## PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 35

**SEPTEMBER 10, 1920** 

No. 37

# SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM DURING 1919 IN A LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.<sup>1</sup>

By DEAN K. BRUNDAGE, Assistant Statistician, United States Public Health Service.

How much working time is lost by employees?

What proportion of absenteeism is caused by sickness?

These and similar questions are of interest to industrial establishments which are endeavoring to improve the health of their employees and cut down the number of working days lost on account of illness. Up to the present time few concerns have kept the records necessary for the accurate determination of such facts. Knowledge of sickness incidence and severity among a company's employees only fairly recently has come to be considered a function of the medical or welfare department.

An eastern manufacturing company which has investigated the causes of absence from work among its 6,700 employees has permitted us the presentation of some of the facts that were uncovered, in the hope that the information may be helpful to organizations contemplating the collection and analysis of similar information. The statistics presented do not represent a complete analysis of disabling illness by any means, as information concerning even the nature of the illness causing disability was not given in the report, because their sickness record system was not fully-developed prior to January, 1920; but even the partial analysis of the sickness experience of one company may throw light on matters which hitherto have been subjects of speculation only.

#### Method of Securing Information.

Through the services of visiting nurses, the company ascertains the cause of absence when an employee who fails to give notification of absence remains away from work for more than two days in succession. The clerical procedure to obtain the list of absentees to be visited is as follows:

Every morning the benefit department sends to each foreman a list of the employees under the foreman's supervision, who were not at work on the preceding day. The foreman looks over his list and indicates by symbols whether the worker is still absent, has returned to work, or has been removed from the pay roll. On the reverse side of the sheet he writes down the names of those absent on the present

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day that are not included in the list, stating whether or not they are absent with permission and giving reasons for absence if known. Special cases to be investigated are marked (x), all others being deferred until after two days of absence before the visiting nurse calls to ascertain if the employee is ill and in need of the services of physician or nurse.

The company pays sickness and nonindustrial accident benefits to employees on the factory pay roll who are incapacitated for more than seven consecutive days by sickness or by accident occurring outside of working hours, provided the employee has been in the continuous service of the company for three months or more. In order, however, to receive benefits, the disabled employee must secure the services of a legally qualified physician within seven days after the sickness or injury occurs, and this proviso makes it possible in a large number of cases for the visiting nurse to obtain a physician's diagnosis of the ailment causing disability. Unfortunately the record as to diagnosis was incomplete for the year 1919.

#### The Principal Causes of Absence.

The above method of checking cases of sickness by listing all absences makes possible the determination of what proportion of total time lost from work is due to disabling sickness. Knowledge of this proportion is particularly informative to firms or sick benefit associations desiring an estimate of the reduction in absenteeism that might reasonably be expected from the operation of some form of benefit organization that takes into consideration the principle of prevention.

Table I.—Absenteeism, according to principal causes, by employees on the factory pay roll of a large eastern manufacturing establishment during the year of 1919.

Cause of absence.	Per cent of working time lost.a	Per cent of total lost time.b
All causes Cuees of sickness which caused disability for more than 2	5. 65	100.0
consecutive working-days	1.78 .18	31. 5 3. 2
Nonindustrial accidents	.06	1.1
tion	3. 63	64. 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Obtained by multiplying the average number of employees during the year (6,7!8) by the number of days which the factory operated (302), and then dividing the Product into the number of days of absence for each principal cause.
<sup>b</sup> Ratio of days lost for each principal cause of absence to days lost for all causes.

Cases of sickness, it is seen, which lasted longer than two consecutive days constituted 31.5 per cent of all lost time. Because absences of less than three days' duration were not investigated, the exact proportion of absenteeism caused by all cases of disabling sickness can not be computed in the present instance, and there is no very satisfactory way of estimating what the percentage would be if sickness of one and two days' duration were included. Judging, how-

ever, from the experience of a company which has worked out the percentage of total time lost on account of cases lasting one and two days, the statement may be ventured that in the eastern factory under consideration all cases of disabling illness probably did not constitute more than 33 per cent of total lost time during the year, and that purely-personal reasons accounted for about 62 per cent of lost time. Doubtless there is considerable variation in different manufacturing plants in the percentage of absenteeism caused by sickness, and whether 33 per cent is low or high or average is of course undeterminable until the time lost by the employees of other industrial establishments has been made known.

The working time lost for all causes of absence by the 6,748 employees (average number for the year) totaled more than 115,000 working-days, the equivalent of 384 years of work. In terms of time lost per employee this means 17.1 working-days, of which 5.4 days were due to cases of sickness that disabled for more than two consecutive working-days, one-half of a day on account of industrial accidents, one-fifth of a day due to nonindustrial injuries, and the balance, or 11 days, for personal reasons and for illnesses of less than three days' duration.

From surveys of actual sickness in industrial communities and from records of disability among employees of establishments, it has been estimated that the average number of days of disabling sickness per wage earner is between seven and nine for a 300-day working year. Compared with this estimate, the company's sickness severity rate is low to a gratifying degree.

#### Seasonal Variation of Sickness and Absenteeism.

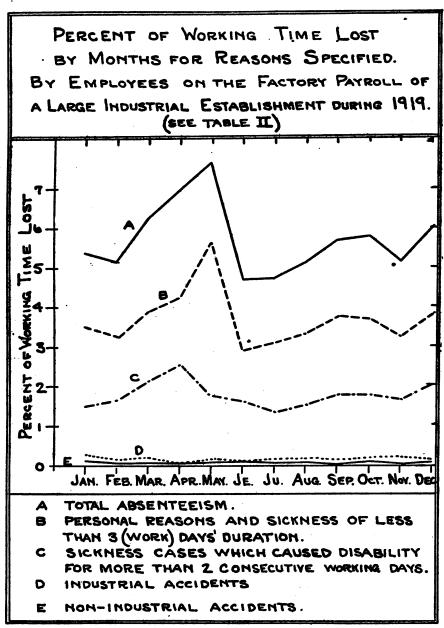
An interesting variation in time losses from month to month is shown in Figure 1.

Table II.—Per cent of working-time lost, by months, by employees of a large industrial establishment during 1919.

	Per ce	Per cent of working-time lost on account of-						
Month.	All causes of absence.	Sickness.ª	Personal reasons.b	Indus- trial ac- cidents.	Nonin- dustrial accidents.			
January February March April May June July August September October	5. 14 6. 27 6. 95 7. 69 4. 70 4. 72 5. 13	1. 51 1. 64 2. 13 2. 54 1. 78 1. 60 1. 39 1. 51 1. 79 1. 80	3. 50 3. 27 3. 88 4. 27 5. 65 2. 90 3. 10 3. 34 3. 77 3. 70	0. 28 . 17 . 20 . 02 . 16 . 10 . 16 . 19 . 14	0. 10 . 06 . 06 . 03 . 10 . 10 . 07 . 07			
November December	5. <b>20</b> 6. <b>0</b> 3	1. 67 2. 01	3. 29 3. 82	. 21 . 15	. 03 . 05			
Year	5.65	1.78	3.63	.18	. 06			

a Includes only those cases which caused disability for more than two consecutive working days. b Includes cases of sickness of less than three (work) days' duration.

The fact that the peak of absenteeism was reached in May when absence for personal reasons became nearly twice as great as in the two months which followed, indicates that there may be a distinct



Fra. 1.

tendency for wage-earners to take a vacation in the spring and to remain on the job more faithfully immediately afterwards than at any other time throughout the year. Perhaps the "call of the Red Gods," as Kipling personifies the "old spring fret" that urges us to get into the country, is no mere poetic fancy, but a force that affects a considerable section of society.

In April occurred the highest percentage of working time lost on account of cases of sickness which lasted longer than two days. would expect the greatest number of days of disabling illness to occur in winter, especially in the winter (January and February) of 1919 when the second wave of epidemic influenza struck the localities where the employees of the company reside; but the percentage of working time lost on account of sickness in January and February was as low as it ever got during the year, except for the summer months, June, July, and August. The amount of sickness, it may be noticed. was considerable in March, and it is therefore quite probable that the high percentage shown for April was due in part to cases that were contracted during the middle or latter part of March and extended well into April, thus causing more days of disability in April than in the month of onset. Lack of definiteness about this point shows the need for knowing the number of new cases of disabling illness each month, as well as time lost, to represent the severity of sickness.

