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STANDARD RAILWAY SANITARY CODE.

Approved by the conference of State and provincial officers of health and recommended to the several States for adoption, May 25, 1920. (See editorial note, p. 1761.)

I. TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS HAVING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SECTION 1. *Persons not allowed to travel.*—No person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, or yellow fever shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation in any railway train, car, or other conveyance of a common carrier, nor shall any person apply for, procure, or accept such transportation for any minor, ward, patient, or other person under his charge if known or suspected to be so afflicted.

SEC. 2. *Persons not accepted for travel.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation in any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in section 1.

SEC. 3. *Restricted travel.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation on any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, pneumonia, epidemic encephalitis, septic sore throat, rubella, or chicken pox, or any person known to be a carrier of these diseases, unless such person is placed in a compartment separate from other passengers, is accompanied by a properly qualified nurse or other attendant, and unless such nurse or attendant shall agree to comply and does so comply with the following regulations:

(a) Communication with the compartment within which the patient is traveling shall be restricted to the minimum consistent with the proper care and safety of the patient.

(b) All dishes and utensils used by the patient shall be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value for at least one hour after they have been used and before being allowed to leave the compartment.

(c) All sputum and nasal discharges from the patient shall be received in gauze or paper, which shall be deposited in a paper bag or in a closed vessel, and shall be destroyed by burning.

(d) Said nurse or attendant shall, after performing any service to the patient, at once cleanse the hands by washing them in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value.

SEC. 4. Typhoid and dysentery.—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation on any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or dysentery, unless said person is placed in a compartment separate from other passengers, is accompanied by a properly qualified nurse or other attendant, and unless said nurse or attendant shall agree to comply and does so comply with the following regulations:

(a) Communication with the compartment in which the patient is traveling shall be limited to the minimum consistent with the proper care and safety of the patient.

(b) All dishes and utensils used by the patient shall be placed in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value for at least one hour after they have been used and before being allowed to leave the compartment.

(c) All urine and feces of the patient shall be received into a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value, placed in a covered vessel, thoroughly mixed, and allowed to stand for at least two hours after the last addition thereto before being emptied.

(d) A sheet of rubber or other impervious material shall be carried and shall be spread between the sheet and the mattress of any bed that may be used by the patient while in transit.

(e) Said nurse or attendant shall use all necessary precautions to prevent the access of flies to the patient or his discharges, and after performing any service to the patient shall at once cleanse the hands by washing them in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value.

(f) *Provided*, That if a person with typhoid or dysentery is presented at a railway station in ignorance of these regulations and his transportation is necessary as a life-saving or safeguarding measure, an emergency may be declared and the patient may be carried a reasonable distance in a baggage car if accompanied by an attendant responsible for his care and removal: *Provided also*, That regulations (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall be complied with in so far as the circumstances will allow, and that all bedding, clothing, rags, or cloths used by the patient shall be removed with him: *And provided further*, That any parts of the car which have become contaminated by any discharges of the patient shall be disinfected as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of the run, by washing

with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other fluid of equivalent disinfecting value.

SEC. 5. *Restricted application for transportation.*—No person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in sections 3 and 4 shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation in any railway train, car, or other conveyance of a common carrier, nor shall any person apply for, procure, or accept such transportation for any minor, ward, patient, or other person under his charge if known or suspected to be so afflicted unless he shall have agreed to and made all necessary arrangements for complying, and does so comply, with the regulations set forth in said sections 3 and 4.

SEC. 6. *Suspected cases.*—If a conductor or other person in charge of a railway train, car, or other conveyance of a common carrier, or an agent or other person in charge of a railway station, shall have any reason to suspect that a passenger or a person contemplating passage is afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in sections 1, 3, and 4, he shall notify the nearest health officer, or company physician if the health officer is not available, by the quickest and most practicable means possible, of his suspicion; and said health officer or physician shall immediately proceed to the train, car, or other conveyance at the nearest possible point, or to the railway station, to determine whether such disease exists.

SEC. 7. *Disposition.*—If the health officer or physician, as provided for in section 6, shall find any such person to be afflicted with any of the diseases enumerated in sections 1, 3, and 4, he shall remove such person from the station or conveyance, or shall isolate him and arrange for his removal at the nearest convenient point; shall treat the car or other conveyance as infected premises, allowing it to proceed to a convenient place for proper treatment if in his judgment consistent with the public welfare, in such case notifying the health officer in whose jurisdiction the place is located; and shall take such other measures as will protect the public health; *Provided*, That if not prohibited in sections 1 and 2 of these regulations the afflicted person so found may be allowed to continue his travel if arrangements are made to comply, and he does so comply, with the requirements of the section of these regulations pertaining to the disease with which he is afflicted.

SEC. 8. *Leprosy.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation nor transport in any railway train, car, or other conveyance any person known by them to be afflicted with leprosy, unless such person presents permits from the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service or his accredited representative, and from the State department of health of the States from which and to which he is traveling, stating that such person may be

received under such restrictions as will prevent the spread of the disease, and said restrictions shall be specified in each instance; and no person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with leprosy, nor any person acting for him, shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation from any common carrier unless such permits have been received and are presented, and unless the person so afflicted agrees to comply and does so comply with the restrictions ordered. If any agent of a common carrier shall suspect that any person in a train, car, or other conveyance, or at a railway station, is afflicted with leprosy, he shall proceed as directed in the case of other suspected diseases in sections 6 and 7 of these regulations.

SEC. 9. *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation any person known by them to be afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable stage unless said person is provided with (a) a sputum cup made of impervious material and so constructed as to admit of being tightly closed when not in use, (b) a sufficient supply of gauze, papers, or similar articles of the proper size to cover the mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing, (c) a heavy paper bag or other tight container for receiving the soiled gauze, paper, or similar articles; and unless such person shall obligate himself to use the articles provided for in the manner intended, and to destroy said articles by burning or to disinfect them by immersing for at least one hour in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or other solution of equivalent disinfecting value; nor shall any person knowing himself to be so afflicted apply for, procure, or accept transportation unless he shall have agreed to and made all necessary arrangements for complying and does so comply with the regulations as set forth in this section.

SEC. 10. *Conveyances vacated by infected persons*.—Immediately after vacation by a person having any of the diseases mentioned in sections 1, 3, 4, and 8, any berth, compartment, or stateroom should be closed and not again occupied until properly cleaned and disinfected, and all bedding, blankets, and linen in any such space should be laundered or otherwise thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before being again used.

II. WATER AND ICE SUPPLIES.

SEC. 11. *Water to be certified*.—Water provided by common carriers for drinking or culinary purposes in railway trains, cars, or other conveyances or in railway stations shall be taken from supplies certified by the United States Public Health Service as meeting the required standards of purity and safety prescribed by the Interstate Quarantine Regulations of the United States.

SEC. 12. *Ice*.—Ice used for cooling water provided as in section 11 shall be clear natural ice, ice made from distilled water, or ice

made from water certified as aforesaid; and before the ice is put into the water it shall be washed with water of known safety and handled in such manner as to prevent its becoming contaminated by the organisms of infectious diseases: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to ice that does not come in contact with the water to be cooled.

SEC. 13. *Water containers*.—Water containers in newly constructed cars and those newly installed in stations shall be so constructed that ice for cooling does not come in contact with the water to be cooled: *Provided*, That after July 1, 1922, all water containers in cars and stations shall be so constructed that ice does not come in contact with the water.

SEC. 14. *Care of water containers*.—All water containers where water and ice are put into the same compartment shall be thoroughly cleansed at least once in each week that they are in use. All water containers and water storage tanks shall be thoroughly drained and flushed at intervals of not more than one month.

SEC. 15. *Filling water containers*.—Portable hose or tubing that is used for filling drinking-water containers, or car storage tanks from which such containers are filled, shall have smooth metal nozzles, which shall be protected from dirt and contamination, and before the free end or nozzle of said hose or tubing is put into the water container or car storage tank it shall be flushed and washed by a plentiful stream of water.

III. CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF CARS.

SEC. 16. *General*.—All railway passenger cars or other public conveyances shall be kept in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times when they are in service, to be insured by mechanical cleaning at terminals and lay-over points.

SEC. 17. *Cleaning*.—All day coaches, parlor cars, buffet cars, dining cars, and sleeping cars shall be brushed, swept, and dusted at the end of each round trip, or at least once in each day they are in service, and shall be thoroughly cleaned at intervals of not more than seven days.

SEC. 18. *Thorough cleaning*.—Thorough cleaning shall consist of scrubbing the exposed floors with soap and water; similarly scrubbing the toilets and toilet-room floors; wiping down the woodwork with moist or oiled cloths; thorough dusting of upholstery and carpets by beating and brushing, or by means of the vacuum process or compressed air; washing or otherwise cleaning windows; and the thorough airing of the car and its contents.

SEC. 19. *Odors in cars*.—When offensive odors appear in toilets or other parts of the car which are not obliterated and removed by cleaning as in section 18, said toilets or other parts of the car shall be

treated with a 1 per cent solution of formaldehyde or other odor-destroying substance.

SEC. 20. *Vermin in cars.*—Whenever a car is known to have become infested with bedbugs, lice, fleas, or mosquitoes, such car shall be so treated as to effectively destroy such insects, and it shall not be used in service until such treatment has been given.

IV. CARS IN SERVICE.

SEC. 21. *Cleaning.*—The cleaning of cars while occupied shall be limited to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of cleanly conditions, and shall be carried out so as to cause the least possible raising of dust or other annoyance to passengers.

SEC. 22. *Sweeping.*—Dry sweeping of the interior of a car in transit with an ordinary broom is prohibited.

SEC. 23. *Dusting.*—Dry dusting of the interior of a car in transit is prohibited.

SEC. 24. *Brushing.*—The brushing of passengers' clothing in the body of the car in transit is prohibited.

SEC. 25. *Drinking cups.*—Individual drinking cups in sufficient number shall be supplied in all cars, and the use of common drinking cups is prohibited.

SEC. 26. *Towels.*—The supplying of roller towels or other towels for common use in cars is prohibited.

SEC. 27. *Comb and brush.*—The supplying of combs and brushes for common use in cars is prohibited.

SEC. 28. *Spitting.*—Spitting on the floors, carpets, walls, or other parts of cars by passengers or other occupants of them is prohibited.

SEC. 29. *Cuspidors.*—An adequate supply of cuspidors shall be provided in all sleeping cars, smoking cars, and smoking compartments of cars while in service. Said cuspidors shall be cleaned at the end of each trip, and oftener if their condition requires.

SEC. 30. *Brushing of teeth.*—Spitting or blowing the nose into or brushing the teeth over wash basins in cars is prohibited. Separate basins for brushing the teeth shall be provided in the wash rooms of sleeping cars.

SEC. 31. *Drinking water and ice.*—Drinking water and ice on railway cars shall be supplied in accordance with the conditions set forth in sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of these regulations.

SEC. 32. *Ventilation and heating.*—All cars when in service shall be provided with an adequate supply of fresh air, and in cold weather shall be heated so as to maintain comfort. When artificial heat is necessary, the temperature should not exceed 70° F., and in sleeping cars at night after passengers have retired it should not exceed 60° F.

SEC. 33. *Toilets in cars.*—A proper toilet room and lavatory shall be provided in all railway passenger cars, express cars, mail cars,

and baggage cars for the use of their occupants. Such toilet shall be supplied with toilet paper, soap, and free or pay clean towels, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 34. *Toilets to be locked.*—The toilet rooms in all railway cars shall be locked or otherwise protected from use while trains are standing at stations, passing through cities, or passing over watersheds draining into reservoirs furnishing domestic water supplies, unless adequate water-tight containers are securely placed under the discharge pipe. The State health authority having jurisdiction shall designate the area of watersheds that may be affected by pollution from railroads and shall notify the managing officers of railroads as to the points between which all toilets shall be locked.

