2	109	2	2			3	2,112.3	53.59
Upton.....	5			233	20	18			4	919.1	37.17
Northeastern Department.....			2	56	12	2	1		1	721.7	24.41
Eastern Department.....	7	3	2	189	44	17			2	658.8	20.75
Southeastern Department.....			2	31	21	5				1,327.5	61.81
Central Department.....		1	1	77	10	3		1	2	1,053.9	30.91
Southern Department.....	8	3	4	147	48	2			5	826.27	30.57
Western Department.....		2		38	25	8			2	562.55	22.09
Aviation camps.....	8		7	124		17		6	14	638.1	26.45
Ports of embarkation:											
Hoboken.....	4	1	2	295	34	42	5		2	779.6	47.47
Newport News.....	13	1	8	110	8	4	1		2	1,374.7	85.96
Alcatraz.....				1						434.5	13.92
Leavenworth.....									1	1,030.6	20.01

¹ Including Porto Rico.

New cases of special diseases reported during the week ended Aug. 2, 1918—Continued.

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.						
Columbus Barracks.....				5	1					473.3	32.84
Jefferson Barracks.....			2	78	1	14			1	1,884.2	124.08
Fort Logan.....				12				1		916.5	58.44
Fort McDowell.....				10						2,265.3	125.48
Fort Slocum.....				10						467.9	32.12
Fort Thomas.....				2						677.3	26.64
Arsenals.....				17		11				785.5	17.41
West Point.....										933.1	16.85
Miscellaneous small stations.....				4						1,107.3	16.18
General hospitals.....									9		
Total.....	291	28	139	4,966	446	671	11	9	103	903	36.06

Annual rate per 1,000 for special diseases.

Diseases.	All troops in United States. ¹	Departmental and other troops. ¹	Divisional camps. ¹	Cantonments. ¹	Expeditionary forces. ²
Pneumonia.....	9.51	2.57	9.67	14.2	9.42
Dysentery.....	.91	.98	2.19	.36	2.32
Malaria.....	4.54	2.50	12.41	3.09	1.23
Venereal.....	162.4	107.7	189.4	195.8	29.8
Paratyphoid.....	.06	.09		.07	
Typhoid.....	.29	.09	.54	.36	.85
Measles.....	21.9	11.1	26.1	.29	7.76
Meningitis.....	.36	.62		29.0	.90
Scarlet fever.....	.29	.71	.18		1.89

¹ Week ended Aug. 2, 1918.

² Week ended July 25, 1918.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended August 10, 1918.

Alabama.—Typhoid fever: By counties—Autauga 1, Chambers 1, Choctaw 1, Colbert 11, Greene 1, Jackson 6, Jefferson 45, Lauderdale 8, Monroe 7, Shelby 1, St. Clair 2, Sumter 1, Tuscaloosa 5, Walker 7, Wilcox 1. Malaria: By counties—Autauga 3, Choctaw 3, Colbert 8, Greene 48, Jackson 5, Jefferson 16, Lauderdale 8, Pickens 5, Shelby 4, Tuscaloosa 12. Smallpox: By counties—Colbert 2, Jackson 3, Jefferson 5, Lauderdale 6, Marshall 8, Etowa 5, Monroe 1, Sumter 1, Tuscaloosa 2.

California.—Five cases epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, located as follows: One Berkeley, 1 Santa Maria, 2 San Diego, 1 Los Angeles. Two cases poliomyelitis, 1 each San Francisco and Eureka. Only 1 case of smallpox reported. Twenty-five cases typhoid fever, with majority of cases reported from southern part of State.

Connecticut.—Cerebrospinal meningitis: Orange 1, Madison 1, Hartford 1, New Britain 1. Poliomyelitis: Hartford 2. Tetanus: East Haddam 1.

Illinois.—Diphtheria: Ninety, of which in Chicago Heights 7, Chicago 76. Scarlet fever: Twenty seven, of which in Chicago 19. Smallpox: Nineteen, of which in Canton 7. Meningitis: Virden 1, Chicago 2. Poliomyelitis: One each in Bureau Township (Bureau County), Dekalb, Danforth Township (Iroquois County), Glencoe, Vinegar Hill Township (Jo Daviess County), Bourbonnais, Kankakee Township (Kankakee County), Highland Park, and Montclare, St. Charles 2, Chicago 5.

Iowa.—Cerebrospinal meningitis: Des Moines 1. Chicken pox: Des Moines 2. Diphtheria: Davenport 1, Des Moines 2, Dubuque 3, Hamilton 1. Gonorrhea: Fort Dodge 9, Muscatine 3, Red Oak 3. Measles: Des Moines 1. Mumps: Des Moines 12. Poliomyelitis: Dubuque 5, Lytton 1, Nodaway 1. Scarlet fever: Armstrong 1, Burlington 1, Des Moines 2, Hamilton 1. Smallpox: Boone 4, Des Moines 3, Dubuque 1, New Albin 2, Postville 2. Tuberculosis: Des Moines 2. Typhoid fever: Des Moines 2, Valley Junction 1. Whooping cough: Des Moines 3. In rural districts of following counties—Diphtheria: Clinton 1. Poliomyelitis: Clayton 1, Jackson 1, Dubuque 1, Winneshiek 2. Scarlet fever: Clinton 1. Smallpox: Audubon 1, Hardin 1.

Kansas.—Meningitis: By cities—Galena 1, Shaw 1. Poliomyelitis: St. Paul 1. State totals: Smallpox 23, scarlet fever 10, typhoid fever 80.

Reported by mail for preceding week (ended Aug. 3):

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Diphtheria.....	14	Scarlet fever.....	13
Erysipelas.....	1	Smallpox.....	5
German measles.....	2	Syphilis.....	19
Gonorrhea.....	34	Trachoma.....	2
Malaria.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	93
Measles.....	15	Typhoid fever.....	81
Mumps.....	4	Whooping cough.....	32

Louisiana.—Meningitis 1, typhoid fever 52, diphtheria 12.

Massachusetts.—Unusual prevalence. Diphtheria: North Attleboro 4. Whooping cough: Dartmouth 3, Cambridge 60. Typhoid fever: Salisbury 3.

Minnesota.—Smallpox (new foci): Pine County, Pine City, 8; Kandiyohi County, East Lake Lillian Township, 1. One cerebrospinal meningitis, 2 poliomyelitis reported since August 5.

Nebraska.—Smallpox: Gretna, Oakdale, Sheridan County, Dodge County. Diphtheria: Scotts Bluff, Cherry County.

New York.—Outside of New York City. Smallpox: Four. Typhoid fever: Fifty-three, of which in Ilion 6, Utica 3, Whitesboro 4;

all apparently milk-borne. Poliomyelitis: Chautauqua County 1, Essex County 1.

Virginia.—By counties—one case poliomyelitis Alleghany, 1 case Rockingham, 1 Accomac, 1 Louisa, 1 Campbell. Two cases smallpox Newport News, 1 Hampton, 2 Nottoway. One case tuberculous meningitis Portsmouth.