### The Rate of Absenteeism as a Factory Health Barometer.

A question which has come up for consideration in the study of industrial hygiene is whether the total time lost for all causes of absence per employee is any index of deleterious working conditions. It has been argued that a large amount of time lost on account of sickness would perceptibly raise the absence rate, and thus make it possible for one to discover what working conditions were reacting unfavorably on health, merely from a knowledge of the annual number of days of absence per person in each principal occupation or department. This question may be determined by correlating the sickness rate with the rate of absence from all causes. If, in a considerable number of instances, a high sickness rate is accompanied by a high rate of absenteeism and a low sickness rate is coincident with good attendance, the coefficient of correlation will be high. The computation which covered 24 departments revealed a coefficient of 0.52 in the scale in which 1.0 represents perfect correlation and 0.0 no correlation at all. The probable error was found to be  $\pm 0.10$ . For correlation to be a practical certainty, the coefficient should be at least six times the size of the probable error.

It is obvious that there would be some correlation, since absence on account of sickness was, of course, included in total absence. It is therefore desirable to determine whether any relationship exists between the illness rate and the rate of absence for all causes except illness. So the days lost per employee per year on account of sickness were correlated with the days lost on account of all other reasons, and

the coefficient was found to be  $0.30\pm0.13$ , which means hardly any relationship at all.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE III.—Absence rates for the principal causes of absence, and relative variations in the rates, by departments, in a large industrial establishment during 1919.

Symbol.   All causes of absence.   Sickness.a   Personal reasons.b	Department		ing-days le ee on acco		Indus- trial	Nonin- dustrial		Relative variations (inde numbers).	
B		causes of			acci-	acci-	causes of		
W	BCDEFGHIJKLLNNOOPQRB5TUVW	27. 68 25. 52 21. 31 21. 24 19. 03 17. 39 16. 94 16. 80 16. 02 15. 48 15. 48 14. 71 14. 33 13. 92 12. 92 12. 27 12. 24 11. 40 9. 23 6. 19	4.25 3.275 7.907 3.33 4.817 4.562 4.72 6.472 6.474 4.967 4.967 4.99 3.29	22, 28 17, 26 15, 41 12, 68 15, 39 12, 30 11, 10 11, 22 10, 35 8, 89 10, 28 7, 13 7, 168 7, 14 4, 79 2, 55	. 25 . 10 . 155 1.70 2.90 . 14 1.67 . 28 . 24 . 26 . 11 . 39 . 28 . 34 . 28 . 39 . 1.94 . 23 . 28	.01 .05 .11 .33 .08 .08 .20 .03 .16 .04 .10 .07 .87	169. 0 155. 8 130. 1 129. 7 117. 7 116. 2 103. 4 102. 8 94. 5 94. 5 98. 8 87. 8 89. 8 87. 9 74. 7 70. 0 69. 6 56. 3	88, 5 170, 8 119, 7 104, 5 69, 4 101, 6 86, 8 94, 9 117, 1 98, 2 126, 1 103, 2 78, 9 140, 4 103, 2 78, 9 103, 8 68, 6 65, 6	200. 4 160. 4 144. 8 119. 1 120. 3 115. 6 104. 4 105. 5 94. 9 97. 4 83. 6 96. 7 77. 73. 6 96. 7 67. 0 72. 2 67. 1 44. 6

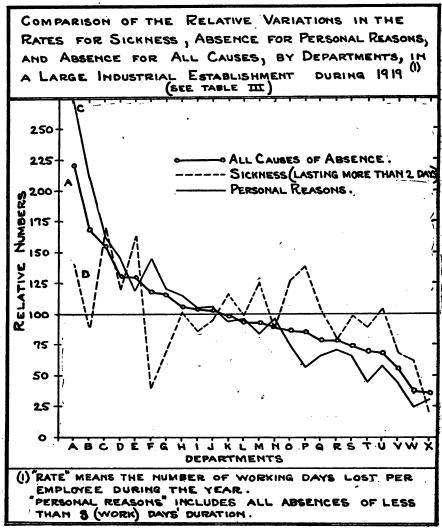
a Includes only those cases which caused disability for more than two consecutive working-days. b Includes cases of sickness of less than three (work-)days' duration.

When the sickness rate was compared with the rate of absence by months, the coefficient of 0.72 was obtained, the probable error being +0.09. This is high correlation and indicates the probability of similarity in the seasonal variations for sickness and absenteeism, though the fact is not conclusively determined, owing to the small number of instances, i. e., 12. It was not, however, as an index of seasonal changes, but of occupational or departmental conditions that the absence rate was to be used in the study of industrial hygiene. It seems apparent, therefore, that a large amount of absence in particular occupations or departments does not necessarily indicate unhealthful working conditions and high sickness rates, and good attendance may be indicative of a healthful environment, unless in particular instances it is found that the employees seldom stay away from work except for sickness. It may be objected that a conclusion is being drawn from conditions in only one establishment, but to this it may be replied that a real barometer should register the true conditions in every instance.

The graph in Figure 2 may make clear why the correlation between sickness and absenteeism was not particularly marked. Had correlation been perfect, line A, representing absenteeism, and line B,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The sickness rate and the rate of absence for all causes except sickness, when correlated by months in stead of by departments, showed a coefficient of 0.31±0.18, which again indicates the lack of any very definite tendency for the sickness rate to fluctuate in sympathy with the rate of absence for all other causes.

representing sickness, would have coincided. Line C shows that it was not sickness but personal reasons which was the greater determinant of the absence rate.



F1G. 2

### Absence by Days of the Week.

Figure 3, showing the percentage of men and the percentage of women absent each day of the week, pictures the company's experience during the last five months of 1919. Women lost 78 per cent more working time than men, and absented themselves to a greater extent than the males every day in the week. Monday was the day of poorest attendance by both sexes; but there was gradual improvement until Thursday in the case of the women, and until Friday with the men, when the curves took an upward turn.

TABLE IV.—Number and per cent of employees absent from work, by days of the week, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919

Day of week.	employ	Average number of employees absent from work.				
20, or wear	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	
Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday Friday. Saturday.	225 237 189 183 181 209	203 187 184 175 191 198	5. 11 4. 70 4. 29 4. 15 4. 11 4. 75	8. 65 7. 97 7. 84 7. 46 8. 14 8. 44	6. 34 5. 83 5. 53 5. 30 5. 51 6. 03	
-Average	199	189	4. 52	8. 06	<b>5.</b> 75	

Average number of employees: Male, 4,402; female, 2,346.

#### The Age Factor in Disability.

In accounting for variations in the frequency and duration of disability, both American and European experience with sickness insurance has demonstrated that age is the most important factor. The sickness rates for different age groups among the company's employees are shown in the graph in Figure 4, which discloses a marked increase in sickness among persons of 50 or more years of age.

Table V.—Working-days lost on account of sickness, by different age groups—Morbidity experience of the employees of a large industrial establishment during 1919.

Age period.	Number of em- ployees.	Number of disa- bled em- ployees.a	Working- days lost.	Days lost per em- ployee per year.a	Days lost per disa- bled em- ployee.
All ages	6,748	2,534	36, 171	5, 36	14. 27
15 to 21	2,421	771	12,675	5. 24	16, 44
25 to 34	2,318	949	11,463	4.95	12.08
35 to 44	1,170	479	6,213	5.31	12.97
45 to 54	593	208	3,059	5, 16	14.71
55 to 61	194	94	2,013	10.37	21.41
65 and over	52	33	748	14. 38	22. 67

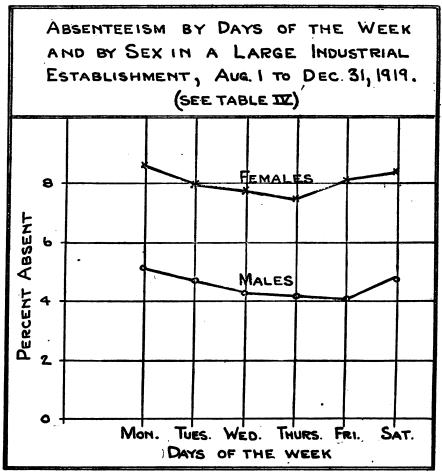
<sup>6</sup> Includes only those illnesses which caused disability for more than two consecutive working-days and refers to cases only; i. e., the same person may have been sick more than once.