SEC. 35. *Toilets in dining cars.*—A proper toilet room and lavatory shall be provided in all dining cars for the use of dining-car employees, and the same shall be supplied with toilet paper, soap, and clean towels, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Such toilet room shall have no direct connection with the kitchen, pantry, or other place where food is prepared. The word "dining car" as used in these regulations shall be held to include all cars in which food is prepared and served.

SEC. 36. *Dining cars to be screened.*—Dining cars shall be screened against the entrance of flies and other insects, and it shall be the duty of dining-car employees to destroy flies or other insects that may gain entrance.

SEC. 37. *Dining-car employees to cleanse hands.*—Dining-car employees shall thoroughly cleanse their hands by washing with soap and water after using a toilet or urinal and immediately before beginning service.

SEC. 38. *Care of tableware.*—All cooking, table, and kitchen utensils, drinking glasses, and crockery used in the preparation or serving of food or drink in dining cars shall be thoroughly washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after each time they are used.

SEC. 39. *Food containers.*—Refrigerators, food boxes, or other receptacles for the storing of fresh food in dining and buffet cars shall be emptied and thoroughly washed with soap and hot water at least once in each seven days that they are in use.

SEC. 40. *Food and milk.*—No spoiled or tainted food, whether cooked or uncooked, shall be served in any dining car; and no milk or milk products shall be served unless the milk has been pasteurized or boiled.

SEC. 41. *Garbage.*—Garbage cans in sufficient number and with suitable tight-fitting covers shall be provided in dining cars to care for all refuse food and other wastes, and such wastes shall not be thrown from the car along the right of way.

SEC. 42. *Dining-car inspection.*—The person in charge of the dining car shall be responsible for compliance with all dining-car regulations, and he shall make an inspection of the car each day for the purpose of maintaining a rigorous cleanliness in all portions thereof.

SEC. 43. *Examination of food handlers.*—No person shall serve as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving of food in a dining car who is known or suspected to have any dangerous communicable disease. All persons employed for such service shall undergo a physical examination by a competent physician before being assigned to service, and before returning to work after any disabling illness, and at such other times during their service as may be necessary to determine their freedom from such diseases, and shall be immediately relieved from service if found to be so afflicted.

V. RAILWAY STATIONS.

SEC. 44. *General.*—All railway stations, including their waiting rooms, lunch rooms, restaurants, wash rooms, and toilets, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, to be insured by mechanical cleaning at regular intervals.

SEC. 45. *Cleaning.*—All waiting rooms and other rooms used by the public shall be swept and dusted daily; and at intervals of not more than seven days the floors shall be scrubbed with soap and water, and the seats, benches, counters, and other woodwork shall be similarly scrubbed, or shall be rubbed down with a cloth moistened with oil.

SEC. 46. *Sweeping.*—If sweeping is done while rooms are occupied or open to occupancy by patrons, the floor shall be first sprinkled with wet sawdust or other dust-absorbing material.

SEC. 47. *Dusting.*—If dusting is done while rooms are occupied or open to occupancy by patrons, it shall be done only with cloths moistened with water, oil, or other dust-absorbing material.

SEC. 48. *Spitting.*—Spitting on the floors, walls, seats, or platforms of railway stations is prohibited.

SEC. 49. *Cuspidors.*—In all waiting rooms where smoking is permitted an adequate supply of cuspidors shall be provided; such cuspidors shall be cleaned daily, and oftener if their condition requires.

SEC. 50. *Common cups.*—Individual drinking cups in sufficient number shall be supplied in all stations, and the use of common drinking cups is prohibited.

SEC. 51. *Common towels.*—The supplying of roller towels or other towels for common use in railway stations is prohibited.

SEC. 52. *Combs and brushes.*—The supplying of combs and brushes for common use in railway stations is prohibited.

SEC. 53. *Toilet facilities.*—All railway stations where tickets are sold shall provide adequate toilet facilities, of a design approved by

the State department of health, for the use of patrons and employees; and there shall be separate toilets for each of the two sexes.

SEC. 54. *Station toilets*.—If a railway station is located within 300 feet of a public sewer, water-flushing toilets shall be installed and permanently connected with such sewer, and a wash basin or basins shall be located near the toilet and similarly connected; and such toilets and lavatories shall be kept in repair and in good working order at all times.

SEC. 55. *Care of toilets*.—All toilets installed as set forth in section 54 shall be cleaned daily by scrubbing the floors, bowls, and seats with soap and water.

SEC. 56. *Odors in toilets*.—When offensive odors appear in toilets which are not obliterated and removed by cleaning as in section 55, said toilets shall be treated with a 2 per cent solution of formaldehyde or other odor-destroying substance.

SEC. 57. *Toilet supplies*.—Toilets and wash rooms installed as set forth in section 54 shall be constantly furnished with an adequate supply of toilet paper, soap, and free or pay clean towels.

SEC. 58. *Privies*.—If no sewer connection is available as set forth in section 54, a sanitary privy of a design approved by the State department of health shall be maintained within a reasonable distance from the station. Such privy shall be adequately protected against the entrance of flies, shall be kept supplied with toilet paper, the seats shall be kept clean, and the vaults shall be treated with sodium hydrate or other approved disinfectant at least once in each week and shall be cleaned out and emptied at such intervals as will avoid the development of a nuisance.

SEC. 59. *Drinking water and ice*.—Drinking water and ice in railway stations shall be supplied in accordance with sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of these regulations.

SEC. 60. *Water not usable for drinking*.—If water which does not conform to the standards set forth in section 11 of these regulations is available at any tap or hydrant or in a railway station, a notice shall be maintained on each such tap or hydrant which shall state in prominent letters, "Not fit for drinking."

SEC. 61. *Drinking fountains*.—If drinking fountains of the bubbling type are provided in any railway station, they shall be so made that the drinking is from a free jet projected at an angle to the vertical and not from a jet that is projected vertically or that flows through a filled cup or bowl.

SEC. 62. *Refuse cans*.—At all railway stations where there is an agent there shall be provided and maintained an adequate supply of open or automatically closing receptacles for the deposition of refuse and rubbish, and such receptacles shall be emptied daily and kept reasonably clean and free from odor.

SEC. 63. *Cisterns, cesspools, etc.*—All cisterns, water-storage tanks, and cesspools in or about railway stations shall be adequately screened against the entrance of mosquitoes, and all collections of surface water on station property shall be drained or oiled during the season of mosquito flight, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

SEC. 64. *Restaurants to be screened.*—All restaurants and lunch rooms, or other places where food is prepared or served in a railway station, shall have doors and windows adequately screened against the entrance of flies during the season of flight of these insects; and all food on display or storage racks shall be adequately covered.

SEC. 65. *Lavatories for restaurants.*—A lavatory of easy and convenient access shall be provided for the use of employees in every restaurant or lunch room in any railway station, and it shall be provided with an adequate supply of water, soap, and clean towels.

SEC. 66. *Restaurant employees.*—Restaurant employees who are engaged in the preparing or serving of food shall thoroughly cleanse their hands by washing with soap and water after using a toilet or urinal and immediately before beginning service.

SEC. 67. *Kitchen and table utensils.*—All cooking, table, and kitchen utensils, drinking glasses, and crockery used in the preparation or serving of food or drink in railway restaurants or lunch rooms shall be thoroughly washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after each time they are used.

SEC. 68. *Food containers.*—Refrigerators, food boxes, or other receptacles for the storing of fresh food in railway restaurants or lunch rooms shall be emptied and thoroughly washed with soap and hot water at least once in each seven days that they are in use.

SEC. 69. *Garbage.*—Garbage cans in sufficient number and with suitable tight-fitting covers shall be provided in all restaurants and lunch rooms to care for all refuse food and other wastes, and such cans shall be emptied daily in an approved place and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 70. *Restaurant inspection.*—The manager, chief, or other person in charge of any railway restaurant or lunch room shall be responsible for compliance with all regulations pertaining thereto, and he shall make an inspection of the premises daily for the purpose of maintaining a rigorous cleanliness in all parts thereof.

SEC. 71. *Station inspection.*—The agent, manager, or other person in charge of any railway station shall be responsible for compliance with all regulations pertaining thereto, and he shall make, or have made by a responsible person reporting to him, frequent inspections of the premises for the purpose of maintaining a rigorous compliance with all such regulations.

SEC. 72. *Examination of food handlers.*—No person shall serve as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving

of food in a railway restaurant or lunch room who is known or suspected to have any dangerous communicable disease. All persons employed for such service shall undergo a physical examination by a competent physician before being assigned to service, and before returning to work after any disabling illness, and at such other times during their service as may be necessary to determine their freedom from such diseases, and shall be immediately relieved from service if found to be so afflicted.

VI. CONSTRUCTION CAMPS.

SEC. 73. *Definition.*—For the purposes of these regulations railway construction camps shall be considered to include all camps and similar places of temporary abode, including those on wheels, established by or for the care of working forces engaged in the construction, repair, or alteration of railway properties or parts thereof: *Provided*, That camps which are occupied by less than five people, or camps which are established to meet emergency conditions and are not occupied longer than five days, shall not be included, except that section 90 of these regulations shall apply to them.

SEC. 74. *General.*—All camps shall be so located and so maintained as to be conducive to the health of their occupants and not to endanger the health of the public; and all tents, houses, stables, or other structures therein shall be kept in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 75. *Location.*—Camps, except those on wheels, should be located on high, well-drained ground; any natural sink holes, pools, or other surface collections of water in the immediate vicinity should be drained and filled when the camp is first established; and all such water not subject to complete drainage should have the surface oiled at intervals of not more than seven days during the season of mosquito flight.

SEC. 76. *Arrangement.*—The general scheme of relations of the structures of a camp should be as follows: The kitchen should be located at one end of the camp; next to this should be the eating quarters, then the sleeping quarters, then the toilets for the men, then the stable, thus bringing the kitchen and the stable at opposite ends of the camp, which should be as far apart as is consistent with the natural topography and the necessity for convenient access.

SEC. 77. *Water supplies.*—All water supplies for camps shall be properly chlorinated, unless obtained from a source which has been approved by the State department of health.

SEC. 78. *Water containers.*—All drinking-water containers in camps shall be securely closed and so arranged that water can be drawn only from a tap, and said containers shall be kept clean and free from contamination.

SEC. 79. *Garbage and refuse*.—All garbage, kitchen wastes, and other rubbish in camps shall be deposited in suitably covered receptacles the contents of which shall be emptied and burned each day; and manure from the stables shall be likewise collected and burned each day, or disposed of in some other manner approved by the State department of health.

SEC. 80. *Scavenger*.—In all camps where there are 100 men or more there shall be one employee whose duty shall be to act as scavenger and garbage collector.

SEC. 81. *Toilets*.—Every camp shall have an adequate number of latrines and urinals, so constructed and maintained as to prevent fly breeding and the pollution of water, and the use of such latrines and urinals by the inhabitants of the camp shall be made obligatory. Latrines and urinals may consist of deep trenches covered with houses adequately screened against flies, or of any other type approved by the State department of health. They shall not be located within less than 200 feet of any spring, stream, lake, or reservoir forming part of a public or private water supply.

SEC. 82. *Washing facilities*.—There shall be provided in all camps adequate washing facilities for the use of the occupants thereof.

SEC. 83. *Screening*.—The kitchen, eating houses, and bunk houses of all camps shall be effectively screened against the entrance of flies and mosquitoes during the seasons of flight of these insects.

SEC. 84. *Care of tableware*.—All cooking, table, and kitchen utensils, drinking glasses, and crockery used in the preparation or serving of food or drink in camps shall be thoroughly washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after each time they are used.