Washington.—Measles: Seattle 5, Bremerton 2, Goldendale 14, Tacoma 7. Smallpox: Raymond 13. Scarlet fever: Seattle 12, Tacoma 9.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	1	Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga. and Tenn.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	1		

State Reports for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Connecticut—Continued.	
Autauga County.....	1	New Haven County—Continued.	
Conecuh County.....	1	Waterbury.....	1
Etowah County.....	2	Total.....	10
Jefferson County.....	2		
Lauderdale County.....	2	Rhode Island:	
Morgan County.....	1	Lincoln (town).....	1
Total.....	9	Providence.....	5
		Total.....	6
Connecticut:		Virginia:	
Fairfield County—		Accomac County.....	
Bridgeport.....	2	Campbell County—	
Hartford County—		Lynchburg.....	2
East Hartford.....	1	Floyd County.....	1
New Britain.....	2	Grayson County.....	1
Litchfield County—		Halifax County.....	1
Watertown.....	1	Nansemond County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Pittsylvania County.....	1
Middlefield.....	1	Stafford County.....	1
New Haven County—		Total.....	9
New Haven.....	1		
Wallingford.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria, La.....	1	1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Baltimore, Md.....	2	2	New York, N. Y.....	5	5
Bethlehem, Pa.....	1		Oakland, Cal.....		1
Boston, Mass.....	1	2	Orange, N. J.....	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2	3	Saginaw, Mich.....		1
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Sanford, Me.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	2	Springfield, Mass.....	3	3
Detroit, Mich.....	2		Springfield, Mo.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....		2
Ludington, Mich.....	1	1	Washington, D. C.....	1	

CHANCROID.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	1	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.....	4
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	1	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	1
Camp Jos. E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	6	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	4
Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	1		
Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	1		

DIPHTHERIA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La.....	1	Fort Leavenworth zone, Kans.....	1
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	1	Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	2
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	1	Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga. and Tenn.....	2
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	1	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	2
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	1	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	1
Camp Jos. E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	1	Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C.....	1

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1373.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	
Barberton, Ohio.....		2	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	2	
Brockton, Mass.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1	Oshkosh, Wis.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	3	1	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....		1
Duluth, Minn.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Jackson, Mich.....	1		Stockton, Cal.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....		2	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....	1	1

GONORRHEA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	41	Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga. and Tenn.....	36
Bremerton zone, Wash.....	2	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	18
Camp Doniphan zone, Okla.....	4	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.....	18
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	3	Portsmouth-Kittery sanitary district, N. H. and Me.....	5
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	1	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	3
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	12	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	20
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	15	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	4
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	18
Camp Jos. E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	107	Tidewater health district, Va.....	22
Fort Leavenworth zone, Kans.....	7	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	30
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	5	Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C.....	7
Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	70	Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.....	16
Camp MacArthur zone, Tex.....	11		
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	8		

LEPROSY.

Connecticut—Bridgeport.

On June 6, 1918, a case of leprosy was notified at Bridgeport, Conn., in the person of T. H., native of Greece, aged 41 years, who had lived in Bridgeport six months and previously in Stamford, Conn., and in New York. The patient has been in the United States four years. The Bridgeport city department of health has supervision of the patient, who was placed in the isolation hospital.

City Report for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

During the week ended July 27, 1918, there were reported two cases of leprosy at Oakland, Cal.

MALARIA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La.....	15	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.....	1
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	16	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	5
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	10	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	1
Camp Hancock zone, Ga.....	6	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Jos. E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	7	Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C.....	4
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	2	Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.....	4
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	2		
Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	38		

State Reports for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Alabama—Continued.	
Autauga County.....	10	Sumter County.....	3
Baldwin County.....	1	Tuscaloosa County.....	5
Butler County.....	3	Walker County.....	2
Calhoun County.....	10	Wilcox County.....	1
Chilton County.....	1	Winston County.....	1
Choctaw County.....	6	Total.....	182
Clarke County.....	1		
Coffee County.....	3	Virginia:	
Colbert County.....	25	Accomac County.....	14
Conecuh County.....	1	Chincoteague.....	10
Crenshaw County.....	1	Greenbackville.....	3
Dallas County.....	7	Onancock.....	3
Elmore County.....	1	Bedford County.....	5
Etowah County.....	1	Brunswick County.....	12
Franklin County.....	1	Buckingham County.....	2
Greene County.....	3	Campbell County—	
Hale County.....	1	Lynchburg.....	1
Henry County.....	2	Caroline County.....	11
Houston County.....	4	Charles City County.....	8
Jackson County.....	3	Charlotte County.....	5
Jefferson County.....	15	Chesterfield County.....	13
Lamar County.....	2	Cumberland County.....	2
Lauderdale County.....	21	Elizabeth City County—	
Limestone County.....	2	Phoenix.....	3
Madison County.....	18	Essex County.....	1
Mobile County.....	2	Fairfax County.....	1
Monroe County.....	2	Franklin County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	7	Frederick County.....	1
Morgan County.....	2	Giles County.....	3
Pickens County.....	21	Gloucester County.....	12
Pike County.....	1	Greensville County.....	25
Shelby County.....	1	Emporia.....	26
St. Clair County.....	1		

MALARIA—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1918—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Halifax County.....	17	Northumberland County.....	22
South Boston.....	4	Pittsylvania County.....	23
Hanover County.....	18	Danville.....	2
Henrico County.....	15	Powhatan County.....	10
Henry County.....	1	Princess Anne County.....	32
Isle of Wight County.....	25	Prince Edward County.....	5
James City County.....	15	Prince George County.....	1
Williamsburg.....	3	Hopewell.....	3
King and Queen County.....	2	Prince William County.....	9
King George County.....	1	Roanoke County—	
King William County.....	6	Salem.....	2
Lancaster County.....	23	Rockingham County—	
Lee County.....	1	Dayton.....	1
Loudoun County.....	3	Southampton County.....	35
Louisa County.....	3	Franklin.....	2
Lunenburg County.....	3	Stafford County.....	4
Victoria.....	2	Surry County.....	7
Mathews County.....	3	Dendron.....	1
Mecklenburg County.....	13	Sussex County.....	12
Middlesex County.....	8	Warwick County.....	7
Urbanna.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Nansemond County.....	21	Westmoreland County.....	3
Suffolk.....	6	York County.....	1
Northampton County.....	26		
Cape Charles.....	2	Total.....	577

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria, La.....	6		Memphis, Tenn.....	4	2
Atlanta, Ga.....	2		Newark, N. J.....	2	
Augusta, Ga.....	15		New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Norfolk, Va.....		1
Birmingham, Ala.....	10		Oakland, Cal.....		1
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	14		Palestine, Tex.....	17	
Corsicana, Tex.....	3		Richmond, Va.....	1	
Dallas, Tex.....		1	Rocky Mount, N. C.....	1	
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	5		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Houston, Tex.....		1	Stockton, Cal.....	2	
Little Rock, Ark.....	15		Waco, Tex.....	3	
Marshall, Tex.....	4				

MEASLES.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

	Cases.		Cases.
Bremerton zone, Wash.....	2	Portsmouth-Kittery sanitary district, N. H.	
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	1	and Me.....	5
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	2	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	1
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	1	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	1		
Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.....	1		

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1373.

PELLAGRA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

	Cases.
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	1
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	1
Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	2

PELLAGRA—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Virginia:	
Autauga County	1	Albemarle County	1
Barbour County	1	Campbell County	1
Butler County	1	Chesterfield County	3
Calhoun County	3	Elizabeth City County—	
Chambers County	2	Phoebeus	1
Choctaw County	3	Greensville County	3
Colbert County	1	Emporia	3
Coosa County	4	Halifax County—	
Cullman County	1	South Boston	1
Dallas County	4	Henry County	1
Dekalb County	1	James City	4
Etowah County	1	Lee	1
Fayette County	2	Louisa	1
Greene County	2	Madison	1
Hale County	2	Mecklinburg County	2
Jackson County	14	Montgomery County—	
Jefferson County	23	Cambridge	1
Lauderdale County	3	New Kent County	1
Lee County	2	Nottoway County	1
Limestone County	4	Blackstone	1
Lowndes County	1	Page County—	
Macon County	1	Shenandoah	1
Madison County	12	Pittsylvania County—	
Marengo County	3	Danville	3
Mobile County	25	Powhatan County	1
Montgomery County	3	Roanoke County	2
Morgan County	5	Rockingham County	1
Pickens County	6	Scott County	1
Randolph County	3	Spotsylvania County	1
Shelby County	1	Fredericksburg	1
St. Clair County	3	Sussex County	1
Sumter County	2	Washington County	2
Tuscaloosa County	12	Westmoreland County	1
Wilcox County	2	Wise County	3
		East Stone Gap	1
Total	154	Total	46

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.		2	Marshall, Tex.	1	
Augusta, Ga.		1	Memphis, Tenn.	3	1
Austin, Tex.		1	Montgomery, Ala.		1
Birmingham, Ala.	4	5	Nashville, Tenn.	3	
Chicago, Ill.		1	New Orleans, La.	1	1
Corsicana, Tex.	3		New York, N. Y.		1
Dallas, Tex.		1	Palestine, Tex.		1
Durham, N. C.		1	San Angelo, Tex.		1
Fort Worth, Tex.		1	Spartanburg, S. C.	1	
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1		Wilmington, N. C.		1
Little Rock, Ark.		2	Winston-Salem, N. C.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1				

PNEUMONIA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Pike zone, Ark.	1
Portsmouth-Kittery sanitary district, N. H.	1
and Me.	1
Camp Travis zone, Tex.	1
Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.	1

PNEUMONIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria, La.	2	.....	Kansas City, Kans.	1	.....
Anderson, Ind.	1	1	Lackawanna, N. Y.	1	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	11	2
Anniston, Ala.	1	.....	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Atlanta, Ga.	1	4	Lynn, Mass.	3	1
Baltimore, Md.	7	3	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Berkeley, Cal.	2	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	1	.....
Boston, Mass.	1	7	Newark, N. J.	11	4
Bristol, Conn.	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.	2	1
Chicago, Ill.	39	21	Norwalk, Conn.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	10	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	6	5	Philadelphia, Pa.	23	10
Flint, Mich.	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	2	Salem, Mass.	1	.....
Hattiesburg, Miss.	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	7	1
Jackson, Mich.	1	.....	San Jose, Cal.	1	.....
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	.....	Stockton, Cal.	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	2	Worcester, Mass.	2	.....