#### The Sickness Rate According to Occupation or Department.

The illness rate for each principal occupation or department in a factory, mine, or store is needed in the intelligent study of industrial hygiene, and is very valuable as a guide in its proper administration. It is quite erroneous, however, to assume that a high sickness rate in any department or occupation is conclusive evidence of an unhygienic working environment. Any excess rate (the amount of sickness that is above a fairly determined norm) might be entirely accounted for by the age of the workers, by sex, by wrong home conditions, such as poor diet, household congestion, etc., or by an insanitary situation in the community. The influence of these important factors should

be eliminated by proper investigation before working conditions can properly be condemned as the cause of a high morbidity. These considerations should be regarded in the interpretation of any diagram like that shown in Figure 5.

It will be noticed that there is considerable variation in the amount of sickness in different departments, the rate ranging from less than one day of sickness per person per year in department X to more than

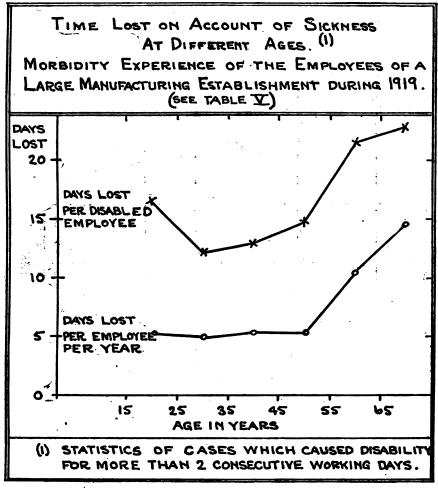


F1G. 3.

eight days in department C. If, however, the two departments having the highest rates and the two having the lowest rates be omitted for the moment, the range is greatly decreased and the regularity of the array becomes rather striking. The four departments showing big deviation from the average rate should be analyzed to determine the age, sex, and possibly nationality, composition of each as well as the number of cases, the time lost, and the nature of the illnesses causing disability.

#### Sickness Among Persons of Different Nationality.

Illness rates for the principal nationalities employed are presented below. The Americans numbered 3,340, Lithuanians 277, Canadians 378, Italians 978, Irish 459, and Armenians 324. Information as to nationality was obtained from the employment records which gave the answer to the question, "What nationality are you?" asked of all employees at the time of entering the service of the company. The nationality, therefore, unfortunately does not indicate whether the person was foreign born or not.



FIG, 4.

It would be premature to rejoice over the low morbidity rate shown for Americans until the facts of age and sex and the nature of the sickness producing the disability have been ascertained. The graph (Fig. 6), however, raises the interesting question whether the sickness experience of certain race stocks is similar to their mortality expe-

Dr. Louis I. Dublin and Mr. Gladden W. Baker in a study of mortality in New York and Pennsylvania have concluded that the presence of the foreign stock has had the undoubted effect of increasing the total death rate in both these States, especially after the age of 45 is attained, and that the superior vitality of the native stock is fully demonstrated as to both sexes.3

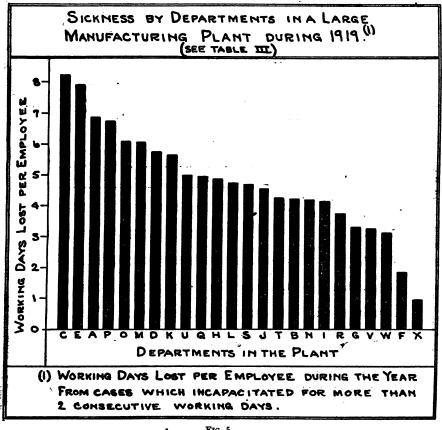


FIG. 5.

TABLE VI.—Working days lost on account of sickness, by the principal nationalities employed, year of 1919.

Nationality.	Num'er of em- ployees.	Number of dis- abled em- ployees.a	Working days lost.a	Days lost per em- ployee per year.«	Days lost per dis- abled em- ployee.
American Lithuanian Canadian Italian Irish Armenian	3,340	1,992	14,290	4. 28	7. 17
	277	81	1,188	4. 29	14. 67
	378	153	2,153	5. 70	14. 07
	978	503	6,334	6. 48	12. 59
	459	227	3,177	6. 92	14. 00
	324	126	2,311	7. 13	18. 34

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Dublin, Louis I., and Baker, Gladden W., The Mortality of Race Stocks in Pennsylvania and New York, 1910: Am. Stat. Quarterly, March, 1920, p. 17.
<sup>a</sup> Includes only those illnesses which caused disability for more than two consecutive working-days, and refers to cases only; i. e., the same person may have been sick more than once.

If the morbidity rates for the Irish, Italians, Armenians, etc., should be shown by future studies to be actually higher than those for native Americans, as the present array suggests, it is probable that not only the relative lack of vitality of certain foreign nationalities will be found important in determining the morbidity as well as the mortality rates for industrial employees, but also that race habits and relatively low economic status will be found to be factors of equal if not greater importance in their effect on disease incidence and severity. Knowledge of the relationship between morbidity and mortality among persons of different nationality, especially when

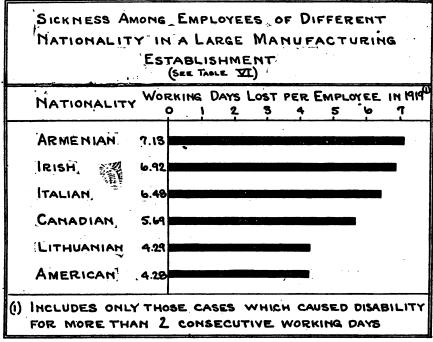


Fig. 6.

studied in relation to age and sex and other important conditions of physical status, home and working environment, would make for a more complete appreciation of what is involved in carrying on preventive work in the most effective way.

Only a few of the possible inquiries that a business organization may advantageously make in the study of its health problem have been mentioned above; but even these few statistics selected from the annual report of the service department of a single company indicate at least to some extent what fruitful fields there are to explore in the process of creating a healthy, stable body of workers and in conserving life in industrial communities.

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF INFLUENZA.

By L. W. FEEZER, Educational Agent, Minnesota State Board of Health.

This paper was prepared as a report for the Minnesota State Board of Health on the existing influenza regulations of the various States. The data which it contains were collected with a view to placing the board in possession of information which might be useful to it in revising its regulations. Ever since the memorable epidemic of the fall of 1918 it has been keenly realized that there is a wide divergence of opinions, methods, and governmental regulations in the various States and municipalities regarding the control of influenza.

The regulations of the State of Minnesota were studied in the light of accumulated criticism of certain provisions which were considered by some to be more or less impracticable of enforcement. It then appeared that if the regulations of the other States were secured, a comparative study could be made which would bring out the experience of the country at large and aid in formulating amendments which would take advantage of the experience and avoid the short-comings of other communities. The United States Public Health Service was unable to furnish the information desired, since it had undertaken no study of precisely this scope. Therefore a questionnaire was sent out to the State health officers of each of the States.

After reviewing the questions which had been raised by local experience, it was decided to ask seven principal questions, some of which were subdivided. These questions were as follows:

- 1. Is influenza reportable?
  - (a) To whom is it reportable, local or State health officer?
  - (b) Is it reportable by mail or by wire?
- 2. Are influenza patients quarantined or isolated?1
  - (a) How long is isolation or quarantine maintained?
  - (b) Does this apply to other members of patient's family?
- 3. Is influenza placarded?
- 4. Is the closing of public places directed by the State health officer or left to local health authorities to determine?
- 5. What class of public places or public meetings does your State health authority recommend closing?
  - (a) Under what circumstances do you consider an epidemic situation to justify such closing as is required?
  - 6. Are public funerals forbidden?
    - (a) Precisely who is permitted to attend a private funeral?
  - 7. Do you recommend the use of serum?
    - (a) As a prophylactic?
    - (b) As treatment?

<sup>1</sup> Quarantine: The separation of the patient and others in the same household from all other persons, and the prohibition of entrance to and exit from the premises where the sick person is confined.

Isolation: The separation of the patient and actual attendants in the sick room from all other persons, without restriction of other members of the same household, provided that they have no contact with the patient.

Influenca regulations in force in 40 States, compiled from answers to a questionnaire sent out March 15, 1920.