SEC. 85. *Food containers*.—Refrigerators, food boxes, or other receptacles for the storing of fresh food in camps shall be emptied and thoroughly washed with soap and hot water at least once in each seven days that they are in use.

SEC. 86. *Food and milk*.—No soiled or tainted food, whether cooked or uncooked, shall be served in any camp, and no milk or milk products shall be served unless the milk has been pasteurized or boiled.

SEC. 87. *Examination of food handlers*.—No person shall serve as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving of food in any camp who is known or suspected to have any dangerous communicable disease. All persons employed for such service shall undergo a physical examination by a competent physician before being assigned to service, and before returning to work after any disabling illness, and at such other times during their service as may be necessary to determine their freedom from such diseases, and shall be immediately relieved from service if found to be so afflicted.

SEC. 88. *Sick persons*.—When an occupant of a camp becomes sick with a dangerous communicable disease he shall be immediately iso-

lated, and the health officer within whose jurisdiction the camp is located shall be immediately notified.

SEC. 89. *Vermin.*—It shall be the duty of some one appointed as caretaker of the camp to make regular weekly inspections of the occupants and premises in order to ascertain the presence of lice or other vermin. Persons found to be infested shall be required to bathe, and their clothing shall be boiled; and premises found to be infested shall be fumigated with sulphur or treated by some other effective vermin-destroying method.

SEC. 90. *Abandoned camps.*—When any camp is to be abandoned, all garbage, rubbish, and manure shall be collected and burned, the latrine trenches filled, and the grounds and buildings shall be left in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 91. *Duty to enforce regulations.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent, foreman, or other person in charge of a camp to see that all regulations pertaining thereto are faithfully complied with.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above Standard Railway Sanitary Code was originally prepared by the committee on health and medical relief for the United States Railroad Administration, composed of the following: Dr. D. Z. Dunott (chairman), Dr. G. W. Cale, jr., Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Dr. T. R. Crowder, Dr. H. M. Bracken.

It was submitted to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and such changes were made as were necessary to bring it into accord with the Interstate Quarantine Regulations. Some amendments were also made by the conference of State and provincial health authorities and it is now published as approved by the conference of State and provincial health authorities for the information of health officials.

SHIPMENT OF CHEMICALS FOR DISINFECTING WATER SUPPLIES.

The difficulties encountered in securing prompt transportation of chemicals for use in the purification of water supplies and the results of efforts to expedite shipments of such supplies were referred to in the Public Health Reports, volume 35, No. 26, June 25, 1920, page 1536.

The following telegram was sent by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to all State health officers July 14, 1920. It is self-explanatory.

Had a conference with Commissioners Interstate Commerce Commission to-day relative to disinfection chemicals for city water supply. The commissioners state that it is impossible to furnish priority for other than carload lots. Advise local authorities of your State to telegraph requests for priority for carload lots, upon receipt of which expedite order will be issued by the commission. Shipments smaller than carload lots can be sent by express and the commission notified in order that they may expedite through express companies. Commission strongly advises that communities accumulate several months' supply of chemicals.

THE NECESSITY OF LOW TEMPERATURES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VACCINE VIRUS.

The fact has not been sufficiently emphasized that vaccine virus can not be depended upon to give "takes" unless it is kept at a low temperature, i. e., one not far above the freezing point of water. If it can be kept at or below the freezing point so much the better. There is no danger of keeping it too cold.

The length of time that vaccine virus may remain potent under unfavorable temperature conditions varies according to other circumstances, such as initial potency and reaction of medium. In emergencies virus kept under relatively unfavorable conditions for a short time may be used. Favorable results may be secured with virus so kept, but if success does not follow its use the failure should not be attributed to poor quality of the product.

The United States Pharmacopœia, ninth decennial revision, specifies temperatures between 4.5° and 15° C. for vaccine virus; the latter figure given is in all probability higher than is desirable.

The dating requirements of the United States Treasury Department provide that the dates beyond which vaccine virus can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield its specific result (i. e., the expiration date) shall be indicated as not later than three months after date of manufacture or issue during the period September 16 to April 30, and not more than two months after date of manufacture or issue during the period May 1 to September 15. The shorter period of potency of vaccine virus during the summer as compared with winter temperature is well known. For long journeys in warm weather special refrigerating devices should be used for shipping vaccine virus. After reaching their destination the packages should be placed immediately in a metal container, and this should be kept directly in contact with ice till the vaccine is used.

References to the necessity for keeping vaccine virus cold appeared in the Public Health Reports for May 11, 1917, and for November 30, 1917.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, APRIL AND MAY, 1920.

The accompanying table is reprinted, by permission, from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for June, 1920. The figures are based on a strength in excess of 13,000,000.

Death rates per 100,000 for principal causes, April and May, 1920, and year 1919.

[Industrial Department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Causes of death.	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed.		
	May, 1920.	April, 1920.	Year 1919. ¹
Total, all causes.....	927.7	1,085.6	1,063.0
Typhoid fever.....	4.2	3.3	7.3
Measles.....	13.1	13.3	3.5
Scarlet fever.....	4.8	7.0	3.9
Whooping cough.....	6.2	6.6	3.2
Diphtheria.....	16.2	19.7	20.9
Influenza.....	25.4	61.5	96.9
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	144.5	163.0	156.5
Cancer.....	62.9	66.5	67.0
Meningitis (all forms).....	7.9	7.2	6.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	58.3	65.0	59.8
Organic diseases of heart.....	116.8	130.4	113.9
Pneumonia (all forms).....	90.8	124.6	117.2
Other respiratory diseases.....	20.0	22.2	17.0
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	8.8	12.0	16.9
Bright's disease.....	70.4	77.7	73.5
Puerperal state.....	16.9	21.9	20.0
Suicides.....	6.0	5.9	6.8
Homicides.....	5.0	4.4	6.9
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	49.9	52.1	52.4
Traumatism by automobile.....	9.0	8.1	12.7
War deaths.....	(²)	(²)	16.6
All other causes.....	199.3	219.3	194.9

¹ Based upon final tabulations for year 1919.² Less than 0.05 per 100,000.**DANGER FROM FLIES RECOGNIZED BY COURT.**

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine has decided ¹ that a guest who had contracted for a two weeks' stay at a hotel was justified in leaving before the expiration of the two weeks when the dining room was infested with flies.

A contract was entered into for a two weeks' stay at a hotel. After three or four days the guests left, paying the regular transient rate for the time they had been at the hotel. The reason assigned for leaving was that the flies in the dining room constituted a nuisance and were dangerous to health. No complaint was made regarding other conditions at the hotel.

The proprietor sought to recover for the full two weeks' stay contracted for, and he succeeded in the lower court. But the supreme court granted the motion of the defendant for a new trial, holding that the guests were justified in leaving the hotel for the reason that they did. The opinion treats at great length of the dangers of the fly and quotes from public health literature on the subject.

¹ Williams v. Sweet, 110 Atl. 31a.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 10, 1920.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," July 13, 1920, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.]

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended July 10, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to revision.	Week ended July 10, 1920.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ²	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended July 10, 1920.	Previous year or years. ³
Akron, Ohio.....	208,435	35	8.8	* 6.6	5.7	* 14.8
Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	28	12.9	C 14.3	7.1	C 6.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	62	16.1	C 16.6	14.5	C 12.7
Baltimore, Md.....	733,826	190	13.5	A 15.4	18.4	A 23.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	178,270	65	19.0	A 18.6	20.0	A 14.6
Boston, Mass.....	747,923	158	11.0	A 14.1	17.7	A 16.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,152	21	7.6	.....	23.6	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	505,875	96	9.9	C 11.3	17.7	C 22.0
Cambridge, Mass.....	109,456	23	11.0	A 10.7	17.4	A 15.6
Chicago, Ill.....	2,701,212	430	8.3	A 12.1	14.2	A 18.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	401,158	75	9.7	C 14.0	12.0	C 8.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	796,936	161	10.5	C 10.7	14.3	C 14.9
Columbus, Ohio.....	237,031	57	12.5	C 12.9	10.5	C 10.3
Dayton, Ohio.....	153,830	29	9.8	C 12.7	20.7	C 18.9
Denver, Colo.....	256,369	67	13.6	A 11.2	13.4	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	993,739	173	9.1	.....	30.6	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	28	12.1	C 14.7	17.9	C 14.7
Hartford, Conn.....	138,036	33	12.5	.....	27.3	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	490,389	69	12.4	C 13.6	14.5	C 13.2
Jersey City, N. J.....	297,864	55	9.6	C 12.7	21.8	C 22.2
Kansas City, Kans.....	101,078	26	13.4	.....	15.4	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	431,785	50	8.3	C 13.3	14.0	C 11.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	575,480	142	12.9	A 11.6	14.1	A 11.4
Louisville, Ky.....	234,801	43	9.5	C 18.9	7.0	C 12.9
Lowell, Mass.....	112,479	26	12.1	A 11.9	19.2	A 27.4
Memphis, Tenn.....	162,351	57	13.3	C 19.1	17.5	C 27.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	457,147	84	9.6	A 10.5	21.4	A 18.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,498	82	11.2	C 11.2	7.3	C 8.6
Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342	45	19.8	C 15.5	17.8	C 14.3
Newark, N. J.....	415,609	71	8.9	C 9.5	16.9	C 22.7
New Haven, Conn.....	162,390	30	9.6	C 9.4	23.3	C 20.7
New Orleans, La.....	387,408	121	16.3	A 19.7	9.1	A 10.9
New York, N. Y.....	5,621,151	1,023	9.5	C 11.8	16.3	C 16.6
Oakland, Calif.....	216,361	42	10.1	A 9.8	7.1	A 8.0
Omaha, Nebr.....	191,601	38	10.3	C 8.5	21.1	C 9.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,823,158	391	11.2	* 13.5	18.2	* 19.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	588,193	136	12.1	C 13.2	19.1	C 22.3
Portland, Oreg.....	258,288	62	12.5	C 11.8	8.1	C 10.3
Providence, R. I.....	426,613	44	8.7	C 10.3	18.2	C 15.4
Richmond, Va.....	416,719	42	13.6	C 19.8	21.4	C 34.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	295,850	63	11.1	C 9.1	12.7	C 5.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	772,997	159	10.7	C 14.0	11.3	C 11.7
St. Paul, Minn.....	234,595	32	7.1	C 8.5	3.1	C 15.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	508,410	128	13.1	C 11.8	10.2	C 5.3
Seattle, Wash.....	315,652	56	9.3	A 8.4	14.3	A 11.9
Spokane, Wash.....	104,204	25	12.5	C 6.5	8.0	C 15.4
Springfield, Mass.....	129,338	33	13.3	.....	12.1	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,647	33	10.0	C 11.4	18.2	C 18.9
Toledo, Ohio.....	243,109	41	8.8	A 12.3	14.6	A 13.1
Trenton, N. J.....	119,289	19	8.3	A 18.2	.....	A 21.2
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	78	9.3	A 14.1	11.5	A 18.1
Worcester, Mass.....	179,741	42	12.2	C 11.7	19.0	C 15.0
Youngstown, Ohio.....	132,358	20	7.9	.....	45.0	.....

¹ Annual rates per 1,000 estimated population.

² "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1919.

³ Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

⁴ Population estimated as of July 1, 1918.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended July 10, 1920.

Policies in force.....	44,133,408
Number of death claims.....	6,334
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	7.5

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended July 17, 1920.