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Virginia Report for June, 1918.

During the month of June, 1918, two cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Virginia; one case occurring in Campbell County and one in Caroline County.

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	.....	Janesville, Wis.	1	1
Beverly, Mass.	1	1	Kankakee, Ill.	2	1
Boston, Mass.	1	.....	Ludington, Mich.	1	.....
Canton, Ohio.	1	.....	Manitowoc, Wis.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	5	1	Medford, Mass.	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	.....	Newark, N. J.	.....	1
Clinton, Iowa.	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.	1	.....
Covington, Ky.	1	.....	New York, N. Y.	5	.....
Detroit, Mich.	1	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	1
Evansville, Ind.	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

During the week ended July 27, 1918, rabies in animals was reported at Akron, Ohio, and Rochester, N. Y., each one case.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.	2
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.	1
Camp Funston zone, Kans.	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.	1
Camp Greene zone, N. C.	8
Camp Lee zone, Va.	2
Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga. and Tenn.	1
Camp Pike zone, Ark.	1
Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.	4
Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.	4

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1373.

SMALLPOX.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	2	Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	2	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	4
Fort Leavenworth zone, Kans.....	2	Tidewater health district, Va.....	5

Arizona Report for June, 1918—Vaccination Histories.

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.
Arizona:						
Cochise County—						
San Simon.....	1				1	
Maricopa County.....	2				2	
Phoenix.....	2				2	
Mesa.....	1				1	
Navajo County.....	10				10	
Total.....	16				16	

State Reports for June, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Connecticut—Continued.		
Bibb County.....	2		New London County—		
Calhoun County.....	3		East Lyme.....	1	
Clarke County.....	1		New London.....	5	
Clebourne County.....	1		Waterford.....	1	
Coffee County.....	1		Total.....	11	
Colbert County.....	13	1	Virginia:		
Dallas County.....	2		Alexandria County.....	2	
Greene County.....	5		Alleghany County—		
Hale County.....	1		Clifton Forge.....	2	
Jefferson County.....	38		Botetourt County—		
Lauderdale County.....	33		Buchanan.....	1	
Leflore County.....	1		Campbell County—		
Lee County.....	5		Lynchburg.....	1	
Marion County.....	2		Caroline County.....	1	
Mobile County.....	3		Culpeper County.....	3	
Pike County.....	10		Essex County.....	5	
Randolph County.....	1	1	Fauquier County.....	1	
St. Clair County.....	1		Halifax County—		
Tallapoosa County.....	3		Houston.....	3	
Tuscaloosa County.....	3		King and Queen County.....	1	
Wilcox County.....	3		Lancaster County.....	2	
Total.....	132	2	Lee County.....	15	
Colorado:			Loudoun County.....	1	
Boulder County.....	9		Lunenburg County.....	1	
Clear Creek County.....	1		Mecklenburg County.....	1	
Denver County.....	62		Montgomery County.....	2	
El Paso County.....	10		Nelson County.....	9	
Garfield County.....	1		Norfolk County—		
Grand County.....	1		Norfolk.....	1	
Jefferson County.....	1		Page County—		
Kit Carson County.....	6		Shenandoah.....	1	
Larimer County.....	1		Pittsylvania County.....	3	
Las Animas County.....	2		Pulaski County.....	4	
Montrose County.....	1		Rappahannock County.....	5	
Morgan County.....	6		Roanoke County—		
Phillips County.....	5		Roanoke.....	3	
Pueblo County.....	5		Russell County.....	12	
Weld County.....	22		Scott County.....	1	
Total.....	133		Stafford County.....	1	
Connecticut:			Sussex County.....	5	
Hartford County—			Tazewell County—		
East Hartford.....	1		Poahontas.....	1	
Hartford.....	1		Washington County.....	1	
South Windsor.....	2		Westmoreland County.....	4	
			Wise County.....	26	
			Wythe County.....	1	
			Total.....	123	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2	.....	Manitowoc, Wis.....	1	.....
Anderson, Ind.....	1	.....	Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....
Anniston, Ala.....	3	.....	Marshall, Tex.....	1	.....
Atlanta, Ga.....	4	.....	Marshalltown, Iowa.....	2	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	.....	Meadville, Pa.....	2	.....
Burlington, Iowa.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	2	.....
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	4	1
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	3	.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	3	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	4	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	.....	Ogden, Utah.....	2	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.....	4	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	4	.....
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	2	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	10	.....
Corsicana, Tex.....	1	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	1	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	2	.....	Pontiac, Mich.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	6	.....
Denver, Colo.....	6	.....	Quincy, Ill.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	2	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Durham, N. C.....	1	.....	Richmond, Ind.....	2	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	.....
Findlay, Ohio.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	12	1
Fort Scott, Kans.....	1	.....	Santa Ana, Cal.....	6	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	9	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.....	3	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	1	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	8	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	8	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	.....
Leavenworth, Kans.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Lima, Ohio.....	4	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	6	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	.....
Lorain, Ohio.....	1	.....		

SYPHILIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Bowie zone, Tex.....	48
Bremerton zone, Wash.....	1
Camp Doniphan zone, Okla.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	25
Camp Greene zone, N. C.....	11
Camp Joseph E. Johnston zone, Fla.....	95
Camp Logan zone, Tex.....	26
Camp MacArthur zone, Tex.....	15
Camp McClellan zone, Ala.....	3
Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga. and Tenn.....	14
Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	10
Portsmouth and Norfolk County health dis- trict, Va.....	5
Camp Shelby zone, Miss.....	2
Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	14
Camp Sherman zone, Chio.....	3
Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky.....	19
Tidewater health district, Va.....	1
Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	5
Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C.....	1
Camp Wheeler zone, Ga.....	10

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	.....	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.**

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La..... 3	Camp Lee zone, Va..... 1
Camp Bowie zone, Tex..... 1	Camp Logan zone, Tex..... 6
Camp Dix zone, N. J..... 2	Camp MacArthur zone, Tex..... 3
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa..... 2	Camp Pike zone, Ark..... 2
Camp Eberts zone, Ark..... 2	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va..... 2
Camp Funston zone, Kans..... 1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky..... 14
Camp Gordon zone, Ga..... 2	Tidewater health district, Va..... 4
Camp Greene zone, N. C..... 3	Camp Travis zone, Tex..... 2
Camp Hancock zone, Ga..... 12	Camp Upton zone, N. Y..... 1
Camp Jackson zone, S. C..... 1	Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C..... 1
Camp Jos. E. Johnston zone, Fla..... 4	Camp Wheeler zone, Ga..... 4
Fort Leavenworth zone, Kans..... 3	

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1373.