Recom- mend	serum (a) as prophy- lactic or (b) as treat- ment?	SOS SOS SOS POSSOS SOS SOS SOS SOS SOS S	
Funerals.	Who is permitted to attend private funorals?	Family Family Family Family Family Contacts Contacts Family Family Family Family Family Family Family	Family
Fune	Public • funerals forbidden?	NO.	Yes
Class of public	places or meetings State au- thority recom- mends closing.	Special. Special. Special. Special. None. All. Special. None. All. All. All. All. All. All. All. Al	All
Closing of public	places deter- mined by State or local health ordicer?	Local State Local Local State State Local State Local	Local
	Is infinenza placarded?	No.	No
ated?	Applicable to other members of patient's family?	No.	tact.1
Are influenza patients quarantined or isolated?	How long?	ZHO HZH o co A H h o o H H o	No
Are influ	Which?	No Isolation Isolation No No No No Quarantine Quarantine Isolation Isolation Isolation Isolation Guarantine Quarantine Quarantine Isolation Isolat	Local
onza.	By mail or wire?	Mail Mail Mail Mail Mail Mail Mail Mail	Mail
rting influenza.	To whom?	Local Local Local Local Local State State Local	Local
Report	Report- able?	Yes	In special
,	State.	Alabama. California. Colorado. Dolaware Florida. Illinois. Indiana. Indiana. Indiana. Indiana. Kansas. Kansas. Kansas. Kansas. Kansas. Maryland. Maryland. Maryland. Minnesota. Minnesota. Minsissippi. Minsissippi. Mississippi. Montana. Nebraska. New Hampshire. New Hampshire. New Marico.	North Carolina

New York	Inspecial	Local	Mail	Local	l  Local  Mail  Local  Local  Local  Local  Local  Local  None  No  No.	Local	Local	Local	None	No		No
North Dakota Yes	Yes	Local	Mail	Isolation	Local Mail Isolation 2 days after normal tempera- No	No	No	State	Special.	State Special. Yes	Family No.	Š.
OhioOklahoma	Yes	Local	Mail	Isolation	Yes Local Mail Isolation Week after normal tempera- No Local None Ves Local None No	No	No.	Local	None	Yes No	Family	Š Š Š
Oregon Yes Pennsylvania No Rhode Island Yes South Dakota Yes	Yes No Yes	LocalState	Local Mail State Mail	Quarantine Isolation No.	Local Till recovery	Yes         Yes         Local         No           No         Local         Nome         No           Contacts         Yes         State         Special         Yes	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Local Local Local State.	None None Special.	No No No Yes	Contacts	o o o o
TennesseeVermont	Local only. Yes	Local	Local Mail	NoQuarantine	g	No.	No Yes	Local	None Special	No Yes	Family	o s
Virginia. Yes Washington. Yes West Virginia. Yes	Yes Yes		Mail Mail	No. Isolation Placard only.	Both   Mail   No   ture   Local   Mail   Isolation   No time fixed   No   Local   Mail   Placard only   No time fixed   No   No   Local   Mail   Placard only   No time fixed   No   No   No   No   No   No   No   N	o o	No. Yes Yes	Local	None	ZZZ	No. Local None. No. Yes Local None. No. Yes Local All.	6 6 6 6 ZZZ
Wyoming	Yes		Mail	State Mail No	4 days alter normal tempera- ture. 10 days after normal tempera- ture.	Yes No	No.	State	None	Yes	State None Yes Family No.	o o

<sup>1</sup> That is, 4 days from last contact with patient.

<sup>2</sup> Public funerals are permitted if the 4-day quarantine of the family is over.

Replies to the questionnaire were received from 39 States, exclusive of Minnesota.

In answer to some of the more important questions a majority of the States displayed considerable agreement. However, on a few questions it was noticeable that there was a clearly marked division between a majority of States which took one definite position and an important minority which took a different one. In answer to most of the questions there was a sprinkling of replies which could not be included in either of the principal groups. Where the answers seemed to vary more in the manner in which they were expressed than in the fundamental intent, it seemed best to take the liberty of interpreting them to some extent for the purpose of classifying them in one of the groups. The complete tabulation of replies, which is given herewith, makes it possible, by running down the columns, to note quickly and in a general way the trend of replies to any particular question. Then by locating the State and running across the page it is easy to grasp the general procedure in controlling influenza in that State.

The ratios between the different groups as regards their positions on the various points covered are given in the summary of the tabulated replies. In reading this summary it should be borne in mind that the percentages do not refer to the total number of States in the Union, but merely to the number of those States (40, including Minnesota) answering the questionnaire or, in some cases, the particular question. In most cases all questions were answered, but in some instances a very small number of States sending in the questionnaire did not answer certain questions. It is, of course, impossible to state whether any of the percentages given in this report represent the proportional variation of opinion or practice for the entire country.

Summary of Replies.

Question No. 1.—Is influenza reportable?	P	er cent.
Yes (36)		90. 0
No (1)		
Yes (in special cases, 2)		<b>5. 0</b>
Yes (locally, 1)		2. 5

Question No. 1 (a).—To whom is it reportable, local or State health officer?

(Including only the 39 States where influenza is reportable.)	Per cent.
Local health officer only (29)	74. 4
State health officer only (5)	. 12.8
Both (5)	

A majority of the answers to this question indicate that the custom is to have cases reported first to the local health officer and then by him transmitted to the State health officer. Others clearly indicate that reports were made directly to the State health officer by the attending physician.

## Question No. 1 (b).—Is it reportable by mail or by wire?

(Including only the 39 States where influenza is reportable.)					
	P	er	ce	nt	ŀ.
By mail (36)	.:	9	2.	3	
Both (1)		:	2.	6	

Many State health officers explained that during epidemics reports by wire were also requested from local health officers, daily in some States. These wire reports were asked for only in cities in some States; in others, only in selected larger cities.

Question No. 2.—Are influenza patients quarantined or isolated?

	Per cent.
Isolated (17)	. 42.5
Quarantined (7)	
Neither (9)	
Left to local authorities (5)	
By placard only (1)	. 2.5
No reply (1)	

Question No. 2 (a).—How long is isolation or quarantine maintained?

(Including only the 24 States where isolation or quarantine is maintained.)

	Per	cent.
Until recovery from all clinical symptoms (5)	20	0. 8
Until 5 days after return to normal temperature (5)	20	0.8
Until 2 days after return to normal temperature (1)	4	4. 2
Until 4 days after return to normal temperature (1)	4	1. 2
Until 7 days after return to normal temperature (2)		
Until 10 days after return to normal temperature (1)	4	1. 2
Until 14 days after return to normal temperature (1)	4	1. 2
No time fixed (1)	. 4	L 2
Determined locally (2)	8	3. 3
No reply (5)	20	). 8

Question No. 2 (b).—Does this apply to other members of the patient's family?

(Including only the 24 States at	Per cent.
No (11)	
Yes (5)	20. 8
Contacts only (5)	
No reply (3) tion No. 3.—Is influenza placarded (	<b>!</b>
	<b>!</b>
	Per cent.
tion No. 3.—Is influenza placarded	Per cent. 47. 5
tion No. 3.—Is influenza placarded in No. (19)	Per cent. 47. 5

Question No. 4.—Is the closing of public places directed by the State health officer or left to the local health authorities to determine?

P	
Local (29)	72. 5
State (8)	20.0
. Both (2)	5. 0
No reply (1)	

Question No. 5.—What class of public places or public meetings does your State health authority recommend closing?

	T el cent
None (21)	52. 5
Spécial (11)	
All (7)	
No reply (1)	

In the answers to the questionnaire there was much diversity of opinion among the different States as to the types of places considered nonessential. Those most commonly so designated and stated as places which should be closed under epidemic conditions are dance halls, skating rinks, and the like.

Question No. 5 (a).—Under what circumstances do you consider an epidemic situation to justify such closing as is required?

Practically all the State health officers who replied to the questionnaire answered this question by stating that in a situation like the 1918 epidemic closing regulations should be applied, but in an epidemic like the one of January and February, 1920, closing was unnecessary.

Two States answered "When epidemic."

One State answered "When more than 3 per cent of the population is affected."

Question No. 6.—Are public funerals forbidden?

P	er cent.
No (22)	<b>55. 0</b>
Yes (17)	42.•5
Qualified (1)	

Question No. 6 (a).—Precisely who is permitted to attend a private funeral?