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

ALABAMA.		FLORIDA.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Diphtheria.....	5	Diphtheria.....	1
Hookworm.....	33	Dysentery.....	3
Malaria.....	21	Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	21	Malaria.....	27
Pellagra.....	7	Plague (bubonic). ¹	
Scarlet fever.....	11	Pneumonia.....	1
Smallpox.....	15	Typhoid fever.....	7
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	19		
Typhoid fever.....	33		
Whooping cough.....	19		
ARKANSAS.		GEORGIA.	
Chicken pox.....	16	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1	Chicken pox.....	2
Hookworm.....	1	Conjunctivitis (acute infectious).....	2
Malaria.....	200	Diphtheria.....	6
Measles.....	4	Dysentery (amebic).....	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2	Dysentery (bacillary).....	47
Pellagra.....	15	Hookworm.....	13
Scarlet fever.....	2	Malaria.....	176
Smallpox.....	7	Measles.....	12
Trachoma.....	4	Mumps.....	5
Tuberculosis.....	10	Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	25	Pneumonia.....	10
Whooping cough.....	34	Scarlet fever.....	7
		Septic sore throat.....	4
		Smallpox.....	11
		Tuberculosis (all forms).....	14
		Typhoid fever.....	52
		Whooping cough.....	65
CALIFORNIA.		ILLINOIS.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Cerebrospinal meningitis—Gibson.....	1
San Bernardino County.....	1	Diphtheria:	
Sonoma County.....	1	Chicago.....	109
Influenza.....	3	Scattering.....	2 ^a
Lethargic encephalitis—Marin County.....	1	Influenza.....	1
Poliomyelitis:		Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago.....	2
Puenete.....	1	Pneumonia:	
San Diego.....	1	Chicago.....	39
Smallpox.....	35	Scattering.....	6
Typhoid fever:		Poliomyelitis—Chicago.....	2
Pittsburg.....	10		
Scattering.....	9		

¹ June 2 to July 17, 7 cases. For plague information see p. 1770.

ILLINOIS—continued.

	Cases.
Scarlet fever:	
Chicago.....	60
Scattering.....	9
Smallpox:	
Freeport.....	32
East St. Louis.....	14
Scattering.....	29
Typhoid fever.....	20

INDIANA.

Diphtheria.....	25
Measles.....	35
Rabies in animal.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	33
Smallpox.....	43
Typhoid fever.....	14

IOWA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Alden.....	1
Chicken pox.....	2
Diphtheria.....	12
Measles:	
Dubuque.....	14
Newell.....	10
Scattering.....	21
Scarlet fever.....	21
Smallpox:	
Dubuque.....	35
Scattering.....	37
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	52

KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	15
Measles.....	42
Mumps.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	22
Smallpox.....	71
Tetanus.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	22
Whooping cough.....	72

LOUISIANA.

Diphtheria.....	8
Malaria.....	89
Measles.....	3
Pellagra.....	17
Pneumonia.....	4
Smallpox.....	21
Tuberculosis.....	43
Typhoid fever.....	27
Whooping cough.....	9

MAINE.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Lewiston.....	1
Chicken pox.....	9
Diphtheria.....	12
Measles:	
Baileyville.....	70
Lewiston.....	13
Portland.....	18

MAINE—continued.

Measles—Continued.	Cases.
Sanford.....	13
Scattering.....	33
Mumps.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Portland.....	10
Scattering.....	4
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	18
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	15

MARYLAND.¹

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	10
Diphtheria.....	19
Dysentery.....	5
German measles.....	2
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2
Malaria.....	8
Measles.....	75
Mumps.....	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	4
Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Pneumonia (all forms).....	20
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	6
Smallpox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	54
Typhoid fever.....	27
Whooping cough.....	49

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4
Chicken pox.....	44
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	4
Diphtheria.....	111
German measles.....	6
Influenza.....	2
Malaria.....	2
Measles.....	643
Mumps.....	68
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	20
Pellagra.....	1
Pneumonia (lobar).....	19
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	80
Septic sore throat.....	3
Smallpox.....	2
Tetanus.....	2
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	155
Whooping cough.....	202

MINNESOTA.

Poliomyelitis.....	1
Smallpox.....	11

MISSISSIPPI.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4
Influenza.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	6
Smallpox.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	26

¹ Week ended Friday.

MONTANA.		NORTH CAROLINA—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Diphtheria.....	4	Smallpox.....	41
Poliomyelitis—Great Falls.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	82
Scarlet fever.....	6	Whooping cough.....	323
Smallpox.....	12		
Typhoid fever.....	2		
NEBRASKA.		OHIO.	
		Smallpox—Lima.....	16
Chicken pox.....	4		
Diphtheria.....	2	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Measles:		Chicken pox.....	1
Seward.....	11	Diphtheria.....	2
Scattering.....	11	Measles.....	20
Scarlet fever.....	3	Scarlet fever.....	7
Smallpox:		Smallpox.....	4
Wayne.....	15	Tuberculosis.....	21
Scattering.....	26	Whooping cough.....	15
Tuberculosis.....	1		
Typhoid fever.....	3	TEXAS.	
Whooping cough.....	11	Chicken pox.....	17
		Diphtheria.....	12
NEW JERSEY		Malaria:	
Influenza.....	4	Beaumont.....	4
Pneumonia.....	40	Dallas.....	8
Smallpox reported:		Mission.....	7
Carlstadt.....		Measles:	
Mount Olive Township.....		Dallas.....	11
		Scattering.....	6
NEW MEXICO.		Mumps.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4	Paratyphoid fever.....	4
Dysentery (bacillary).....	1	Pellagra.....	1
Malaria.....	6	Plague (bubonic)—Beaumont.....	1
Measles.....	3	Pneumonia.....	1
Mumps.....	4	Scarlet fever.....	6
Neumonia.....	1	Smallpox:	
Scarlet fever.....	1	Hillsboro.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	35	Taylor.....	7
Typhoid fever:		Scattering.....	9
Roswell.....	9	Tuberculosis.....	6
Scattering.....	1	Typhoid fever:	
Whooping cough.....	7	Dallas.....	13
		Fort Worth.....	8
NEW YORK.		Scattering.....	16
(Exclusive of New York City.)		Whooping cough.....	22
Anthrax—North Hempstead.....	1		
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Buffalo.....	1	VERMONT.	
Diphtheria.....	130	Chicken pox.....	11
Lethargic encephalitis—Red Creek.....	1	Diphtheria.....	7
Measles.....	1,076	Measles.....	113
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	Mumps.....	32
Pneumonia.....	76	Pneumonia.....	1
Poliomyelitis—Frankfort.....	1	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	82	Scarlet fever.....	6
Smallpox:		Whooping cough.....	25
Fort Covington.....	6		
Scattering.....	3	VIRGINIA.	
Tetanus.....	1	Smallpox—Frederick County.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	25		
Whooping cough.....	308	WEST VIRGINIA.	
		Diphtheria.....	5
NORTH CAROLINA.		Measles:	
Chicken pox.....	8	Wheeling.....	20
Diphtheria.....	12	Scattering.....	13
Measles.....	45	Scarlet fever.....	5
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Smallpox.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	13	Typhoid fever.....	5
Septic sore throat.....	3		

¹ For prior cases see p. 1770.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	7
Diphtheria.....	13
Measles.....	67
Scarlet fever.....	12
Smallpox.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	19
Whooping cough.....	42
Scattering:	
Chicken pox.....	40

WISCONSIN—continued.

Scattering—Continued.	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	19
Influenza.....	4
Measles.....	173
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	47
Smallpox.....	62
Tuberculosis.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	41

Kentucky Report for Week Ended July 10, 1920.

	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	6
Diphtheria.....	6	Septic sore throat.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Smallpox:	
Measles:		Davies County.....	15
Hickman County.....	11	Scattering.....	11
Scattering.....	15	Tonsillitis.....	3
Mumps.....	1	Trachoma.....	2
Paratyphoid.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	16
Pellagra.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	13
Pneumonia.....	1	Whooping cough.....	9

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

Tables showing, by counties, the reported cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, influenza, malaria, pellagra, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and typhoid fever are published under the names of these diseases. (See names of these and other diseases in the table of contents.)

The following monthly State reports include only those which were received during the current week. These reports appear each week as received.

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
June, 1920.										
Nebraska.....	2	19	15	.....	382	.....	.....	102	271	19
Wisconsin.....	11	126	47	.....	4,477	.....	7	518	582	30

ANTHRAX.

Baltimore, Md.—Week Ended July 3, 1920.

During the week ended July 3, 1920, one death from anthrax was reported at Baltimore, Md.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Nebraska and Wisconsin Reports for June, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Nebraska:		Wisconsin:	
Lancaster County.....	1	Brown County.....	1
Redwillow County.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	7
Total.....	2	Polk County.....	1
		St. Croix County.....	1
		Winnebago County.....	1
		Total.....	11

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Los Angeles, Calif.....		1
Boston, Mass.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	3	
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	3		Pueblo, Colo.....		1
Elmira, N. Y.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....		1
Galveston, Tex.....		1	San Diego, Calif.....	1	1
Hartford, Conn.....	2	1	San Francisco, Calif.....	1	
Lawrence, Mass.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....		1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1765; Monthly summaries by States, p. 1768; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 1776.

INFLUENZA.**Wisconsin Report for June, 1920.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Bayfield County.....	2	Pierce County.....	5
Dane County.....	3	Sauk County.....	1
Door County.....	5	Shawano County.....	5
Eau Claire County.....	6	Sheboygan County.....	2
Green County.....	2	Trempealeau County.....	1
Iron County.....	1	Washburn County.....	7
Marathon County.....	2		
Milwaukee County.....	1	Total.....	47
Oneida County.....	4		

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		1	Memphis, Tenn.....		1
Baltimore, Md.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	2	3
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Norwood, Ohio.....		1
Columbus, Ohio.....		1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1
Dallas, Tex.....		1	Trenton, N. J.....	1	2
Hot Springs, Ark.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1			

LEPROSY.**Los Angeles, Calif.—Week Ended July 3, 1920.**

During the week ended July 3, 1920, one case of leprosy was reported at Los Angeles, Calif.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.**New Britain, Conn.; Portland, Oreg.; and Waco, Tex.**

During the week ended July 3, 1920, one case of lethargic encephalitis was reported at New Britain, Conn., two cases were reported at Portland, Oreg., and one death was reported at Waco, Tex.

MALARIA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	1	.....
Alexandria, La.....	22	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Atlanta, Ga.....	1	.....	Rome, Ga.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Savannah, Ga.....	4	1
Dallas, Tex.....	13	.....	Tranton, N. J.....	2	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	.....	1			

MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1765; Monthly summaries by States, p. 1768; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 1776.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria, La.....	4	.....	Hot Springs, Ark.....	1	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	.....	2
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	2	Montgomery, Ala.....	.....	2
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	1
Dallas, Tex.....	1	.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	2	1
Durham, N. C.....	.....	1			

PLAGUE.**Human Cases of Plague Reported.**

	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Alameda County.....	Apr. 19, 1920.....	1	1	Diagnosis confirmed Apr. 26.
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	June 2, 1920.....	1	1	Diagnosis confirmed June 22.
	June 10, 1920.....	1	1	Died June 12.
	June 15, 1920.....	1	1	Died June 17.
	June 18, 1920.....	1	.....
	July 5, 1920.....	1	.....
	July 9, 1920.....	1	.....
	July 13, 1920.....	1	.....
Hawaii:				
Kalapa.....	Mar. 22, 1920.....	1	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Oct. 29 to Nov. 30, 1919.	7	4	
	December, 1919.....	5	.....
	May 11, 1920.....	1	.....
	May 27, 1920.....	1	.....	Recovery reported May 29.
	June 8, 1920.....	1	.....
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	June 26, 1920.....	1	1	Diagnosis confirmed June 27, 1920.
	June 27 to July 7, 1920.	7	1	
	July 8, 1920.....	1	.....
	July 18, 1920.....	1	.....
Galveston.....	June 16, 1920.....	1	1	Diagnosis confirmed June 20.
	June 19, 1920.....	1	.....	Do.
Port Arthur.....	July 7, 1920.....	1	1	From Galveston.