TYPHOID FEVER.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended August 10, 1918.**

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Beauregard zone, La..... 5	Fort Oglethorpe zone, Ga. and Tenn..... 3
Camp Bowie zone, Tex..... 16	Camp Pike zone, Ark..... 3
Camp Dix zone, N. J..... 1	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va..... 9
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa..... 4	Camp Sevier zone, S. C..... 1
Camp Doniphan zone, Okla..... 4	Camp Shelby zone, Miss..... 4
Camp Gordon zone, Ga..... 4	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala..... 17
Camp Greene zone, N. C..... 9	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio..... 2
Gulfport health district, Miss..... 1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky..... 10
Camp Hancock zone, Ga..... 2	Tidewater health district, Va..... 10
Camp Jackson zone, S. C..... 3	Camp Travis zone, Tex..... 19
Camp Jos. E. Johnston zone, Fla..... 4	Vancouver zone, Wash..... 1
Camp Lee zone, Va..... 1	Camp Wadsworth zone, S. C..... 7
Camp Logan zone, Tex..... 2	Camp Wheeler zone, Ga..... 3
Camp MacArthur zone, Tex..... 1	
Camp McClellan zone, Ala..... 3	

State Reports for June, 1918.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Alabama—Continued.	
Autauga County..... 2		Houston County..... 6	
Baldwin County..... 3		Jefferson County..... 09	
Bibb County..... 1		Lamar County..... 1	
Butler County..... 1		Lauderdale County..... 3	
Calhoun County..... 18		Lawrence County..... 3	
Chilton County..... 1		Limestone County..... 3	
Choctaw County..... 2		Lowndes County..... 2	
Clarke County..... 3		Macon County..... 1	
Clay County..... 1		Madison County..... 4	
Cleburne County..... 2		Marengo County..... 2	
Coffee County..... 1		Marion County..... 1	
Colbert County..... 11		Mobile County..... 18	
Conecuh County..... 2		Monroe County..... 6	
Coosa County..... 8		Montgomery County..... 24	
Covington County..... 1		Morgan County..... 5	
Crenshaw County..... 2		Pickens County..... 2	
Cullman County..... 1		Pike County..... 2	
Dallas County..... 2		Randolph County..... 2	
Dekalb County..... 1		Shelby County..... 5	
Elmore County..... 1		St. Clair County..... 2	
Escambia County..... 6		Sumter County..... 2	
Fayette County..... 8		Tallapoosa County..... 2	
Franklin County..... 2		Wilcox County..... 2	
Greene County..... 1			
Hale County..... 11		Total..... 261	
Henry County..... 2			

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.
State Reports for June, 1918—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arizona:		Virginia—Continued.	
Maricopa County.....	7	Charlotte County.....	1
Phoenix.....	2	Clarke County.....	2
Total.....	9	Dickenson County.....	1
		Fairfax County.....	1
Colorado:		Floyd County.....	6
Archuleta County.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Cheyenne County.....	1	Rocky Mount.....	1
Clear Creek County.....	1	Gleoucester County.....	1
Denver County.....	3	Goochland County.....	2
Fremont County.....	1	Grayson County—	
Jefferson County.....	1	Galax.....	1
La Plata County.....	1	Greene County.....	3
Las Animas County.....	1	Greensville County.....	2
Pueblo County.....	1	Emporia.....	3
Total.....	11	Halifax County.....	2
		Hanover County.....	3
Connecticut:		Henrico County.....	1
Fairfield County—		Isle of Wight County.....	1
Bridgeport.....	3	James City County.....	2
Greenwich.....	1	Williamsburg.....	1
Norwalk.....	1	King and Queen County.....	2
Shelton.....	2	Lancaster County.....	1
Stamford.....	1	Lee County.....	4
Stratford.....	3	Loudoun County.....	2
Hartford County—		Louisa County.....	1
Bloomfield.....	1	Lunenburg County.....	1
Hartford.....	3	Mecklenburg County.....	4
Manchester.....	1	Middlesex County.....	2
New Britain.....	1	Montgomery County.....	2
Litchfield County—		Nansemond County.....	3
Watertown.....	1	Nelson County.....	4
Winchester.....	2	New Kent County.....	3
New Haven County—		Norfolk County—	
Millford.....	1	Norfolk.....	5
Naugatuck.....	1	Northampton County.....	3
Waterbury.....	1	Northumberland County.....	2
New London County—		Orange County.....	1
Preston.....	1	Page County.....	1
Windham County—		Pittsylvania County.....	1
Putnam.....	1	Chatham.....	1
Total.....	25	Danville.....	4
		Powhatan County.....	4
Rhode Island:		Prince Edward County.....	3
Coventry (town).....	1	Prince George County.....	1
Glocester (town).....	1	Pulaski County.....	6
Lincoln (town).....	1	Roanoke County—	
North Smithfield (town).....	1	Roanoke.....	1
Providence.....	1	Vinton.....	2
Westerly (town).....	1	Rockbridge County.....	1
Total.....	6	Rockingham County.....	11
		Harrisonburg.....	1
Virginia:		Russell County.....	2
Accomac County.....	1	Scott County.....	2
Chincoteague.....	1	Shenandoah County.....	1
Albemarle County.....	1	Strasburg.....	1
Alleghany County—		Smyth County.....	5
Clifton Forge.....	1	Southampton County.....	6
Iron Gate.....	1	Spotsylvania County.....	1
Appomattox County.....	5	Surry County.....	1
Augusta County—		Dendron.....	2
Staunton.....	1	Tazewell County.....	3
Bedford County.....	1	Graham.....	1
Bland County.....	1	North Tazewell.....	1
Botetourt County.....	1	Tazewell.....	1
Brunswick County.....	2	Washington County.....	9
Buckingham County.....	1	Meadow View.....	2
Campbell County.....	1	Westmoreland County.....	1
Lynchburg.....	3	Wise County.....	3
Caroline County.....	2	Big Stone Gap.....	1
		East Stone Gap.....	1
		Wythe County.....	4
		Total.....	185

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	9	.....
Albany, Ga.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	.....
Alexandria, La.....	1	.....	Louisville, Ky.....	11	2
Altoona, Pa.....	4	.....	Lynn, Mass.....	1	.....
Anderson, Ind.....	1	.....	Malden, Mass.....	1	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Marshall, Tex.....	1	.....
Anniston, Ala.....	2	.....	McKeesport, Pa.....	1	.....
Ansonia, Conn.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	4	.....
Atlanta, Ga.....	7	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	3	.....
Attleboro, Mass.....	1	.....	Moline, Ill.....	25	3
Augusta, Ga.....	3	.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	5	.....
Austin, Tex.....	.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	3
Baltimore, Md.....	6	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Benton Harbor, Mich.....	1	.....	New Haven, Conn.....	4	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	33	3	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	44	11
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	4	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1	Oak Park, Ill.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.....	4	.....	Oil City, Pa.....	1	.....
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	1	1	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	8	.....	Orange, N. J.....	1	.....
Charleston, W. Va.....	14	.....	Palestine, Tex.....	2	.....
Charlotte, N. C.....	22	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Chester, Pa.....	1	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	8	.....	Petersburg, Va.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	13	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	1	Piqua, Ohio.....	1	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.....	4	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1	.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	2	.....
Corning, N. Y.....	1	.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	2	.....	Pottstown, Pa.....	1	.....
Corsicana, Tex.....	4	.....	Providence, R. I.....	2	1
Covington, Ky.....	1	.....	Rahway, N. J.....	1	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	6	.....	Richmond, Va.....	.....	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Riverside, Cal.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	5	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	.....
Durham, N. C.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Easton, Pa.....	1	.....	Rutland, Vt.....	.....	1
Eugene, Oreg.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	.....
Fairmont, W. Va.....	10	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	3	2
Fall River, Mass.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	12	3
Flint, Mich.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	11	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.....	9	1	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Fresno, Cal.....	2	.....	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	.....	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	South Bend, Ind.....	1	1
Greensboro, N. C.....	1	.....	Spartanburg, S. C.....	4	.....
Greenville, S. C.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	3	.....
Hammond, Ind.....	1	.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	.....
Homestead, Pa.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	3	.....
Houston, Tex.....	2	2	Vancouver, Wash.....	1	.....
Independence, Kans.....	1	1	Waco, Tex.....	1	.....
Iola, Kans.....	2	.....	Washington, D. C.....	11	1
Jacksonville, Ill.....	4	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	8	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	6	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	3	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	4	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	3	.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	5	3
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	8	1	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for June, 1918.**

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Alabama.....	17	81	11	Connecticut.....	132	550	103
Arizona.....	.....	10	2	Rhode Island.....	74	651	44
Colorado.....	82	96	151	Virginia.....	38	807	31

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918.