(Based on the answers of the 17 States (42.5 per cent of the 40 States) answering "yes" to question No. 6.)

	or cent.
Family (13)	76. 5
Contacts (3)	
No reply (1)	

Question No. 7.—Do you recommend the use of serum (a) as a prophylactic; (b) as treatment?

One State recommended its use for prophylaxis only.

No other State recommended it at all, although some answered that they recommended antipneumococcic vaccine as a prophylactic against complications.

#### Summary of Conclusions.

- 1. Great divergence of practice exists on practically all features of influenza control as represented by the regulations and other measures which are in force throughout the country.
- 2. It is noticeable that 97.5 per cent of the 40 States considered require some system of reporting. The reports are made to the local health officer in 74.4 per cent of these States; to the State health officer in 12.8 per cent; and to both in 12.8 per cent. The method is the same in 92.3 per cent, namely, by mail.
- 3. There is a great division in practice in quarantine methods; also in regard to placarding.
- 4. A noticeable fact with regard to the policy of closing public places in time of epidemic is a tendency to shift the responsibility to the local health authorities. A number of comments which were received in addition to the straight answers to the questions indicated a growing inclination to the view that closing is useless.<sup>1</sup>
- 5. On the matter of public funerals the practice is fairly equally divided.
- 6. Relative to the use of serum, it is very clear that public health authorities, almost without exception, are unwilling to take the responsibility of making any recommendations whatsoever.

## ACID BURNS ON HANDS OF SOLDERERS.

## EXPERIENCE AT THE CURTIS BAY GENERAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, SOUTH BALTIMORE, MD.

By HARRY W. KEATLEY, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

#### The Process.

During the early part of April, 1920, a soldering department was established at the Curtis Bay General Ordnance Depot, South Baltimore, Md., in connection with the handling of shells placed for permanent storage. To assure safe storage, each shell is taken from its original case of heavy pasteboard and placed in a tin container, the top of which it is necessary to solder on in order to make the container absolutely airproof and waterproof. The personnel of this department consists of a foreman and several experienced solderers and their helpers.

The shells are taken from their individual containers by one group of laborers and placed upon an automatic conveyor. They are received by another group of men. These latter workers place the the shells in the storage containers of tin and drive the tin cover down snugly over the end. The containers are then passed to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An extensive discussion of influenza control measures, in which this method receives considerable attention, is contained in "Influenza: A Study of Measures Adopted for the Control of the Epidemic," by W. H. Kellogg, M. D., published by the California State Board of Health, 1919.

soldering table, where the covers are soldered fast. From there they are taken by the helper to a large dipping vat and immersed for the purpose of determining their airproof and waterproof qualities. They are then passed on for packing in wooden boxes.

#### The Problem-Acid Burns.

Shortly after these soldering operations were commenced, solderers and their helpers began to filter into the plant dispensary with what formerly was known, before the advent of the modern soldering fluids, as "acid cores." These "acid cores" usually occur on either surface of one or both hands; however, some burns of the face, some across the thigh, from leaning against the soldering table, and some on other parts of the body were received for treatment. The "acid cores" were single and multiple and varied from the size of the head of a pin to that of a 10-cent piece, or even larger. The severity of the burns seemed to depend upon the susceptibility of the patient, for it was noted that although some workers suffered no injury, others were burned, even though they wore light leather gloves to protect their hands.

When first seen the lesion shows a carbonized appearance, with a slight reddened and inflamed area surrounding; that is, it has the appearance of a dark colored or black crust, with an underlying small abscess containing a small quantity of blood-streaked pus. The burn, as a rule, involves all layers of the skin proper. From within 24 to 36 hours after exposure and contact, sloughing begins. Though responding quite readily to treatment, the burns may be a source of much pain and inconvenience to the patient. In some cases they were so severe that the patients were absent from their work from one day to several weeks, drawing compensation under the terms of the compensation act.

The increase in the number of such burns within the period of a few days, together with the possibility of a decrease in production in this department and a prospective increase in compensation claims for the loss of time, prompted an investigation to ascertain the primary cause of the burns and the steps necessary to prevent them.

#### How the Burns Are Caused.

This investigation showed that during the process of soldering it is necessary to use a liquid which will cause a slight erosion on the object to be soldered, in order that the lead solder will take hold. In this instance the liquid used was one of the several varieties of "Soldering Flux" or compounds which are sold on the market, consisting primarily of muriatic acid and zinc. In applying this flux to the shell containers and tin tops a swab consisting of a short stick was used. This stick was dipped into a can of soldering fluid and applied to the object to be soldered. The worker himself makes the application just before applying the heated solder. It was noticed

## Public Health Reports, Vol. 35, No. 37, September 10, 1920.



Fig. 1.—Acid burns ("acid cores").

that a drop or two of the fluid would almost invariably run toward the solderer's hand as he manipulated the swab, especially if care was not used, thus furnishing the contact which caused the burn. It was also noted that the flux when applied to the tin container would run down its side, even though only a small quantity was being used. When the solderer finished his work on a container the helper grasped it at both ends and transferred it to the testing tank. At times, in so doing, his hands would also come in contact with the soldering solution. Now, the particular brand of soldering fluid used at this depot was advertised as noncaustic. It was received in barrel lots; no directions accompanied the barrels, either as labels or circulars, and it was supposed by those in charge that it was to be used as received. Experience, however, proved otherwise.

#### Preventive Measures.

It was suggested that the use of the soldering fluid should be discontinued and that rosin or some other substitute be temporily employed pending a further investigation. This was not deemed feasible in view of the fact that these materials were not on hand, and the time consumed in procuring them would cause serious delay in production. The use of soldering flux was continued, but the men were directed to wash their hands at short intervals in a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda, which was furnished for the purpose. The manufacturer of the fluid, located in a near-by city, was communicated with. He disclaimed responsibility and stated he was at a loss to account for such burns, as the same flux was being used by several plants throughout the country without ill results. Another user of the same product was found who stated that at the beginning of the use of this fluid he had had one or two minor burns, but had eliminated further injuries by using as a washing solution a neutralizing solution of soda bicarbonate, in which the men had been directed to wash their hands whenever coming in contact with the fluid. As previously stated, this plan had been adopted at the Curtis Bay General Ordnance Depot as a temporary expedient, but it consumed a considerable amount of time in a days' work, and it was inconvenient to follow it. Furthermore, the fluid had been purchased by this depot in large quantities and a large supply was still on hand. It was then decided to try the effect of cutting down the strength of the solution the manufacturer admitted that the fluid could be diluted to some extent in the soldering of tin. By experimentation the strength of the solution was finally reduced nearly 50 per cent, resulting in the entire elimination of the "acid cores," with no reduction in production.

By diluting the solution, not only is the normal output of work maintained, but there is a saving of practically one-half of the cost of the flux, as well as the elimination of an injury hazard carrying with it, in some cases, compensation costs for loss of time.

# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASES.

The following circular relative to the shipment of specimens in suspected plague cases and containing a list of laboratories of the United States Public Health Service has recently been sent out from the Bureau to health officers.

SHIPMENT OF TISSUE OF PERSONS OR ANIMALS SUSPECTED OF SUFFERING FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, August 30, 1920.

#### BUREAU CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 227.

To Officers of the Public Health Service and State and Local Health Officers:

Owing to the appearance o' p'ague in several American ports it is important that all cases of suspected plague; both in man and animals, be subjected to a bacteriological examination.

1. The following material from persons or rodents suffering from plague may be sent to laboratories:

Human Cases (Living).

- (a) Pus o-gland fluid from buboes aspirated by syringe, or collected after incision, on agar slants.
- (b) Portions o tissues affected, removed at operation, in sterilized bott'
  ε, secure'y stoppered.
- (c) Blood specimens, in sterilized sealed glass ampules or test tubes
- (d) Cultures of suspected organisms, on agar slants.