PLAGUE—Continued.
Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
California ¹	October, 1919, to March, 1920.....	None.
Ground squirrels (<i>Citellus beecheyi</i>)—	1920.	
Alameda County.....	Apr. 11–May 29.....	26
	Week ended June 5.....	1
	Week ended June 12.....	1
Contra Costa County.....	Apr. 18–May 29.....	38
	Week ended June 5.....	7
	Week ended June 12.....	1
Merced County.....	Week ended May 29.....	1
Monterey County.....	Week ended June 19.....	2
	Week ended July 3.....	1
San Benito County.....	May 16–June 12.....	13
	Week ended June 19.....	3
San Mateo County.....	May 16–July 3.....	3
San Joaquin County.....	Apr. 18–May 29.....	4
Santa Clara County.....	Apr. 11–June 12.....	4
	Week ended June 26.....	2
	Week ended July 3.....	3
Santa Cruz County.....	May 9–June 26.....	20
	Week ended July 3.....	1
Santa Cruz.....	Week ended May 22.....	1
Stanislaus County.....	May 30–June 26.....	2
Florida:		
Pensacola.....	June 28–30.....	3
	July 1–15.....	9
	July 16–20.....	2
Louisiana:	1919.	
New Orleans.....	November.....	86
	December.....	190
	1920.	
	January.....	157
	February.....	72
	March and April.....	42
	May and June.....	11
	July 1–10.....	0
	July 11–17.....	2
Texas:		
Beaumont.....	July 1–15.....	98
	July 16–20.....	7
Galveston.....	June 21–30.....	6
	July 1–15.....	20
	July 16–20.....	5

¹ A cumulative table showing rodents confirmed as plague infected in California from May, 1907, to and including September, 1919, is shown on page 3007 of the Public Health Reports of Dec. 26, 1919.

Rodents Examined for Plague Infection.

	Period covered.	Rodents examined.	Found infected.
California:			
Ground squirrels (<i>Citellus beecheyi</i>)—			
Merced County.....	Two weeks ended July 3, 1920.....	159	None.
Monterey County.....	do.....		1
San Mateo County.....	do.....	459	2
San Joaquin County.....	do.....	188	None.
Santa Clara County.....	do.....	470	5
Santa Cruz County.....	do.....	532	5
Stanislaus County.....	do.....	495	1
Total.....	do.....	2,303	14
Rats—			
San Francisco.....	do.....	49	None.
Louisiana:			
New Orleans—			
Mus norvegicus.....	Two weeks ended July 10, 1920.....	5,483	None.
Mus rattus.....	do.....	418	None.
Mus alexandrinus.....	do.....	622	None.
Wood rats.....	do.....	10	None.
Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1	None.
Putrid.....	do.....	463	None.
Total.....	do.....	6,996	None.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.	2	1	Lowell, Mass.	2	2
Anaconda, Mont.	1	1	Lynn, Mass.	3	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	1	Malden, Mass.	1	1
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Attleboro, Mass.	1	1	Marion, Ohio	5	1
Baltimore, Md.	24	16	Marquette, Mich.	1	1
Barberton, Ohio.	1	1	Melrose, Mass.	1	1
Beatrice, Nebr.	1	1	Memphis, Tenn.	1	3
Biddeford, Me.	1	1	Middletown, N. Y.	1	1
Billings, Mont.	1	2	Minneapolis, Minn.	2	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	4	1	Morristown, N. J.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	4	4	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	2	1
Bloomington, Ill.	1	1	Newark, N. J.	26	6
Boston, Mass.	9	5	New Bedford, Conn.	2	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	3	New Britain, Conn.	4	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	5	New Haven, Conn.	1	1
Butte, Mont.	1	1	New Orleans, La.	9	9
Cairo, Ill.	1	1	New York, N. Y.	86	66
Cambridge, Mass.	2	1	Northampton, Mass.	1	1
Charleston, S. C.	1	1	North Little Rock, Ark.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	64	24	Norwood, Ohio	1	3
Chicopee, Mass.	1	1	Oakland, Calif.	1	3
Chillicothe, Ohio.	1	1	Oklahoma City, Okla.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	2	Passaic, N. J.	2	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	7	10	Pawtucket, E. I.	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.	3	3	Peoria, Ill.	1	3
Covington, Ky.	2	2	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	1
Cranston, R. I.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	18	25
Cumberland, Md.	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1
Dallas, Tex.	2	2	Plainfield, N. J.	1	2
Danville, Ill.	1	1	Port Chester, N. Y.	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	Port Huron, Mich.	1	1
Decatur, Ill.	1	1	Portland, Oreg.	2	3
Denver, Colo.	12	13	Providence, R. I.	2	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Richmond, Va.	4	5
Dubuque, Iowa.	4	2	Rochester, N. Y.	4	3
Easthampton, Mass.	1	1	Rockford, Ill.	1	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	2	Rome, Ga.	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.	1	1	Rome, N. Y.	1	1
El Paso, Tex.	1	9	Rutland, Vt.	1	1
Evanston, Ill.	2	1	Sacramento, Calif.	1	1
Fall River, Mass.	1	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	2	San Diego, Calif.	5	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1	San Francisco, Calif.	1	2
Hackensack, N. J.	1	1	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	1
Hammond, Ind.	1	4	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1	1
Hartford, Conn.	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	1	1	Southbridge, Mass.	1	1
Hoboken, N. J.	1	3	Springfield, Ill.	2	1
Holland, Mich.	1	2	Springfield, Mass.	1	1
Huntington, W. Va.	1	9	Springfield, Ohio	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1	Taunton, Mass.	1	1
Irrington, N. J.	1	1	Toledo, Ohio	2	2
Ithaca, N. Y.	1	1	Topeka, Kans.	4	3
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	1	Trenton, N. J.	2	6
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	1	Waltham, Mass.	3	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	Washington, D. C.	1	1
Kearny, N. J.	1	2	Watertown, N. Y.	2	1
Kokomo, Ind.	1	1	West Hoboken, N. J.	1	1
Lancaster, Ohio.	1	1	West New York, N. J.	2	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	1	Wheeling, W. Va.	2	3
Long Beach, Calif.	1	7	Worcester, Mass.	2	1
Long Branch, N. J.	29	2	Yonkers, N. Y.	2	5
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	1	Youngstown, Ohio	1	1
Louisville, Ky.	1	2			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Wisconsin Report for June, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Jackson County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
La Crosse County.....	1	Waukesha County.....	1
Marinette County.....	1		
Oconto County.....	1	Total.....	7
Rock County.....	1		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	Los Angeles, Calif.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	2	.....
East Chicago, Ind.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	2	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**Detroit, Mich., and Hutchinson, Kans.**

During the week ended July 3, 1920, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Detroit, Mich., and one case was reported at Hutchinson, Kans.

RABIES IN MAN.**New Jersey—May, 1920.**

During the month of May, 1920, one fatal case of rabies in man was reported in New Jersey.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1765; Monthly summaries by States, p. 1768; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 1776.

SMALLPOX.**Nebraska and Wisconsin Reports for June, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nebraska:			Nebraska—Continued.		
Box Butte County.....	7	.....	Seward County.....	1	.....
Buffalo County.....	11	.....	Sioux County.....	1	.....
Burt County.....	11	.....	Stanton County.....	5	.....
Cass County.....	1	.....	Thayer County.....	2	.....
Cherry County.....	5	.....	Valley County.....	5	.....
Cheyenne County.....	1	.....	Wayne County.....	9	.....
Clay County.....	9	.....	Webster County.....	1	.....
Cuming County.....	1	.....	York County.....	7	.....
Dawson County.....	3	.....	Total.....	271	.....
Deuel County.....	1	.....		
Dodge County.....	3	.....	Wisconsin:		
Douglas County.....	45	.....	Ashland County.....	1	.....
Dundy County.....	1	.....	Barron County.....	12	.....
Furnas County.....	4	.....	Bayfield County.....	4	.....
Gage County.....	14	.....	Brown County.....	13	.....
Gosper County.....	4	.....	Burnett County.....	1	.....
Holt County.....	1	.....	Calumet County.....	19	.....
Johnson County.....	1	.....	Chippewa County.....	5	.....
Kearney County.....	2	.....	Clark County.....	6	.....
Keith County.....	1	.....	Crawford County.....	13	.....
Knox County.....	2	.....	Dane County.....	14	.....
Lancaster County.....	19	.....	Dodge County.....	8	.....
Lincoln County.....	9	.....	Door County.....	57	.....
Merrick County.....	13	.....	Douglas County.....	55	.....
Nemaha County.....	30	.....	Dunn County.....	8	.....
Nuckolls County.....	4	.....	Eau Claire County.....	10	.....
Pawnee County.....	10	.....	Fond du Lac County.....	5	.....
Perkins County.....	1	.....	Forest County.....	1	.....
Folk County.....	5	.....	Grant County.....	6	.....
Richardson County.....	17	.....	Green County.....	4	.....
Scotts Bluff County.....	4	.....		

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Nebraska and Wisconsin Reports for June, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Wisconsin—Continued.			Wisconsin—Continued.		
Iowa County.....	3	.....	Pierce County.....	2	.....
Jackson County.....	1	.....	Portage County.....	10	.....
Jefferson County.....	3	.....	Price County.....	1	.....
Juneau County.....	1	.....	Racine County.....	7	.....
Kenosha County.....	37	.....	Richland County.....	1	.....
Kewaunee County.....	7	.....	Rock County.....	9	.....
La Crosse County.....	4	.....	St. Croix County.....	1	.....
Lafayette County.....	4	.....	Shawano County.....	10	.....
Lincoln County.....	1	.....	Sheboygan County.....	4	.....
Manitowoc County.....	10	.....	Taylor County.....	3	.....
Marathon County.....	47	.....	Traverse County.....	8	.....
Marquette County.....	4	.....	Vernon County.....	2	.....
Marquette County.....	5	.....	Washington County.....	3	.....
Milwaukee County.....	33	.....	Waukesha County.....	1	.....
Oconto County.....	7	.....	Waupaca County.....	11	.....
Oneida County.....	9	.....	Winnebago County.....	17	.....
Outagamie County.....	46	.....	Wood County.....	18	.....
Osaukee County.....	1	.....	Total.....	582	.....
Pepin County.....	3	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	1	.....	Manitowoc, Wis.....	2	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	6	.....	Marquette, Mich.....	4	.....
Anaconda, Mont.....	1	.....	Marshalltown, Iowa.....	2	.....
Appleton, Wis.....	4	.....	Mason City, Iowa.....	4	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	5	.....
Atchison, Kans.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	.....
Atlanta, Ga.....	4	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	10	.....
Auburn, Me.....	1	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	5	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	.....	Morgantown, W. Va.....	1	.....
Burlington, Iowa.....	1	.....	Muskogee, Okla.....	2	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	5	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	2	.....	New Orleans, La.....	6	1
Charleston, W. Va.....	1	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	4	.....	Oakland, Calif.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	.....	Parsons, Kans.....	4	.....
Danville, Va.....	4	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	2	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	2	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Pontiac, Mich.....	1	.....
Denver, Colo.....	10	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	13	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	.....	Pueblo, Colo.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	26	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	21	.....	Reno, Nev.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	5	.....	Riverside, Calif.....	1	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.....	5	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	2	.....
Everett, Wash.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	3	.....
Fort Scott, Kans.....	3	.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	1	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	3	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	1
Fort Worth, Tex.....	4	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	17	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	1	.....
Huntington, Ind.....	5	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	8	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	4	.....	Sheboygan, Wis.....	1	.....
Iowa City, Iowa.....	3	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	3	.....
Jacksonville, Ill.....	5	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	1	.....
Joplin, Mo.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	16	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	4	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
Kewaupee, Ill.....	1	.....	Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	.....
Kokomo, Ind.....	3	.....	Superior, Wis.....	12	.....
Lancaster, Ohio.....	1	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	4	.....
Lima, Ohio.....	1	.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	2	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	2	.....	Wausau, Wis.....	1	.....
Logansport, Ind.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	9	.....
Long Beach, Calif.....	2	.....	Winona, Minn.....	3	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	5	.....	Yakima, Wash.....	6	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mobile, Ala.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	2
New York, N. Y.....	2	1	Savannah, Ga.....		1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1765, and Weekly reports from cities, p. 1776.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Nebraska and Wisconsin Reports, for June, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Nebraska:		Wisconsin—Continued.	
Chester County.....	1	Douglas County.....	11
Colfax County.....	1	Iowa County.....	1
Douglas County.....	7	Manitowoc County.....	2
Knox County.....	3	Marathon County.....	3
Lancaster County.....	4	Milwaukee County.....	2
Nance County.....	1	Oneida County.....	1
Richardson County.....	1	Portage County.....	1
Scotts Bluff County.....	1	Shawano County.....	1
Total.....	19	Sheboygan County.....	1
Wisconsin:		Vernon County.....	1
Jane County.....	1	Winnebago County.....	4
Dodge County.....	1	Total.....	30