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	222	13	1	19	1	4	-----	47	23
Boston, Mass.	756,476	221	45	4	48	4	4	-----	51	25
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	582	74	7	40	-----	18	1	354	69
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073	-----	13	-----	15	-----	3	-----	17	27
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	181	36	4	17	-----	28	1	28	25
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	131	21	2	14	-----	-----	-----	48	25
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,262	184	14	87	10	18	3	172	125
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	562	36	4	120	3	9	2	122	59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	-----	11	-----	48	-----	9	-----	13	-----
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	199	15	2	4	-----	5	-----	37	15
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabi- tants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	148	11	-----	70	-----	7	-----	40	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,478	115	32	1	20	1	2	-----	15	16
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	-----	21	-----	3	-----	2	-----	5	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	84	6	1	37	-----	17	-----	29	11
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	-----	9	1	15	1	6	2	25	4
Newark, N. J.	408,894	122	14	-----	20	-----	3	-----	49	18
New Orleans, La.	371,747	-----	15	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	30	20
San Francisco, Cal.	463,516	108	12	1	28	-----	1	-----	12	9
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	-----	1	-----	10	-----	13	-----	-----	-----
Washington, D. C.	363,980	148	4	-----	19	-----	2	-----	25	13
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabi- tants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	214,878	61	-----	-----	2	-----	5	-----	4	5
Denver, Colo.	260,800	63	13	1	-----	-----	6	1	-----	11
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	84	18	3	1	-----	6	-----	22	5
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	90	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	7
Louisville, Ky.	238,910	67	3	-----	1	-----	1	-----	12	5
Portland, Oreg.	295,465	54	-----	-----	12	-----	3	-----	5	10
Providence, R. I.	254,960	86	10	-----	37	-----	1	-----	-----	9
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	64	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	2
St. Paul, Minn.	247,232	44	10	-----	5	-----	3	-----	3	5
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabi- tants:										
Atlanta, Ga.	190,558	61	2	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	4	3
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	64	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	34	8	-----	5	-----	1	-----	4	2
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	30	5	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	4	5
Camden, N. J.	106,233	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Dallas, Tex.	124,527	27	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	5	2
Dayton, Ohio.	127,244	35	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	3
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	57	3	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	28	5	2	3	-----	2	-----	2	-----
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	37	2	-----	4	1	-----	-----	4	1
Houston, Tex.	112,307	29	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	2	2
Lawrence, Mass.	100,560	19	2	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	30	-----	-----	27	1	1	-----	2	3
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	27	3	1	3	-----	-----	-----	6	2
Memphis, Tenn.	148,995	60	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	11
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	46	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	7	4
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	55	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	10	4
New Haven, Conn.	149,685	42	1	-----	15	-----	-----	-----	8	4
Oakland, Cal.	198,604	45	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----	9	6
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	44	10	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	3
Reading, Pa.	109,381	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	13	-----
Richmond, Va.	156,647	67	-----	2	-----	3	-----	1	3	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.	117,399	32	-----	-----	4	-----	5	-----	-----	2
Scranton, Pa.	146,811	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	6	-----
Spokane, Wash.	150,323	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	3	-----
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	31	4	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	7	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	57	1	1	3	-----	1	-----	3	1
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770	-----	2	-----	13	-----	13	-----	-----	-----
Toledo, Ohio.	191,551	65	2	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	22	9
Trenton, N. J.	111,593	39	1	-----	15	-----	-----	-----	6	3
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	49	1	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	5	8
Youngstown, Ohio.	108,385	29	1	-----	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Akron, Ohio.....	85,625	22	6		1		1		8	
Allentown, Pa.....	63,505		2		79				1	
Altoona, Pa.....	58,659		4		4					
Atlantic City, N. J.....	57,660	12			2				5	
Augusta, Ga.....	50,245	11							13	2
Bayonne, N. J.....	69,893		3		1		2			
Berkeley, Cal.....	57,653	13			1				4	3
Brockton, Mass.....	67,449	13			9		2			
Canton, Ohio.....	60,852	16	1							
Charleston, S. C.....	60,734	17			2					1
Covington, Ky.....	57,144	11	1		2				1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	94,495	12	2		5		4			
Erie, Pa.....	75,195		2		5		1			
Evansville, Ind.....	76,078	22							3	
Flint, Mich.....	54,772	9	2		1					
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	76,183	21	1	1			1			
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72,015				2					
Hoboken, N. J.....	77,214	12	2		1		2			1
Holyoke, Mass.....	65,286	10	1						4	
Johnstown, Pa.....	68,523		1		5		1		1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	99,437				1				4	
Lancaster, Pa.....	50,853						1		1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	57,343	13			1		1		5	2
Malden, Mass.....	51,155	11	3	1	5		1		2	1
Manchester, N. H.....	78,233	15	3		1				3	
Mobile, Ala.....	58,221	13	1							1
New Britain, Conn.....	53,794	15	1	2	1		3			
Norfolk, Va.....	69,612		1							5
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	92,943	12	2						1	
Passaic, N. J.....	71,744	18	1		16	2	1		3	1
Pawtucket, R. I.....	50,411	19								
Peoria, Ill.....	71,458	18			1				2	
Portland, Me.....	63,867	16					1			1
Rockford, Ill.....	55,185	9	1	1	3					
Sacramento, Cal.....	66,895	9	1						4	1
Saginaw, Mich.....	55,642	15	2		3					1
St. Joseph, Mo.....	85,236	30	1		1					
San Diego, Cal.....	53,330	29	1		1				2	3
Schenectady, N. Y.....	99,519	15	4		3	1				3
Somerville, Mass.....	87,039	13	3		2				3	
South Bend, Ind.....	88,946	14	3						1	
Springfield, Ill.....	61,120	22	3				1		3	1
Springfield, Ohio.....	51,553	14	2		11				4	3
Troy, N. Y.....	77,916	30	1		1				1	1
Wichita, Kans.....	70,722									
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	76,776		6		13		1		2	
Wilmington, Del.....	94,265	35	1						3	
Yonkers, N. Y.....	99,538	23	2		22	1	1		7	
York, Pa.....	51,656				2				3	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants:										
Alameda, Cal.....	27,732	6	2		6				1	
Austin, Tex.....	34,814	10								3
Battle Creek, Mich.....	29,480	1	8	1	8		2			
Boise, Idaho.....	33,846	1								
Brookline, Mass.....	32,730	2					1		2	
Burlington, Iowa.....	25,030	4								
Butler, Pa.....	27,632		1						4	
Butte, Mont.....	43,425	18					4			
Charleston, W. Va.....	29,941	7	1		3				1	1
Charlotte, N. C.....	39,823	11			2		14		2	3
Chelsea, Mass.....	46,192	12	1		3		1		2	
Chicopee, Mass.....	29,319		1	1	5				2	2
Clinton, Iowa.....	27,336						2			
Cohoes, N. Y.....	25,211								2	
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	32,971	14			1				17	7
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	31,484	8	1							
Cranston, R. I.....	25,987	6	1							
Cumberland, Md.....	26,074	2	1		2				3	1
Danville, Ill.....	32,261	17								