#### Human Cases (Necropsy).

(a) Portions of the affected tissues—preferably bubb, ung, and spleen—in sterilized glass bottles, securely stoppered

#### Rodents.

- (a) The whole rodent carcass, in fruit preserving jar.
- 2. Do not place tissues nor rodents, in a preservative The bacteriologica' diagnosis of plague rests upon the production o' the disease in laboratory animals, and the isolation and growth of the causative organism, Bacillus pestis. Any preservative that kills this organism will defeat the purpose of the examination. If decomposition of the specimen is 'eared, it may be placed in a tight container and this in turn surrounded by ice in a larger container, preferably o' wood. Every specimen should be plainly marked, preferably by ordinary pencil, showing the date and the exact location from which it was taken.
- 3. The shipper must make certain that the specimen is packed in such manner as to prevent possible danger to those handling the same, provided the package is properly handled.

In this connection it is necessary that specimens be wrapped in sufficient cotton, or other absorbent material, to prevent leakage of fluid from the container should the glass be broken.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE EXPLICITLY OBSERVED.

1. Ship by express.—Federal laws prohibit the shipping of plague-infected material, or cultures, by mail.

- 2. Do not make packages too small, as small packages are more likely to be lost in transit, or overlooked.
  - 3. Each package should be marked as follows:

#### NOTICE.

This package contains perishable specimens for bacteriological examination.

#### PLEASE EXPEDITE.

Material should be sent to the nearest one of the following Service Laboratories, which will make examination and report thereon:

- 1. The Hygienic Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
- 2. U. S. Plague Laboratory, No. 200 Duboce Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- 3. U. S. Plague Laboratory, No. 525 St. Charles Street, City Hall, New Orleans, La.
- 4. U. S. Plague Laboratory, Medical Department, University of Texas, Galveston, Tex.
  - 5. U. S. Plague Laboratory, State Department of Health Building, Pensacola, Fla.
  - 6. U. S. Plague Laboratory, Beaumont, Tex.

Respectfully,

H. S. Cumming, Surgeon General.

# RESULTS OF ANTIMALARIAL MEASURES ON THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

The annual medical report of the Island of Cyprus for 1919 states that the antimalarial measures which were begun in 1913 were successfully continued during 1919 and resulted in a further reduction in the prevalence of malaria for that year.<sup>1</sup>

The malaria incidence has fallen steadily from 10,035 cases treated in 1912 to 1,962 in the year 1919, and the spleen index rate has declined constantly from 17.2 per cent in 1913 to 5.2 in 1919.

The following table, covering the period 1912 to 1919, shows the steady reduction in the prevalence of malaria as indicated by the total number of cases treated and the percentage of enlarged spleens found on examination of school children each fall by the medical officers:

Year.	Total cases treated.	Spleen rate.	Year.	Total cases treated.	Spleen rate.
1912 1913 1914 1915	10, 035 7, 342 6, 622 4, 539	17. 2 15. 3 11. 5	1916. 1917. 1918. 1919.	3,752 2,709 2,414 1,962	7.6 6.0 5.1 5.2

The estimated population of the island of Cyprus in the year 1919 was 311,108, as compared with 306,997 in the year 1918.

Antimalarial work, including draining of marshes and a freshwater lake and construction and repair of aqueducts and drains, was carried on during the year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Notes on this work for the years 1917 and 1918 were published in Public Health Reports, Nov. 29, 1918, and Sept. 26, 1919.

## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUG. 28, 1920.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," Aug. 31, 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 Aug. 28, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

	Population		ded Aug. 1920.	Average	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.		
City.	Jan. 1, 1920, sub- ject to revision.	Total deaths.	Death rate.1	annual death rate per 1,000.2	Week ended Aug. 28, 1920.	Previous year or years.2	
Akron, Ohio	208, 435	36	9.0	≉8.6	22.2	* 20. 5	
Akron, Ohio	113, 344	28	12.9	C 8.3	10.7	C 5.6	
Atlanta, Ga	200,616	57	14.8	C 14.2	12.3	C 14.8	
Baltimore, Md.	733, 826	172	12.2 12.9	A 15.1 A 17.6	23.8 25.0	A 24.7	
Birmingham, Ala	178, 270 747, 923	44 184	12.9	A 17.6	25.0 25.0	A 14.3 A 21.6	
Bridgenort Conn	143 152	27	9.8	A 15.0	29. 6	A 21.0	
Bridgeport, Conn Buffalo, N. Y Cambridge, Mass. Chicago, Ill	505, 875 109, 456 2, 701, 212	114	11.8	C 10.4	23.7	C 23.0	
Cambridge, Mass.	109, 456	22	10.5	A 12.1	27.3	A 25.4	
Chicago, Ill	2, 701, 212	505	9.7	A 13.3	21.6	A 26.3	
Cincinnati, Unio	401, 158	83	10.8	C 9.3	21.7	C 14.1	
Cleveland, Ohio	796, 836	152	9.9	C 12.4	27.0	C 19.4	
Columbus, Ohio Dallas, Tex	237, 031	45 33	9. 9 10. 8	C 11.8	13.3	C 22.6	
Dayton, Ohio	158, 976 153, 830	33 37	10. 8 12. 5	C 13.4	18. 2 16. 2	C 23.1	
Denver, Colo.	256, 369	60	12. 3	A 12.1	10. 2	0 25.1	
Detroit, Mich.	993, 739	178	9.3	11 12.1	24.7		
Fall River, Mass	120, 485 137, <b>634</b> 138, 036	46	19.9	C 17.3	32.6	C 22.5	
Grand Rapids, Mich	137, 634	31	11.7	C 8.8	12.9	C 21.7	
Hartford, Conn	138, 036	33	12.5		42.4		
Indianapolis, Ind Jersey City, N. J	314, 194	70	11.6	C 13.0	22.9	C 10.4	
Jersey City, N. J	297, 864	45	7.9	C 9.7	24.4	C 20.0	
Kansas City, Kans Kansas City, Mo Los Angeles, Calif.	101, 177 324, 410	27 89	13.9 14.3	C 10.7	22. 2 27. 0	C 21.2	
Los Angeles, Calif	576, 673	125	11.3	A 11.3	13.6	A 14.0	
Louisville, Ky	234,891	56	12.4	C 13.4	7.1	C 6.7	
Lowell, Mass	112, 479	22	10. 2	Ă 16.6	36.4	Ă 39. 2	
Milwaukee, Wis	457, 147	74	8.4	A 10.6	14.9	A 28.8	
Minneapolis, Minn	380, 498 118, 342	68	9.3	C 8.6	16. 2	C 16.1	
Nashville, Tenn	118,342	31	13.7	C 11.5	29.0	C 19.2	
New Rodford Wood	414, 216	78	9.8	C 8.9	33.3	C 21.4	
New Haven, Conn	121, 217 162, 390	40 32	17. 2 10. 3	A 15.2 C 10.4	47. 5 25. 0	A 44.4 C 18.8	
New Crieans, La	387, 219	121	16.3	A 18.3	8.3	A 10.0	
New Orleans, La	5, 621, 151	1,088	10.1	C 10.0	20. 2	C 20.9	
Noriolk, Va Cakland, Calif C maha, Nebr	5, 621, 151 115, 777	47	21. 2		12.8		
Cakland, Calif	216, 361	40	9.6	A 10.1	7.5	A 7.3	
Cmaha, Nebr	191,601	25	6.8	C 10.7	8.0	C 12.8	
Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa	1,823,158	335	9.6	3 13.6	21.5	3 24. 7	
Fortland Orac	588, 193 258, 288	140 52	12. 4 10. 5	C 12.3 C 10.0	28.6 7.7	C 19.6 C 4.1	
Providence, R. I.	237, 595	64	14.0	C 11.0	21.9	C 12.0	
Richmond, Va.	171,667	46	14.0	C 13.5	30.4	Č 13.6	
Fortland, Oreg	295, 850	60	10.6	C 8.8	8.3	C 10.2	
OL LOUIS, MO	772, 897	138	9.3	C 9.9	13.0	C 12.3	
St. Paul, Minn San Francisco, Calıf.	234, 595	32	7.1	C 7.1	15.6	C 12.5	
can rancisco, Cani	508,410	106	10.9	C 12.9	7.5	C 3.2	
Seattle, Wash	315, 652 104, 204	43 18	7. 1 9. 0	A 9.0 C 7.5	11. 6 5. 6	A 7.9 C 6.7	
Springfield Mose	129, 338	30	12.1	0 1.3	20.0	0 0.7	
Syracuse, N. Y	171.647	34	10.3	C 8.3	20.6	C 37.0	
Toledo, Ohio.	171,647 243,109	53	11.4	A 15.0	18.9	A 24.3	
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	34	14.9	A 20.6	20.6	A 22.2	
Washington, D. C	437, 571	76	9.1	A 13.6	10.5	A 15.6	
Syracuse, N. Y Toledo, Ohio. Trenton, N. J Washington, D. C Wookers, N. Y Vonkers, N. Y	179, 754 100, 226	37	10.7	C 8.5	24.3	C 13.8	
		16	8.3		25.0		

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Aug. 28, 1920.