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....	2		Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	
Alexandria, La.....	1		Greenwich, Conn.....	1	
Alton, Ill.....	1		Hot Springs, Ark.....	2	
Atlanta, Ga.....	1		Indianapolis, Ind.....		1
Baltimore, Md.....	4	1	Jersey City, N. J.....	1	
Beaumont, Tex.....	1	1	Joplin, Mo.....	7	
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	1	Kansas City, Kans.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	Kearny, N. J.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Kenosha, Wis.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Knoxville, Tenn.....	5	1
Charleston, W. Va.....	4		Lawrence, Mass.....	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Lebanon, Pa.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	3	1	Little Rock, Ark.....	2	
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	1		Long Beach, Calif.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3		Los Angeles, Calif.....	4	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Louisville, Ky.....	3	
Columbia, S. C.....	1		Lowell, Mass.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Malden, Mass.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Mattoon, Ill.....	1	
Dallas, Tex.....	7		Memphis, Tenn.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	5		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Durham, N. C.....	3		Missoula, Mont.....	1	
East Chicago, Ind.....		1	Monessen, Pa.....	1	
East St. Louis, Ill.....	1		Montgomery, Ala.....	1	
Elgin, Ill.....		1	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
Everett, Mass.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	3	
Fall River, Mass.....	5		Newark, N. J.....	1	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....		2	New London, Conn.....	1	
Galesburg, Ill.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	15	2
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Norfolk Va.....	8	

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	1	.....	Savannah, Ga.	2	.....
Oakland, Calif.	3	.....	Springfield, Mass.	.....	1
Passaic, N. J.	1	.....	Tiffin, Ohio.	1	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	1	Topeka, Kans.	5	1
Portland, Me.	2	.....	Trenton, N. J.	4	.....
Richmond, Va.	1	1	Tucson, Ariz.	.....	2
Riverside, Calif.	1	.....	Virginia, Minn.	1	.....
Rock Island, Ill.	1	.....	Waltham, Mass.	4	.....
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	.....	Warren, Pa.	1	.....
Rome, Ga.	1	.....	Washington, D. C.	3	1
Sacramento, Calif.	2	1	Wheeling, W. Va.	3	1
St. Louis, Mo.	3	1	Wilmington, Del.	1	.....
Sanford, Me.	1	1	Winston-Salem, N. C.	2	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	3	.....	Worcester, Mass.	1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1	.....	Yakima, Wash.	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (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.
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	15,926	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,392	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams, Mass.	14,406	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron, Ohio.	93,604	33	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Alameda, Calif.	28,433	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Albany, N. Y.	106,632	.....	2	.....	50	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Alexandria, La.	16,232	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Alexandria, Va.	17,959	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allentown, Pa.	65,109	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Alton, Ill.	23,783	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	1
Altoona, Pa.	59,712	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amesbury, Mass.	10,200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anaconda, Mont.	10,631	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,041	12	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ansonia, Conn.	16,954	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appleton, Wis.	18,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Arlington, Mass.	13,073	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,629	5	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.	22,008	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Atchison, Kans.	16,785	4	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	196,144	71	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attleboro, Mass.	19,776	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Auburn, Me.	16,607	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Baltimore, Md.	594,637	188	16	1	55	1	9	.....	20	14
Bangor, Me.	26,958	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Barberton, Ohio.	14,187	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barre, Vt.	12,401	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.	30,159	.....	3	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	72,204	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beatrice, Nebr.	10,437	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaumont, Tex.	28,851	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford, Ind.	10,613	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Beloit, Wis.	18,547	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor, Mich.	11,099	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin, N. H.	13,892	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.	14,353	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Beverly, Mass.	22,128	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billings, Mont.	13,123	5	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	54,964	16	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	189,716	70	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	9	7
Bloomington, Ill.	27,462	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Bluesfield, W. Va.	16,123	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boise, Idaho.	35,961	6	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	767,813	184	46	6	58	.....	39	1	44	17
Braddock, Pa.	22,080	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (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.
Bradford, Pa.	114,544				23					
Brazh, Ind.	10,472	2								
Bridgeport, Conn.	124,794	24	2	1			2		3	2
Bristol, Conn.	16,316	2			1					1
Brookline, Mass.	33,526	2			7				3	
Brunswick, Ga.	10,064	6								1
Buffalo, N. Y.	475,761	101		4						11
Burlington, Iowa.	25,144						1			1
Burlington, Vt.	21,892	2			1		1			
Butler, Pa.	28,677		1		4					
Butte, Mont.	44,057	11			8		2		1	2
Cadillac, Mich.	10,168	3								
Cairo, Ill.	15,905	4								
Cambridge, Mass.	114,203	27	1		24	1	2		8	3
Canton, Ill.	12,674	4								
Canton, Ohio.	62,556	17			5				2	1
Carbondale, Pa.	19,507		2							
Carlisle, Pa.	10,705				2					
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	28,022	3					1			
Centerville, Ill.	11,838	3								
Chambersburg, Pa.	12,475		1							
Charleston, S. C.	61,041	17								2
Charleston, W. Va.	31,060				1		1			
Chelsea, Mass.	48,405	7			19				3	2
Chester, Pa.	41,857		1		10					
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	534	111	7	186	2	72	4	233	48
Chicopee, Mass.	29,950	4	3							
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,625	3			2		1		1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	414,248	149	9	1	24	1	16		13	15
Clarksburg, W. Va.	12,060		1							
Cleveland, Ohio.	692,250	148	10	1	28		13		14	19
Clinton, Iowa.	27,678						1			
Clinton, Mass.	113,075	3			4				1	
Colesville, Pa.	14,006				2					
Coffeyville, Kans.	18,331	4	1							1
Cohoes, N. Y.	25,292	2								
Columbia, S. C.	35,165								2	
Columbus, Ohio.	220,125	61			6	1	8		4	4
Concord, N. H.	22,858	4			33					
Connellsville, Pa.	15,876						2			
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,789	4								1
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	31,838	7	1		1					1
Covington, Ky.	59,622	15	1	1						4
Cranston, R. I.	26,772	4								
Cumberland, Md.	26,686	6					2	1		1
Dallas, Tex.	129,728	39	2		15	1	4		3	1
Danville, Ill.	32,060	13								
Danville, Va.	20,162				1					
Davenport, Iowa.	49,618				3		2			
Dayton, Ohio.	128,939	23	1				2		1	
Decatur, Ill.	41,482	4								
Denver, Colo.	268,430	60	6		77	3	2			11
Detroit, Mich.	619,648	190	64	7	22	3	41		40	13
Dover, N. H.	13,276	3								
Du Bois, Pa.	14,894		1		1					
Dubuque, Iowa.	40,006						8			
Duluth, Minn.	97,077	14			8		8		3	
Durham, N. C.	26,140	6							2	1
East Chicago, Ind.	30,288	8								1
Easthampton, Mass.	10,656	1					1			
Easton, Pa.	30,854				15					
East St. Louis, Ill.	77,312	14	2							
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,887				3		5			
Elgin, Ill.	28,562	6			13				4	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	88,820	7	6		5		5		1	
Elkhart, Ind.	22,272	6					2		1	
Elmira, N. Y.	35,272	6			11					
El Paso, Tex.	69,149	66	6			2				16
Englewood, N. J.	12,603	4					1			1
Erie, Pa.	76,592				87		1		1	
Eugene, Oreg.	14,257	2								

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (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.
Eureka, Calif.	15,142	3								2
Evanston, Ill.	29,304	5			3		2			
Everett, Mass.	40,160	4	4		2		1		2	
Everett, Wash.	37,205				12					
Fairmont, W. Va.	16,111		1		2		1			
Fall River, Mass.	129,828	25	5		13		1		8	3
Findlay, Ohio.	14,858	3			5					
Fond du Lac, Wis.	21,486		1		5		1			
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,564	1								
Fort Smith, Ark.	29,390				4					
Fort Wayne, Ind.	78,014	20	6		16		3		1	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	109,597								2	
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,959	4					1			
Frammingham, Mass.	14,149	2			6		1		1	1
Freeport, Ill.	19,844	5								
Fremont, Nebr.	10,090	3								
Fremont, Ohio.	11,094	1			2					
Fresno, Calif.	36,314	13	2	1						
Galesburg, Ill.	24,629	7			1					1
Galveston, Tex.	42,650	16					1			2
Gardner, Mass.	17,534	6			32				1	
Glens Falls, N. Y.	17,100	3								
Grand Rapids, Mich.	132,861	37	6	2	17		4		15	4
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	5			1		4		1	
Greely, Colo.	11,942	2								
Green Bay, Wis.	30,017		3		5		1			
Greenfield, Mass.	12,251	3	1	1	18		1		1	
Greensboro, N. C.	20,171	14								2
Greensburg, Pa.	13,881						2			
Greenwich, Conn.	19,594	2			4					
Hackensack, N. J.	17,412	5							1	
Hammond, Ind.	27,016	5	2		13					
Harrisburg, Pa.	73,276						1			
Hartford, Conn.	112,851	31	6		16		4		3	1
Haverhill, Mass.	49,180	5	1		29		1		2	1
Hazleton, Pa.	28,981				1					
Hoboken, N. J.	78,324	20	3	1					2	2
Holland, Mich.	18,459	1			7		1		2	
Holyoke, Mass.	66,503	10			14				1	
Hot Springs, Ark.	17,690	7								
Huntington, Ind.	10,982	4			2					1
Huntington, W. Va.	47,686	8								1
Hutchinson, Kans.	21,461				1					
Indianapolis, Ind.	283,622	80	3		33		6		12	9
Iowa City, Iowa	11,626		1							
Ironton, Ohio.	14,079	2					1			1
Ironwood, Mich.	15,096	2			19		1			
Irvington, N. J.	16,710				3		2		1	
Ithaca, N. Y.	16,017	6							2	
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,506	9								
Jamestown, N. Y.	37,431	10	2		19		1		2	
Janesville, Wis.	14,411						1			
Jefferson City, Mo.	13,712	4								
Jersey City, N. J.	312,557		23		4		6		12	
Johnstown, Pa.	70,437				1					
Kalamazoo, Mich.	50,408	19			1		6		2	1
Kankakee, Ill.	14,270	6			7					
Kansas City, Kans.	102,096		1		4				4	
Kansas City, Mo.	305,816	67	3	1	4		3		2	3
Kearney, N. J.	24,325	6			1					
Keene, N. H.	10,725	3			7		1		8	
Kenosha, Wis.	32,833				3		2			
Knoxville, Tenn.	59,112		3						2	2
Kokomo, Ind.	21,929	4			2		2		1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,833				2					
La Fayette, Ind.	21,481	10			2		1			
Lancaster, Ohio.	16,096	2							1	
Lancaster, Pa.	51,437		3		4					
La Salle, Ill.	12,332	6			1					
Lawrence, Kans.	13,477	3								
Lawrence, Mass.	102,923	69		1	42		2		2	