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Davenport, Iowa.....	48,811			2		1				2	
Durham, N. C.....	25,061	12					1		1		1
Easton, Pa.....	30,530					6					
East Orange, N. J.....	42,458	4				3				1	
Elgin, Ill.....	28,203	8									1
Elmira, N. Y.....	38,120					60		2		1	
Evanston, Ill.....	28,591	5	1								
Everett, Mass.....	39,235	4				1				1	
Everett, Wash.....	35,486					1					
Fresno, Cal.....	34,958	9						3			
Galveston, Tex.....	41,863	13								1	1
Green Bay, Wis.....	29,353	10	3			25				1	1
Hammond, Ind.....	26,171	11	1							1	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	48,477	10	1			11				2	
Hazleton, Pa.....	28,491					6					
Jackson, Mich.....	35,363	9				3					
Jamestown, N. Y.....	36,580	7				23					
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	48,886	21	2			4					
Kenosha, Wis.....	31,576	2	1			5		1			
Knoxville, Tenn.....	38,676		1	1		3				3	3
La Crosse, Wis.....	31,677	11									
Lexington, Ky.....	41,097	16									2
Lima, Ohio.....	35,384	11				2		1			1
Lincoln, Nebr.....	46,515	14	4			1		1			
Long Beach, Cal.....	27,587	10				1				1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	32,940	10								1	1
Madison, Wis.....	30,699	7									1
McKeesport, Pa.....	47,521							1			
Medford, Mass.....	26,234	7	1			5					
Moline, Ill.....	27,451	11						3		1	
Montclair, N. J.....	26,318	5								2	1
Montgomery, Ala.....	43,285	16	1							5	1
Muncie, Ind.....	26,424	7	1					1		4	1
Nashua, N. H.....	27,327	5									
Newark, Ohio.....	29,635	3								1	
Newburgh, N. Y.....	29,603	11									1
New Castle, Pa.....	41,133					1		1			
Newport, Ky.....	31,927	5								2	2
Newport, R. I.....	30,108	3									
Newton, Mass.....	43,715	17	1	1		2				1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	37,353	14				11		1		2	1
Oak Park, Ill.....	26,654	3		1		1					
Ogden, Utah.....	31,404	6				1					
Orange, N. J.....	33,080	11				1					
Oshkosh, Wis.....	36,065	9									
Pasadena, Cal.....	46,450	9								1	
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	41,185	9	1							5	1
Petersburg, Va.....	25,582	14				1					
Pittsfield, Mass.....	38,629	10				4				1	2
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	30,390	9	1	1		1				1	
Quincy, Ill.....	36,798	6									1
Quincy, Mass.....	38,136	8				2					
Racine, Wis.....	46,486	14						1		3	2
Roanoke, Va.....	43,284	12								2	1
Rock Island, Ill.....	28,926	6				3		1			
Salem, Mass.....	48,562	8				3				1	1
San Jose, Cal.....	38,902					2		1		4	
Sheboygan, Wis.....	28,559	5				3					1
Springfield, Mo.....	40,341	11									
Steubenville, Ohio.....	27,445	14						1			
Stockton, Cal.....	35,358	11								1	
Superior, Wis.....	46,226	10				1		2			
Taunton, Mass.....	36,283	14				3				6	
Topeka, Kans.....	48,726									2	2
Waco, Tex.....	33,385	11								1	1
Waltham, Mass.....	30,570	15				10				3	1
Watertown, N. Y.....	29,894	1									1
West Hoboken, N. J.....	43,139	5								1	
Wheeling, W. Va.....	43,377	17				1					2

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809		1				4				
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	10							5	1	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	13	1						4		
Zanesville Ohio.	30,863	9								2	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:											
Abilene, Tex.	14,238	4							1		
Adams, Mass.	14,214	5									
Albany, Ga.	10,604	2	2	1			1		1		
Alexandria, La.	15,333	9									
Alton, Ill.	22,874	8	2				1		1	1	
Anderson, Ind.	23,996	6	1				1				
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	8	1		1						
Anniston, Ala.	14,112		2								
Ansonia, Conn.	16,704								1	1	
Appleton, Wis.	17,834	2			2						
Arlington, Mass.	12,810	3							1	1	
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,007	3			2						
Attleboro, Mass.	19,283	4			1				1		
Bakersfield, Cal.	16,874	4									
Batavia, N. Y.	13,350	5							1		
Beacon, N. Y.	11,555	3									
Beatrice, Nebr.	10,287	1									
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,532		1								
Bellaire, Ohio.	14,348	4					2				
Beloit, Wis.	18,072		1		1						
Benton Harbor, Mich.	10,833	2	1		2						
Berlin, N. H.	13,599		1								
Bethlehem, Pa.	14,142		1		4				2		
Beverly, Mass.	21,645	5	3						1		
Billings, Mont.	14,422	4			1						
Braddock, Pa.	21,685		1		3						
Bradford, Pa.	¹ 14,544						3				
Brasil, Ind.	10,315	2			1						
Bristol, Conn.	15,927	2							2		
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	4									
Canton, Ill.	13,262	1									
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10,775	1									
Carbondale, Pa.	19,242				1						
Carlisle, Pa.	10,726						1				
Carnegie, Pa.	11,692				2						
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,470	9	1							3	
Clinton, Mass.	¹ 13,075	3									
Concord, N. H.	22,669	5	2		7						
Corning, N. Y.	15,406	4	1		2				2		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,432	5								3	
Coracana, Tex.	10,022	10	1				1		5	2	
Cortland, N. Y.	13,069	3							1		
Dedham, Mass.	10,433	3									
Dover, N. H.	13,272	4							2		
East Cleveland, Ohio.	13,214				1						
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,807		1		2				1		
Englewood, N. J.	12,231	5								1	
Eugene, Oreg.	13,572				2						
Fargo, N. Dak.	17,399	3	1								
Findlay, Ohio.	¹ 14,858	5									
Fond du Lac, Wis.	21,113	5									
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,550	7									
Fremont, Ohio.	10,882								1	2	
Galesburg, Ill.	24,267	5									
Gardner, Mass.	17,140		2		1						
Geneva, N. Y.	13,711	5			6					1	
Greensburg, Pa.	15,483				1						
Greenville, S. C.	18,181	8									
Greenwich, Conn.	19,159		1		1		1		2		
Haekensack, N. J.	16,945	3					1				
Harrison, N. J.	16,950				2				1		

¹ Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Hattiesburg, Miss.	16,482			1							
Holland, Mich.	13,185	1									
Homestead, Pa.	22,466				2						
Hoquiam, Wash.	11,666						1				
Hornell, N. Y.	14,685	1			3						
Hudson, N. Y.	12,705	2			1						
Independence, Kans.	14,506	2									
Independence, Mo.	11,672	2									
Iola, Kans.	11,068									2	
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,481	17									2
Janesville, Wis.	14,339	5									
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,646	1									
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	6			1				3		1
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,008						1		1		
Kokomo, Ind.	20,930	4	1	1							
Lackawanna, N. Y.	15,987	5			6		1		1		
La Fayette, Ind.	21,288	5							1		2
Lancaster, Ohio.	15,670								1		
Laurel, Miss.	11,779	4	1				1				
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	4	1				1				
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	3			3						1
Ludington, Mich.	10,367								1		
Manchester, Conn.	15,551	4									1
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,805	1					4				
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	2					2				
Marion, Ind.	19,834	5									
Marquette, Mich.	12,409	3					1		1		
Marshall, Tex.	13,712	3									
Mattoon, Ill.	12,582	1									1
Melrose, Mass.	17,445	8									
Michigan City, Ind.	21,512	4								1	1
Middletown, N. Y.	15,810								1		
Mishawaka, Ind.	16,385	5									
Missoula, Mont.	18,214	5									
Monessen, Pa.	21,630		8						3		
Morristown, N. J.	13,284	3					1				
Moundsville, W. Va.	11,153	2									
Mount Carmel, Pa.	20,268		1		2				1		
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,126				1						
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	6									
New London, Conn.	20,985	7	1				1		1		2
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5									
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	9			2		1		1		
North Braddock, Pa.	15,148				1						
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,768				3				1		
Norwood, Ohio.	22,286	4			1						
Oil City, Pa.	19,297								5		
Olean, N. Y.	16,624	3									1
Palestine, Tex.	11,854	1							1		
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,612	5							1		1
Peabody, Mass.	18,360	4	1		3						1
Peekskill, N. Y.	18,530	5									2
Phoenixville, Pa.	11,714				1				1		
Piqua, Ohio.	14,153	1	1				1				
Pittston, Pa.	18,599				5						
Plainfield, N. J.	23,805	5			2						
Plymouth, Mass.	13,743	6									
Pontiac, Mich.	17,524	11			1		4				
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,183	2					1		1		
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666				2						
Pottstown, Pa.	16,794		3		6		1				
Pottsville, Pa.	22,372		1		8						
Rahway, N. J.	10,219	4		1							
Redlands, Cal.	14,000	2									1
Richmond, Ind.	24,697	5									
Riverside, Cal.	19,763	8			1						1
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	3							2		1
Rome, N. Y.	23,737								2		
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	5									