Policies in force	
Number of death claims	6, 809
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	

Annual rates per 1,000 population.
 "A" indicates data for the corresponding weak of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1919.
 Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

## 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 Sept. 4, 1920.

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

	ALABAMA. C	ases.	FLORIDA. Ca	Ses.
Diphtheria		. 25	Cerebrospinal meningitis	. 1
Malaria	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 27	Diphtheria	8
Scarlet fever		. 15	Dysentery	
Smallpox	_	. 4	Malaria.	
Tuberculosis (puln	nonary)	. 14	Plague (bubonic)	- 1
Typhoid fever		. 45	Smallpox	
			Typhoid fever	
	ARKANSAS.		GEORGIA.	
Cerebrospinal meni	ingitis	. 1		
Chicken pox		. 3	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria		. 40	Chicken pox	3
Hookwerm		. 6	Conjunctivitis (acute infectious)	3
Influenza		. 12	Diphtheria	29
Malaria		406	Dysentery (bacillary)	8
Measles		. 1	Hookworm	2
Ophthalmia neona	torum	. 1	Influenza	3
Pellagra		. 21	Malaria	227
Scarlet fever		. 12	Measles.	11
Smallpox		. 3	Mumps	2
Trachoma		. 3	Paratyphoid fever	6
Tuberculosis		18	Pneumonia	4
Typhoid fever		42	Scarlet fever	18
Whooping cough		21	Septic sore throat	5
			Smallpox	6
	CALIFORNIA.		Tetanus	1
Cerebrospinal menin	ngitis—Tulare County	1	Trachoma	1
	itis—San Francisco	2	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	17
Smallpox:			Typhoid fever	68
•		10	Whooping cough	16
Scattering		9	-	
Typhoid fever		15	ILLINOIS.	
	DELAWARE.		Cerebrospina) meningitis—Rockford	1
	<i>Dela</i> ware.	2	Diphtheria:	•
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ī	Chicago	26
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	î	Scattering .	18
		î	Influenza.	2
		i	Poliom velitis—Chicago	6
		î	Pneumonia:	U
		3	Chicago	16
		ĭ	Scattering	2
op.us cougi		- 1	www.usaassaassaassaassaassaassaassaassaassa	-

ILLINOIS—continued.		MAINE—continued.	
Scarlet fever:	Case	s.   Scarlet fever: Ca	Ses.
Chicago		8 Westbrook	
Scattering		50 Scattering	1
Smallpox	1	12 Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever:		Typhoid fever	
Chicago		2 Whooping cough	10
Fountain Green	1	17	_
Hancock County—		9 MARYLAND.1	
Hancock Township	•••	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Indiana.		Chicken pox.	1
		Dinhtheria	25
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Lawrence County		Dweenter	
Measles		Influenza	1
Poliomyelitis—St. Joseph County		I atherric encephalitic	1
Scarlet fever		Malaria	8
Smallpox		Monolog	14
Typhola level	1	Mumps	1
IOWA.		Ophthalmia neonatorum	4
Diphtheria	1	0 Pneumonia (all forms)	17
Measles		2 Poliomyelitis	· 2
Poliomyelitis—Mascn City		1   Scarlet fever	13
Scarlet fever	2		4
Smallpox	1	7 Tuberculosis	60
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)		1 Typhoid fever	31
Typhoid fever	:	1 Whooping cough	44
Whooping cough	:	3	
		MASSACHUSETTS.	
Kansas.		Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	1 Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox		('hic' en pox	7
Dengue		The ball and a control of	8
Diphtheria			76
German measles		1 Dysentery	2
Influenza		2 German measles	1
Measles			8
Mumps		1 30. 3.	3
Pneumonia		line	51 19
Scarlet fever			20
Smallpox		I min and a second seco	16
Tetanus Trachoma		1 33 32	53
Tuberculosis		0 1 - 4	36
Typhoid fever.		1 642	1
Whooping cough		m	ī
		Tuberculosis (all forms)	
LOUISIANA.		Typhoid fever	29
Diphtheria	18	Whooping cough 1	130
Malaria	114	`	
Measles		MINNESOTA.	
Pneumonia		1 Onomy chus	3
Scarlet fever			
Smallpox		. I Wississippi.	
Tuberculosis		·	39
Typhoid fever	. 27	1 - 1 - 1	39 10
MAINE.		Smallpox	4
Diphtheria	. 9	I M111 /	43
Dýsentery	. 2		~
Influenza.			
Measles:		Diphtheria	1
Alexander	. 10		1
Scattering			ì
Mumps			ī
Pneumonia	. 1	1	10
Poliomyelitis—Cranberry Isles		Typhoid fever	5
1 W/	ab an	nded Frider	-

Mebraska.		TEXAS—continued.	
Diphtheria: Case	95.		ises.
	13	Bell County	18
Scattering	1	Dallas	17
Measles	1	San Antonio	35
Mumps	1	Measles—Dallas	1
Scarlet fever	2	Plague (bubonic)—Galveston	1
Smallpox	8	Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	2	Smallpox:	
Typhoid fever	1	Denton	9
Whooping cough	9	Scattering	11
NEW JERSEY.		Tuberculosis	8
Influenza	3	Typhoid fever:	
	18	Burkburnett	6
1 Heumoma	10	Eastland	8
NEW MEXICO.		Whooping cough	14
Chicken pox	3		
Diphtheria	8	VERMONT.	
Malaria	3	Chicken pox	1
Pneumonia	1	Diphtheria	6
Scarlet fever	3	Measles	6
Smallpox	1	Mumps	2
Tuberculosis 8	30 l	Pneumonia	1
Typhoid fever:	ı	Scarlet fever	. 9
	7	Typhoid fever	10
	9	Whooping cough	8
	ı l		
		WASHINGTON.	
NEW YORK.	- 1	Chicken pox	6
(Exclusive of New York City.)	1	Diphtheria	14
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Port Jervis	1	German measles	2
	13	Measles	12
	1	Mumps	3
	2	Pneumonia	1
	4	Scarlet fever.	5
	3	Smallpox	53
Scarlet fever	- 1	Tuterculosis	8
	3	Typhoid fever	25
<u>-</u>	ĭ	Whooping cough	28
Typhoid fever	- 1		
Whooping cough		WEST VIRGINIA.	
•	١,	Diphtheria	2
NORTH CAROLINA.	ŀ	Measles	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3	Scarlet fever.	3
Chicken pox 1	1	Smallpox	3
Diphtheria 99	9	Typhoid fever	13
Measles 20	0	WISCONSIN.	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	ı	Milwaukee:	
Poliomyelitis	ιl	Diphtheria	19
Scarlet fever	)	Measles	3
Septic sore throat 6	3	Policmyelitis	1
Smallpox 11		Scarlet fever	11
Typhoid fever	;	Smallpox	6
Whooping cough 148	3	· ` · ·	12
•		Typhoid fever	2
SOUTH DAKOTA.			16
Diphtheria 9		Scattering:	
Pneumonia 1	.	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Poliomyelitis 1		Chicken pox	7
Scarlet fever	•		31
Smallpox9	- 1	Influenza.	
Tuberculosis 1			1
Typhoid fever 2		Poliomyelitis	32
Whooping cough 9		Sparlet favor	1
	1	a 11	37
TEXAS. Diphtheria:		Tuhamilaria	32
·		Tuberculosis	8
Dallas		Typhoid fever	3
O		W INCOMINE COURTS	73

#### Kentucky Report for Week Ended August 28, 1920.

Cas	ses.	1	Cases.
Bronchitis	1	Pneumonia	8
Chicken pox		Scarlet fever	20
Diphtheria:		Septic sore throat	
Jefferson County	7	Smallpox	10
McLean County	12	Tonsillitis	1
Scattering	36	Trachoma	57
Dysentery	22	Tuberculosis	39
Influenza.		Typhoid fever:	
Ma'aria	3	Christian County	14
Measles.	36	Jefferson County	. 12
Meningitis		Scattering	69
Mumps	1	Whooping cough	. 19
Pellagra			