1 Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (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.
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	2			3					
Lebanon, Pa.	20,947						4		5	
Leominster, Mass.	21,365	3			2				2	
Lexington, Ky.	41,967	13			2				4	3
Lima, Ohio.	37,145	8			1				1	
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,957	19			3		1			1
Lincoln, R. I.	10,473		1		1					
Little Rock, Ark.	58,716				6					
Lockport, N. Y.	20,028				3		1		7	
Logansport, Ind.	21,338	7						1		
Long Beach, Calif.	29,163	10	1		3		1			
Long Branch, N. J.	15,733						1			1
Lorain, Ohio.	38,266				4		1			
Los Angeles, Calif.	535,485	156	55	2	105		8		45	15
Louisville, Ky.	240,808	70	11		8		3		4	5
Lowell, Mass.	114,366	28	1	1	44		4			
Lynchburg, Va.	33,497	7			23	1			2	
Lynn, Mass.	104,534	25	9	2	12		5		3	3
McKees Rocks, Pa.	20,755				2					
Madison, Wis.	31,315				1					
Malden, Mass.	52,243	6	7		12		1		1	1
Manchester, Conn.	15,859	0								
Manchester, N. H.	79,607	16	2		21	1			8	1
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,931						2			
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	2			3					
Marinette, Wis.	14,610				1					
Marion, Ind.	19,923	5								1
Marion, Ohio.	24,129								2	
Marquette, Mich.	12,555	4			21		1			
Marshalltown, Iowa.	14,519				2					
Mason City, Iowa.	14,938	6					2			
Meadville, Pa.	13,568				145					
Medford, Mass.	26,681	7			13		1			
Melrose, Mass.	17,724	8	3		8					
Memphis, Tenn.	151,877	61	6		3		2		24	4
Meriden, Conn.	29,431		1		1				1	1
Methuen, Mass.	14,320	3			2		2			
Middletown, N. Y.	15,890						1			
Middletown, Ohio.	16,384	3					2			
Milwaukee, Wis.	445,008	84	13	1	139		17	1	12	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	373,448	75	6		51	1	8		18	7
Mishawaka, Ind.	17,083	4							2	4
Missoula, Mont.	19,075	3			2				1	
Mobile, Ala.	59,201	19	2							1
Monessen, Pa.	23,070		2		1		4			
Monmouth, Ill.	10,346	4			2					2
Montclair, N. J.	27,087	4			11				2	
Montgomery, Ala.	44,039	15					6			1
Morgantown, W. Va.	14,444	1			5					
Morrisstown, N. J.	13,410	7					3			1
Moundsville, W. Va.	11,513	2								
Mount Carmel, Pa.	20,709		1						1	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	37,991	7	4		2		2		2	
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,713	4								
Muskegon, Okla.	47,173		1		1				4	
Nashville, Tenn.	118,136	55			14					9
Newark, N. J.	418,789	79	17		79	1	13		32	7
New Bedford, Mass.	121,622	27	2						4	3
New Britain, Conn.	55,385	18	4	2	10		2		9	2
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,855								1	
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,893	15	1		12				1	4
Newburyport, Mass.	15,291	5			17					
New Castle, Pa.	41,915				2				4	
New Haven, Conn.	152,275	31	2		7		3		2	2
New London, Conn.	21,199								2	
New Orleans, La.	377,010	130	1		22		1		18	13
Newton, Mass.	44,343	6			36		5		1	3
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	1,034	213	13	163	5	72	2	187	102
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38,466	14	1		1		6		4	1
Norfolk, Va.	91,148				29		2			
North Adams, Mass.	122,019	6	1		13				2	

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (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.
Northampton, Mass.	20,006	8	6	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
North Attleboro, Mass.	11,248	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Braddock, Pa.	15,684	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
North Little Rock, Ark.	15,515	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,060	0	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Norwalk, Conn.	27,332	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Norwich, Conn.	21,923	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Norwood, Ohio.	23,269	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Oakland, Calif.	206,405	38	4	1	1	—	6	—	3	3
Oak Park, Ill.	27,816	14	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,845	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil City, Pa.	20,162	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97,588	37	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Omaha, Nebr.	177,777	36	1	—	11	—	4	—	—	1
Orange, N. J.	33,636	4	2	—	7	—	—	—	2	—
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,549	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Parkersburg, W. Va.	21,059	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Parsons, Kans.	15,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Pasadena, Calif.	49,620	10	—	—	15	—	3	—	1	1
Passaic, N. J.	74,478	18	3	1	7	—	1	—	—	—
Paterston, N. J.	140,512	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pawtucket, R. I.	60,666	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Peekskill, N. Y.	19,034	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peoria, Ill.	72,184	24	—	—	16	—	6	—	—	—
Perth Amboy, N. J.	42,646	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
Petersburg, Va.	25,817	12	—	—	6	—	1	—	2	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,735,514	434	56	4	142	4	37	—	79	3
Piqua, Ohio.	14,275	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196	—	8	—	92	—	9	—	22	—
Pittsfield, Mass.	39,678	7	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1
Plainfield, N. J.	24,350	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Plymouth, Mass.	14,001	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth, Pa.	19,439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Pontiac, Mich.	18,006	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,727	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	7	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Portland, Me.	64,720	10	42	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Portland, Oreg.	308,399	60	2	—	69	—	5	—	6	6
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,730	—	1	—	10	—	1	—	—	—
Pottstown, Pa.	16,987	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30,786	8	—	—	8	—	1	—	2	—
Providence, R. I.	259,895	56	9	2	32	—	4	1	—	7
Pueblo, Colo.	56,084	7	1	—	10	—	—	—	2	3
Quincy, Mass.	39,022	3	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Racine, Wis.	47,465	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	1	—
Raleigh, N. C.	20,274	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading, Pa.	111,607	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Redlands, Calif.	14,573	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno, Nev.	15,514	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond, Ind.	25,080	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Richmond, Va.	158,702	59	—	—	34	—	3	—	29	5
Riverside, Calif.	20,496	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Roanoke, Va.	46,282	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Rochester, N. Y.	264,714	48	31	2	19	—	5	—	2	2
Rockford, Ill.	56,739	15	2	—	5	—	—	—	2	2
Rock Island, Ill.	29,452	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,673	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rome, Ga.	15,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Rome, N. Y.	24,259	—	—	—	20	—	2	—	1	—
Rutland, Vt.	15,038	1	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento, Calif.	68,984	22	1	—	2	—	3	—	10	2
Saginaw, Mich.	56,469	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph, Mo.	86,498	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
St. Louis, Mo.	768,650	171	50	4	24	—	10	—	30	9
St. Paul, Minn.	252,465	53	13	—	14	—	4	—	17	8
Salem, Mass.	49,346	10	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Salt Lake City, Utah.	121,623	15	2	—	28	—	1	—	2	1
San Diego, Calif.	56,412	25	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,226	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanford, Me.	11,217	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, Calif.	471,023	120	13	—	3	—	6	—	25	8
Santa Barbara, Calif.	15,360	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Santa Cruz, Calif.	15,150	4	2		7					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,839	4			1				2	1
Saugus, Mass.	10,210	1					1			
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14,130	0			1		2			
Savannah, Ga.	69,250	30	1	1	1				1	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	103,774	18	1		104				7	
Scranton, Pa.	149,541	1	1		9		1		6	
Seattle, Wash.	366,445		1		13		10			
Shamokin, Pa.	21,274		2				1			
Sharon, Pa.	19,156				3					
Sheboygan, Wis.	28,907		1		1		6		1	
Sioux City, Iowa.	58,568		1				3			
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	16,887	6			2		1			2
Somerville, Mass.	86,618	13	3		4		1		4	2
South Bend, Ind.	70,967	5	1						1	1
Southbridge, Mass.	14,465	0			2				1	
Spokane, Wash.	157,656		4		18		1			
Springfield, Ill.	62,623	19	1		6		1			1
Springfield, Mass.	108,663	21	3		23		10		3	1
Springfield, Ohio.	52,296	11			14		1		25	1
Steeltown, Pa.	15,759				1					
Steubenville, Ohio.	28,259	11			2					
Stillwater, Minn.	10,198	1					1			
Stockton, Calif.	36,209	10					1			1
Superior, Wis.	47,167	5	3	1			1	1	6	
Tacoma, Wash.	117,446		2		26					
Taunton, Mass.	26,610	10	4		5				1	
Terre Haute, Ind.	67,361	18	1		2		1			
Tiffin, Ohio.	12,962	5								1
Toledo, Ohio.	202,010	49	6		4		15		3	10
Topeka, Kans.	49,538	20	1		13					
Traverse City, Mich.	14,090	6							1	1
Trenton, N. J.	113,974	43		1	2				8	4
Troy, N. Y.	73,094	22					2	1		
Tucson, Ariz.	17,324	13						1	2	
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10,824		2							
Uniontown, Pa.	21,600				4					
Vancouver, Wash.	13,805				3		1			
Virginia, Minn.	15,954				4					
Waco, Tex.	34,015	9								
Waltham, Mass.	31,011	6	3	1	13					
Warren, Pa.	15,083				1					
Washington, D. C.	369,282	84	11		19		8			6
Waterbury, Conn.	89,201				2		5	1	5	
Watertown, Mass.	15,188	1	1		4				1	
Watertown, N. Y.	30,404	2	2		5		1			1
Wausau, Wis.	19,666	7					6			
West Chester, Pa.	13,403				17					
Westfield, Mass.	18,769	3			2					
West Hoboken, N. J.	44,386	8								3
West New York, N. J.	19,613	2			4				1	
West Orange, N. J.	13,964				22				1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,657	12			24		2		1	
White Plains, N. Y.	23,331	4						1		
Wichita, Kans.	73,597	26			6					1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	78,334		1				1		1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	23,899						2			
Williamsport, Pa.	34,123		1		3					
Wilmington, Del.	95,369	21	2		5		2	1		3
Winchester, Mass.	10,812	0								
Winston-Salem, N. C.	33,136	17			9				5	3
Winthrop, Mass.	13,105	1			4		2		1	
Woburn, Mass.	16,076	1								
Worcester, Mass.	166,106	22	2		1		4		2	2
Yakima, Wash.	22,053				6		1			
Yonkers, N. Y.	103,066	23	3	1	16		2			2
York, Pa.	52,770		4				2		1	
Youngstown, Ohio.	112,283	29	1	2	11		4	3	3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	31,320	7	1		7					

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease.	June 21-30, 1920.		Remain- ing under treatment June 30, 1920.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....			1
Diphtheria.....	4	2	2
Leprosy.....			10
Malaria.....	10		15
Measles.....	29		28
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	1	
Scarlet fever.....	9	1	11
Typhoid fever.....	46	2	92

¹ From abroad, 1.

² From the interior, 7.

³ From the interior, 32.

Quarantine Against Pensacola and Tampico.

Under date of June 16, 1920, quarantine regulations against arrivals from Pensacola, Fla., and Tampico, Mexico, were established at Cuban ports.

HAITI.

Sanitary Service.