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910 no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 27, 1918—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
St. Cloud, Minn.....	11,617	1									
San Angelo, Tex.....	10,321									2	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,193	5							1		
Sanford, Me.....	10,916	3								1	
Santa Ana, Cal.....	10,627	6									
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	14,846	5									
Santa Cruz, Cal.....	14,594	3					1				
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	13,821	5			2				1	1	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13,919		5						1		
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	16,499	8			1						
Southbridge, Mass.....	14,205								1		
Spartanburg, S. C.....	21,365	11					2		2	1	
Steelton, Pa.....	15,548		1								
Vallejo, Cal.....	13,461	3									
Warren, Ohio.....	13,059				1						
Washington, Pa.....	21,618						1				
Watertown, Mass.....	14,867	3			1				1	1	
Wausau, Wis.....	19,239	8									
West Chester, Pa.....	13,176						1				
Westfield, Mass.....	18,391	9								3	
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	23,228		1		2		1				
Winchester, Mass.....	10,603	3									
Winona, Minn.....	18,583	6									
Winthrop, Mass.....	12,692		1								
Woburn, Mass.....	15,969	1							1		

¹ Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

Communicable diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Disease.	July 11-20, 1918.		Remain- ing under treatment July 20, 1918.	Disease.	July 11-20, 1918.		Remain- ing under treatment July 20, 1918.
	New cases.	Deaths.			New cases.	Deaths.	
Diphtheria.....	1	.....	1	Paratyphoid fever.....	1	.....	26
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	13	Typhoid fever.....	28	3	134
Malaria.....	19	.....	13	Varicella.....	.....	.....	7
Measles.....	1	.....	.....		

¹ From the interior, 8.

² From the interior, 1.

³ From the interior, 68.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Relative to Influenza—Birmingham.¹

Epidemic influenza was reported still present at Birmingham, England, during the week ended July 6, 1918, with 96 deaths attributed to the disease.

VENEZUELA.

Mortality—June, 1917—Jan.—June, 1917—Malaria—Tetanus.²

During the month of June, 1917, 4,493 deaths, including 575 from malarial fever, were notified in the Republic of Venezuela.

During the six months' period ended June 30, 1917, 30,167 deaths were notified in Venezuela. Of these 4,927 were due to malarial fever. Tetanus caused 1,570 deaths, of which 1,085 were due to the infantile and puerperal forms of the disease. (Population of Venezuela, 2,780,281. Estimated for 1914.)

¹ Public Health Reports, July 26, 1918, p. 1259.

² Public Health Reports, Nov. 30, 1917, p. 2061.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 16, 1918.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China.....				May 20-June 16, 1918: Cases, 66; deaths, 55.
Cholon.....	May 20-June 16...	4	4	
Java:				
Mid-Java.....				Apr. 18-24, 1918: Cases, 30; deaths, 17. May 16-22, 1918: cases, 121; deaths, 94.
West Java.....				Apr. 5-11, 1918: Cases, 41; deaths, 17. May 24-30, 1918: Cases, 36; deaths, 17. June 7-13, 1918: Cases, 187; deaths, 127.
Batavia.....	May 24-June 13...	67	27	Apr. 5-11, 1918: Cases, 7; deaths, 4.
Cheribon.....	June 7-13.....	137	104	

PLAGUE.

Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 20, 1918: Cases, 203; deaths, 110.
Fayoum Province.....	June 17.....	1		
Minieh Province.....	June 15-19.....	7	3	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China.....				May 20-June 8, 1918: Cases, 60; deaths, 30.
Cholon.....	May 20-June 8.....	12	6	
Saigon.....	do.....	10	3	
Java:				
East Java.....				Mar. 19-Apr. 1, 1918: Cases, 26; deaths, 20. Apr. 16-22, 1918: Cases, 10; deaths, 10.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 10-25.....	42	24	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 1....	16	2	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	July 14-20.....	3		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	July 21-27.....	11		
Ontario—				
Windsor.....	do.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 12-13.....		1	
China:				
Chungking.....	June 9-15.....			Present.
Tsingtau.....	May 20-June 23...	16		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen.....	June 16-22.....	13		
Greece:				
Kalamata.....	June 26.....			Present.
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China.....				May 20-June 16, 1918: Cases, 67; deaths, 24.
Cholon.....	May 20-June 16...	1		
Saigon.....	do.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	June 18-30.....	16	3	
Milan.....	May 1-31.....	54		
Java:				
East Java.....				Mar. 19-Apr. 1, 1918: Cases, 6; deaths, 1. Apr. 16-22, 1918: Cases, 2.
Mid-Java.....				Mar. 28-Apr. 10, 1918: Cases, 5. Apr. 18-24, 1918: Cases, 1. May 16-22, 1918: Cases, 6; deaths, 1.
West Java.....				Apr. 5-11, 1918: Cases, 36; deaths, 8. May 24-30, 1918: Cases, 29; deaths, 10. June 7-13, 1918: Cases, 25; deaths, 16.
Batavia.....	Apr. 5-11.....	1	1	
Do.....	May 24-June 13...	48	26	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	July 7-13.....	4		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 30-July 6....	14		

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 16, 1918—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	May 19-June 8....	5	2	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	June 1-15.....	8	2	
Spain:				
Coruna.....	June 24-30.....	1	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 26-June 1....	1	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-10.....	114	28	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 14-May 13....	.....	5	
Java:				
East Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 1, 1918: Cases, 4; deaths, 1.
Mid-Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 10, 1918: Cases, 5; Apr. 18-24, 1918: Cases, 3; deaths, 2. May 16-22, 1918: Cases, 3; deaths, 1.
Samarang.....	Apr. 18-24.....	3	2	
Do.....	May 16-22.....	2	.....
West Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 5-11, 1918: Cases, 3; deaths, 1. May 24-30, 1918: Cases, 9; deaths, 1.
Batavia.....	Apr. 5-11.....	2	1	
Do.....	May 24-30.....	3	.....
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	July 7-13.....	40	.....
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	June 1-15.....	4	1	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 22-28.....	1	.....