The law establishing the public health service of Haiti was enacted and made public February 26, 1919. On April 12, 1919, specific sanitary laws and regulations for cleaning-up work, removal of nuisances, rubbish, and mosquito-breeding places, and the undertaking of many of the activities usually falling within the scope of the board of health of a city, town, or State, were published. The executive office is located at Port au Prince. The country is divided into nine districts, based on the largest and most important ports, viz, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Saint Marc, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel. The work carried on is limited chiefly to the towns. Interior districts have not yet been provided for, but special surveys and activities are carried out as directed by the executive office, which has supervision over all activities, develops policies, and controls finances. On December 17, 1919, regulations governing quarantine were established.

INDIA.

Anthrax—Burma—April, 1920.

Outbreaks of anthrax were reported by the veterinary department of Burma, India, during the month of April, 1920. The outbreaks occurred at Myitkyina and in Pauk township, Pakkoku districts.

URUGUAY.

Clean Passenger Vessels Allowed to come to Port—Montevideo.

According to information dated June 11, 1920, passenger steamships having clean bills of health are allowed to come to port direct at Montevideo, instead of being detained at Flores Island.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 23, 1920.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Rangoon.....	May 9-22.....	5	4	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 8.....			Present.
Osaka.....	do.....			Do.
Java:				
West Java.....				May 7-13, 1920: 1 case.
Batavia.....	May 7-13.....	1		

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

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Egypt:				
Cities—				
Suez.....	June 6-8.....	2	1	Jan. 1-June 30, 1920: Cases, 303; deaths, 174.
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	June 5.....	2	1	1 case, pneumonic.
Fayoum.....	do.....	1		
Garbieh.....	June 6.....	1		Septicemic.
Mariut.....	May 18-June 8.....	19	22	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 16-22.....	14	12	May 16-22, 1920: Cases, 921; deaths, 635.
Madras Presidency.....	May 30-June 5.....	63	43	
Rangoon.....	May 9-22.....	25	25	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	June 25.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 16-22.....	2	3	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:			
Departments—			
Algiers.....	June 12-20.....	1	
Constantine.....	do.....	5	
Oran.....	do.....	20	
Brazil:			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 11-May 1.....	7	2

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 23, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
New Brunswick— Gloucester County.....	June 19-26.....	4	.....
Ontario— Ottawa.....	July 4-10.....	7	.....
Toronto.....	June 26-July 2....	1	.....
Quebec— Quebec.....	June 27-July 3....	1	.....
China:				
Amoy.....	May 16-22.....	.....	2	
Foochow.....	May 23-29.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mukden.....	May 16-June 30....	.....	.....	Do.
Nanking.....	May 23-June 5....	.....	.....	Do.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	May 30-June 12....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Santa Marta.....	June 20-26.....	.....	.....	Present.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4.....	1	.....	From steamship Frank Hennis from Jamaica. Arrived Santi- ago June 30, 1920.
Czechoslovakia:				
Moravia.....	Feb. 1-28.....	68	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 23-June 3....	4	.....
Germany:				Feb. 22-Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 373.
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	June 13-26.....	52	6	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 16-22.....	20	5	
Madras.....	May 30-June 5....	4	2	
Rangoon.....	May 15-22.....	32	9	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	June 9-15.....	1	.....
Venice.....	May 24-30.....	4	5	
Java:				
West Java.....	May 7-13.....	3	1	
Batavia.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 4-10.....	.....	3	
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 6-12.....	2	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	June 12-20.....	4	.....
Constantine.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Oran.....	.....do.....	44	.....
Austria:				Feb. 15-Mar. 15, 1920: Cases, 6.
Vienna.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 15....	20	.....
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	May 23-June 5....	.....	8	
Czechoslovakia:				
Leipnik.....	Feb. 22-28.....	1	.....	Quarantine station.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 31-June 3....	30	15	
Germany.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27....	23	.....	Among troops, 4: 8 among per- sons from Poland.
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....
Hungary:				Jan. 19-Feb. 29, 1920: Cases, 14.
Budapest.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 29....	7	.....
Italy:				
Trieste.....	May 16-22.....	5	.....
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 6-12.....	1	.....
Serbia:				Jan. 17-Mar. 7, 1920: Cases, 293; deaths, 27.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	June 14-20.....	3	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 6-12.....	12	.....

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 23, 1920—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Salvador: Armenia	June 20-26	1	1	

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1920.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: Chungking	May 16-22		561	
India: Calcutta	May 2-22	197	191	Apr. 11-24, 1920: Deaths, 2,964.
Rangoon	May 2-8	3	2	
Indo-China: Saigon	Apr. 26-May 16	56	41	Report for May 9 not received.
Java: West Java				Apr. 29-May 5, 1920: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Batavia	Apr. 29-May 5	4	2	
Siam: Bangkok	Apr. 25-May 8	303	165	
Philippine Islands: Manila	May 9-15	1	1	May 9-23, 1920: Cases, 10; deaths, 8.
Provinces				
Albay	May 9-15	2	1	
Cagayan	May 9-29	8	7	
Turkey: Amassia	Dec. 24	1		Asiatic Turkey. Do. Do. Do.
Kaiseri	Dec. 22	1		
Karassi	Jan. 3	1		
Mamuret-ul-Aziz	Dec. 31	1	1	
Panderna	Dec.-Jan.	16	6	European Turkey. Asiatic Turkey.
Rodosto	Dec. 29	1		
Smyrna	Dec. 22	3	2	

PLAGUE.

Brazil: Bahia	Apr. 25-May 22	8	2	
Ceylon: Colombo	May 2-8	1	1	
Chile: Antofagasta	May 17-June 13	4		
Egypt: Cities—				Jan. 1-May 20, 1920: Cases, 241; deaths, 138.
Suez	May 13-18	10	5	
Provinces—				3 cases, pneumonic. Septicemic.
Assiout	May 15-18	5	3	
Keneh	May 18	1		
Minieh	May 15	2	1	
Great Britain: Liverpool	June 26	1		
Greece: Piræus	June 20-July 9	4		
India: Bombay	Apr. 18-May 15	59	44	Apr. 18-May 15, 1920: Cases, 7,903; deaths, 6,423. Report for May 8 not received.
Calcutta	May 2-22	20	14	
Karachi	May 9-29	40	35	
Madras Presidency	do.	59	44	
Rangoon	Apr. 25-May 8	35	30	
Indo-China: Saigon	May 10-16	1	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from Dec. 27, 1919, to June 25, 1920, see Public Health Reports for June 25, 1920. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1920—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Catania.....	June 21.....			Present.
Do.....	July 3.....	2		
Java:				
East Java.....				Apr. 15-21, 1920: Cases, 4; deaths, 3. Surabaya Residency.
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	June 14-20.....	11	1	May 29-July 11, 1920: Cases, 47; deaths, 29.
Peru.....				Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 46; deaths, 29. Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 36, deaths,, 13. In coastal depart-
Callao.....	Mar. 1-31.....	6	3	ments.
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9	4	
Lima (city).....	Mar. 1-31.....	5	3	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	4	
Lima (country).....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Mollendo.....	Mar. 1-31.....	13	9	
Paita.....	do.....	5	2	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Salaverry.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4	3	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	6	1	
Trujillo.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5	2	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	3	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25-May 15.....	7	5	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	June 30.....			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 11-June 11.....	23		City o. Algiers, Apr. 1-30, 1920:
Constantine.....	June 1-11.....	1		One case.
Oran.....	May 11-June 11.....	40		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	3	3	
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 29-May 2.....	57		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-22.....	3		
Santos.....	Mar. 24-28.....	1		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Manitota—				
Winnipeg.....	May 29-June 5.....	3		
New Brunswick—				
Gloucester.....	May 31-June 5.....	1		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	do.....	2		
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	June 25-30.....	2		
Kingston.....	June 6-19.....	3		
Hamilton.....	June 13-19.....	2		
Ottawa.....	June 6-26.....	32		
North Bay.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Peterborough.....	Apr. 18-June 19.....	26		
Toronto.....	June 6-19.....	13		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Moosejaw.....	June 26-30.....	1		
Regina.....	do.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-15.....	1		
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 17-23.....			One case in interior.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 2-30.....	.....	6	
Antung.....	May 9-30.....	2	2	
Chungking.....	May 2-22.....	.....	.....	Present.
Foochow.....	May 9-22.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nankin.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tsinanfu.....	May 9-15.....	1	.....
Chosen:				
Chemulpo.....	Mar. 1-31.....	22	10	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	18	11	
Fusan.....	Mar. 1-31.....	7	2	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6	3	
Seoul.....	Mar. 1-31.....	120	45	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	169	18	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	May 16-29.....	.....	.....	Do.
Santa Marta.....	May 31-June 19.....	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 14-27.....	26	10	
Cairo.....	Apr. 2-8.....	4	2	
Port Said.....	.....do.....	6	1	
France:				
Brest.....	May 15-21.....	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	May 25-June 12.....	84	16	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Apr. 12-May 30.....	12	.....	May 10-23: Deaths, 4.
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 26-May 1.....	32	12	Apr. 11-24, 1920: Deaths, 2,775.
Calcutta.....	May 2-15.....	82	74	May 9-15, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths, 11.
Karachi.....	May 9-29.....	13	10	
Madras.....	.....do.....	18	10	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 25-May 8.....	13	4	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 10-16.....	7	2	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	May 17-23.....	12	.....	In Province.
Messina.....	May 9-June 6.....	58	6	Province, May 17-June 6: Cases,
Milan.....	Mar. 1-31.....	21	5	65; deaths, 9.
Naples.....	May 23-June 12.....	6	2	
Palermo.....	May 11-June 13.....	8	.....
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 9-June 6.....	7	2	
Taiwan Island.....	May 1-21.....	10	5	
Tokyo.....	Apr. 21-May 10.....	5	4	
Java:				
West Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 16-May 5, 1920: Cases, 53;
Batavia.....	Apr. 16-May 5.....	5	1	deaths, 10.
Manchuria:				
Mukden.....	May 2-8.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Mazatlan.....	May 19-25.....	.....	1	
San Luis Potosi.....	May 31-June 6.....	.....	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 5-11.....	3	.....	Reported at two other localities.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 16-June 12.....	.....	5	
Russia:				
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	218	77	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 19-June 12.....	.....	4	
Valencia.....	May 23-June 12.....	13	1	
Vigo.....	May 31-June 6.....	.....	1	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	May 9-15.....	7	.....
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	May 25-June 13.....	9	5	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 16-22.....	1	.....

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

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1920—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 11-June 11....	22		
Constantine.....	May 21-30.....	5		
Oran.....	May 11-June 11....	113		
Chile:				
Caleta Coloso.....	May 10-16.....		2	
Valparaiso.....	May 2-22.....		9	
Chosen:				
Seoul.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	4	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 14-27.....	102	30	
Cairo.....	May 2-8.....	123	44	
Port Said.....	do.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....	May 23-June 12....	2	1	
Glasgow.....	May 30-June 5....		1	
Greece:				
Faloniki.....	Apr. 12-18.....	126	7	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 25-30.....	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 31-June 6....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	June 8-14.....			Present.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Apr. 4-May 29....	10	4	
Russia:				
Vladivostok.....				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1920: Cases, 1,264; deaths, 144.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	May 24-June 13....	33	6	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 16-22.....	14		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 25-May 22....	3		
Colombia:				
Buenaventura.....	June 3.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	June 22.....		2	
Peru.....				Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 123. Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 64. At quarantine station. From s. s. Huallaga.
Callao.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Catacaos.....	Mar. 1-31.....	14		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Ia Huaca.....	Mar. 1-31.....	9		
Morropon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	37		
Munusilla.....	Mar. 1-31.....	12		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Paita.....	Mar. 1-31.....	81		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	14		
Piura.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Salitral.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Sullana.....	do.....	9		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Salvador:				
Sonsomate.....	May 22-June 24....	49	17	