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1918.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 13...	2	1	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 14-20.....	.....	128	
Madras.....	Mar. 24-May 11....	4	2	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 30-May 18....	25	19	
Indo-China:				
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	135	83	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1918: Cases, 190; deaths, 126.
Cochin-China.....	do.....	54	43	
Saigon.....	Apr. 29-May 26....	64	43	
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	July 24.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mid-Java.....				Apr. 26-May 29, 1918: Cases, 550; deaths, 421.
Samarang.....	July 24.....	.....	.....	Present.
West Java.....				Feb. 22-June 6, 1918: Cases, 1,055; deaths, 630.
Batavia.....	Feb. 22-May 23....	126	62	
Persia:				
Provinces—				
Kars Province—				
Kazarcoun.....	.....	.....	.....	December, 1917: 8 or 4 deaths reported daily.
Mahour-Milati.....	.....	.....	.....	Present in December, 1917, with about 300 fatal cases reported.
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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1918—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces:				
Bacolod	Apr. 28-June 22	59	59	Apr. 28-June 22, 1918: Cases, 639, deaths, 405.
Cebu	Apr. 28-May 4	1	1	
Cebu	May 5-June 22	35	19	
Leyte	Apr. 28-June 1	106	57	
Misamis	Apr. 28-June 22	294	163	
Oriental Negros	June 3-22	32	15	
Sorsogon	June 2-22	20	10	
Surigao	Apr. 28-June 22	92	89	
Russia:				
Petrograd	July 7			Present.
Sweden:				
Stockholm	July 15	5	1	From s. s. Angermanland from Petrograd, Russia.
Switzerland				July 26, 1918: Present.
On vessel:				
S. S. Angermanland	July 14	8	1	At Stockholm; from Petrograd.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden	May 22-28		1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Apr. 20-May 22	16	2	In March, 1918, 3 cases in an institution.
Tucuman				
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Mar. 23-May 11	13	13	
China:				
Hongkong	Apr. 14-June 1	42	28	
Ecuador:				
Durao	Apr. 1-30	2		
Guayaquil	May 1-June 15	28	10	
Egypt:				
Port Said	May 10-21	2	1	Jan. 1-May 23, 1918: Cases, 253; deaths, 160.
Provinces—				
Beni-Souef	Apr. 26-30	2	1	1 pneumonic.
Fayoum	Apr. 21-May 21	7	4	
Kenah	May 16	1	1	
Minieh	Apr. 23-May 23	26	11	
Great Britain:				
Erwarton	June 10	1	1	Rural district, Samford, East Suffolk.
Rochester	June 2	1	1	From s. s. Somali at Gravesend from Bombay.
India:				
Bassein	Mar. 25-Apr. 27		90	Mar. 31-Apr. 20, 1918: Cases, 58,400; deaths, 44,246.
Bombay	Mar. 24-Apr. 20	493	402	
Calcutta	Apr. 14-20		31	
Henzada	Mar. 24-Apr. 13		20	
Madras Presidency	Mar. 24-May 11	442	332	
Mandalay	Mar. 17-Apr. 20		52	
Moulmein	Mar. 24-Apr. 27		127	
Myingyan	Mar. 17-Apr. 14		10	
Pegu	Apr. 14-20		2	
Promo	Mar. 24-Apr. 27		23	
Rangoon	Mar. 30-May 18	384	371	
Toungoo	Mar. 24-Apr. 27		20	
Indo-China:				
Anam	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	58	38	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1918: Cases, 275; deaths, 200.
Cambodia	do	128	120	
Cochin-China	do	85	40	
Saigon	Apr. 29-May 19	73	33	
Laos	Feb. 1-28	4	2	
Java:				
East Java				
Residences—				
Djocjakarta	Jan. 15-Apr. 8	3	3	Jan. 15-Apr. 8, 1918: Cases, 232; deaths, 106.
Kediri	do	13	10	
Madoen	do	30	30	
Samarang	do	82	81	
Surabaya	do	60	60	
Surakarta	do	12	12	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1918—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru.....				Jan. 1-June 30, 1917: Cases, 245; deaths, 122, July 1-Dec. 31, 1917: Cases, 169; deaths, 89. For distribution according to departments, see Public Health Reports, July 26, 1918, p. 1261. Apr. 1-May 31, 1918: Cases, 71.
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	Apr. 1-15.....	1		
Ancamarca.....	Apr. 16-May 31.....	7		
Lambayeque.....	do.....	8		
Libertad.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	40		
Lima.....	do.....	6		
Piura.....	do.....	9		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 5-18.....	20	20	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 2-May 18.....	40	33	
On vessel:				
S. S. Somali.....	May 19.....	3	1	At Gravesend, England, from Bombay. Further case developed June 2 in member of crew at Rochester, England.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	113	32	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 5-11.....	1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 5-18.....	11	3	
Santos.....	Apr. 22-28.....		1	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		3	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Victoria.....	June 23-29.....	4		
Do.....	July 7-13.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 9-22.....	5		
Do.....	July 7-13.....	1		
New Brunswick—				
Moncton.....	June 16-22.....	2		
Do.....	July 7-13.....	4		
Newfoundland—				
St. Johns.....	June 22-28.....	1		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	do.....	10		
Do.....	June 30-July 20.....	42		
Sydney.....	do.....	3		
Prince Edward Island—				
Summerside.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	July 7-13.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Mar. 23-May 4.....	8	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 1-June 9.....			Present.
Antung.....	May 20-June 9.....	6	1	
Chungking.....	May 12-June 8.....			Present.
Dairen.....	May 7-June 24.....	50	10	
Hailar Station.....	Feb. 12-18.....	2		Chinese Eastern Ry.
Harbin.....	Mar. 20-26.....	2		Do.
Manchuria Station.....	Feb. 19-Apr. 8.....	5		Do.
Nanking.....	June 16-22.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 6-May 18.....	4	1	
Shanghai.....	Apr. 21-June 2.....	3		
Tientsin.....	May 19-June 15.....	10		
Tsingtau.....	May 6-19.....	10		
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	May 21-July 1.....		2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 7-13.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1918—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
France:				
La Rochelle.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	
Paris.....	Apr. 21-June 15.....	12	3	
Rouen.....	May 12-June 15.....	6		Including varioloid.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 9-15.....	1		From vessel.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	731	356	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 14-20.....		60	
Karachi.....	Apr. 6-20.....	29	21	
Madras.....	Mar. 24-May 18.....	52	13	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 31-May 18.....	78	35	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	566	93	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1918: Cases, 1,375; deaths, 291.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	43	9	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	650	216	
Saigon.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	134	45	
Kwang Chow-Wan.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2	1	
Laos.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	1	
Tonkin.....	do.....	106	1	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	June 14-20.....	3	2	
Mezzojuso.....	May 29.....			Many cases. Province of Palermo, Sicily.
Milan.....				In April, 1918: Cases, 2.
Palermo.....	May 30-June 5.....	1		
Turin.....	Apr. 15-June 9.....	16	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 20-June 30.....	14	1	
Taihoku.....	May 21-June 24.....	17	8	Island of Formosa.
Tokyo.....	May 5-June 23.....	17		Feb. 14-Mar. 13, 1918: Cases, 15.
Java:				
East Java.....				Feb. 12-Apr. 8, 1918: Cases, 18; deaths, 1.
Surabaya.....	Feb. 26-Apr. 8.....	2	1	Feb. 14-May 29, 1918: Cases, 87; deaths, 1.
Mid-Java.....				Feb. 22-June 6, 1918: Cases, 253; deaths, 61.
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Feb. 2-June 6.....	40	3	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 6-May 10.....	21	7	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Mazatlan.....	June 5-25.....		2	
Do.....	July 3-9.....		1	
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 22.....	78		
Do.....	June 30-July 6.....	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Apr. 28-June 22.....	803	547	Varioloid, 173 cases.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 24-June 29.....	97		
Russia:				
Lithuania.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 13.....	31	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 11-18.....	1	1	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 1-31.....	23	3	
Spain:				
Coruna.....	Apr. 28-May 4.....		1	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		29	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		16	
Seville.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	37		
On vessel.....				1 case. At Liverpool, England.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1918—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....		2	
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary.....				Feb. 25-Apr. 14, 1918: Cases, 166;
Budapest.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 14.....	30	1	deaths, 4.
China:				
Antung.....	May 20-June 9.....	4		
Changsha.....	May 11-17.....	2	1	
Harbin.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8.....	17		On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Manchuria Station.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8.....	14		Do.
Shanghai.....	May 5-11.....		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 7-June 3.....	832	214	
Germany.....				Mar. 24-May 11, 1918: Cases, 60;
				deaths, 9. Of these, 10 cases,
				2 deaths, Mar. 24-Apr. 6,
				among prisoners of war.
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	May 26-June 1.....	1		
Edinburgh.....	June 9-15.....		1	
Glasgow.....	May 19-June 1.....	13	4	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Apr. 28-June 22.....		35	
Italy:				
Corato.....	May 6-June 2.....	4		Province of Bari.
Molfetta.....	May 6-June 9.....	25		Do.
Naples.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	1		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		
Tokyo.....	June 24-July 7.....	1		
Java:				
East Java.....				Feb. 12-Apr. 8, 1918: Cases, 23;
Surabaya.....	Feb. 12-Apr. 8.....	22	6	deaths, 7.
Mid-Java.....				Feb. 14-May 15, 1918: Cases, 21;
Samarang.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 20.....	5		deaths, 1.
West Java.....				Feb. 29-June 6, 1918: Cases, 77;
Batavia.....	Feb. 28-June 6.....	56	14	deaths, 16.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 29-May 19.....	81		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 2-14.....		1	
Chihuahua, State—Parral.....	July 10.....			Epidemic; reported present from
Guadalajara.....	June 1-30.....	5	2	about June 15, 1918.
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 22.....	188		
Do.....	June 30-July 6.....	34		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 24-May 25.....	5		
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 1-31.....	12	1	
Russia:				
Lithuania.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 13.....	1,535	67	
Poland.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 27.....	6,270	553	
Lodz.....	do.....	341	62	
Warsaw.....	do.....	2,562	273	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	May 18-June 21.....	10	3	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State.....				Sept. 10, 1917-Apr. 21, 1918:
				Cases, 4,587 (European, 34);
				deaths, 939 (European, 25).
				Dec. 1, 1917-Apr. 21, 1918: Cases,
				50; deaths, 11.
Natal.....				

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 27-June 13.....	16	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 1-June 15.....	59	30	
Naranjal.....	do.....	2	1	