#### 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 munthly 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.
July, 1920.  Arkansas Connecticut. Hawaii Idaho Montana. Virginia.	4 9 1 10	18 148 14 5 22 67	17 1 2 1	1,009 5  923	71 224 65 43 147 481	79  27	2 2 7	33 125 1 19 30 73	31 1 66 37 152	122 19 34 7 25 221

#### ANTHRAX.

#### New Britain, Conn., and Chicago, Ill.

During the week ended August 31, 1920, one case of anthrax, with one death, was reported in New Britain, Conn., and one case in Chicago, Ill. CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

#### State Reports for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases re- ported.	Place.	New cases re- ported.
Arkansas: Cleburne County. Mississippi County Pulaski County Saline County.  Total.  Connecticnt: Fairfield County— Bridgeport. Hartford County— Hartford New Britain Southington New Haven County— Branford. New Haven Total.	2 1 2 1 2 9	Montana: Deer Lodge County— Anaconda.  Virginia: Augusta County Botetourt County Culpeper County Lunenburg County Keysville Nansemond County. Russell County Total	3

#### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

_	Aver-		1920		Aver-	1920	
Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:     Montgomery. California:     Los Angeles.     San Francisco. Connecticut:     Bridgeport.     New Haven. Maryland:     Baltimore. Massachusetts:     Boston.     Framingham. Michigan:     Detroit.     Grand Rapids.	(t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t)	1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Montana: Billings. New Jersey: Passaic. Trenton. New York: Cohoes. New York North Carolina: Winston-Salem. Ohio: Akron. Tennessee: Memphis.	0 0 0 (1) 8 0 (4)	1 1 5 1 1	1 1 3 1

<sup>1</sup> Average less than 1.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2167; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2170; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2183.

#### INFLUENZA.

#### Arkansas Report for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas County	1	Union County	1 17

#### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

New York:   New	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Atlanta. Illinois: Chicago. Maryland: Baltimore. Cumberland. Massachusetts: Cambridge	2 2 1	1	New York. Ohio: Cleveland. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Texas:	1 1 1 3	3

#### LEPROSY.

#### Connecticut and California.

During July, 1920, one case of leprosy was reported in Connecticut. During the week ended August 21, 1920, one case was reported in Los Angeles, Calif.

## LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

## Idaho, New York, and New Jersey.

During July, 1920, one case of lethargic encephalitis was reported in Idaho.

During the week ended August 21, 1920, one case of lethargic encephalitis was reported in Jersey City, N. J., and one in Ithaca, N. Y.

# MALARIA. State Reports for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	Newcases reported.
Arkansas:	_	Virginia—Continued.	
Arkansas County	7	Bedford County	] 1
Ashley County	100	Brunswick County	17
Benton County	3	Campbell County	1 8
Bradley County	54	Caroline County	20
Calhoun County.	19	Charles City County	4
Cleburne County	2	Charlotte County Chesterfield County	23
Conway County	6	Chesterneld County	23 1 4 11
Craighead County	1 4	Cumberland County	4
Crittenden County	42	Dinwiddie County Elizabeth City County	] 11
Drew County	31	Elizabeth City County	5
Faulkner County	21	Phoebus	]
Franklin County	15	Fairfax County	1
Greene County.	23	Fauquier County	5 1 1 1 8 9 4
Hempstead County	21	Gloucester County	8
Hot Spring County	8	Goochland County	9
Howard County	10	Greene County	
Izard County	12	Greenesville County	33
Jackson County		Emporia	_6
Jeferson County	16	Halifax CountySouth Boston	18
Lafayette County	19	Warran Compter	4
Lawrence County	13	Hanover County	35
Lee County	25 5	Henrico County	31
Lincoln County		Richmond	1
Logan County	19	Henry County	3
Miller County		James City County	20
Mississippi County	22	King and Queen County	34
Organista Country	21	King the Queen County	15
Ouachita County Perry County	21 73 8	King George County King William County	3
Pile County	8	West Point.	3
Pike County	3	Tamasatan Country	Ţ
Pope County	1	Lancaster County	34 15 3 3 1 2 2 5 7
Prairie County Pulaski County	. 6	Lee County	Z
Saline County.	23 21	Loudoun County Louisa County	5
Scott County		Louisa	í
Sebastian County.	13	I unanhuez County-	
St. Francis County	35	Lunenburg County— Kenbridge	1
Union County.	264	Mecklenburg County	26
Van Buren County	4	Middlesex County	6
White County	12	Urbanna	3
White County	12	Nansemond County	22
Woodian county		Suffolk	27
Total.	1,009	Northampton County	70
	2,000	Cape Charles	27
Connecticut:		Northumberland County	41
Fairfield County—	i i	Nottoway County	2
Bridgeport	1	Orange County. Pittsylvania County. Powhatan County. Princess Anne County.	2 2
Greenwich	i l	Pittsylvania County	10
Hartiord County—	- 1	Powhatan County	13
HartfordWethersfield	1	Princess Anne County	61
Wethersfield	2	Prince Edward County	
1		Farm ville	4
Total	5	Prince George County	2
•		Prince William County	. 3
Virginia:	I	Pulaski County	1
Accomse County	12	Richmond County	4 4 2 3 1 2 2 1 5 33
Chincoteague	26	Rockbridge County	2
New Church	7	Glasgow Russell County Southampton County Courtland	1
Parksley	3	Russell County	5
Alexandria County-	. !!	Southampton County	33
Alexandria	1	Courtland	5
Amelia County	2	Drewryviue	.2
Amelia	4	Franklin	10
Augusta County— Waynesboro	1	Newsoms	<u>6</u>

## MALARIA—Continued. State Reports for July, 1920—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued. Spotsylvania County. Stafford County. Falmouth. Surry County. Sussex County. Wakefield. Waverly Washington County— Damascus.	6	Virginia—Continued. Westmoreland County. Wise County— Norton. Osaka. Stonega. York County. Total	1 2

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile. Montgomery. Arkansas: North Little Rock. California: Sacramento. Connecticut: Norwalk. Georgia: Atlanta. Brunswick. Rome	1 1 4 1 6 4	1	Louisiana: Alexandria New Orleans New Jersey: Paterson Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Tennessee: Memphis Texas: Dallas	22 1 1 5 23	1

#### MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2167; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2170; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2183.

# PELLAGRA. Arkansas and Virginia Reports for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas: Ashley County Benton County Bradley County Calhoun County Columbia County Craighead County Drew County Faulkner County Garland Hempstead County Hot Spring County Howard County Jefferson County Jefferson County Lee County Lincoln County Logan County Logan County Logan County Prery County Mississippi County Monroe County Ouachita County Perry County Perry County Saline County Saline County Sebastian County St. Francis County Union County Union County Union County White County White County White County White County White County Total	121114216231171212523194	Virginia: Amherst County Bedford County Botetourt County Brunswick County Caroline County Dinwiddie County Elizabeth City County Fairfax County Farifax County Henrico County Henry County Martinsville James City County Williamsburgh Louisa County Patrick County Prince Edward County Russell County Scott County Sout County Sort County Washington County Washington County York County	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

## PELLAGRA—Continued.

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:  Rirmingham Mobile. California: Los Angeles Georgia: Atlanta Louisiana: New Orleans North Carolina: Raleigh.	2	3 1 1 1 1	Pennsylvania: Philadelphia South Carolina: Charleston. Tennessee: Nashville Texas: Dallas Virginia: Lynchburg Petersburg.	1	1

### PLAGUE.

## Human Cases of Plague Reported.

Place.	Period covered. Cases. Deaths.		Deaths.	Remarks.	
California:					
Alameda County	Apr. 19, 1920	1	1	Diagnosis confirmed Apr. 26.	
Florida: Pensacola	June 2 to Aug. 30, 1920	9	4		
Tr	Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1920	1			
Hawaii: Kalopa	Mar. 22, 1920	1	0		
Louisiana:	·		•		
New Orleans	Oct. 29 to Dec. 31, 1919 Jan. 1 to Aug. 30, 1920	12	4 3		
	Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1920	ó	ŏ	.,	
Texas:					
Beaumont	June 26 to Aug. 30, 1920 Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1920	14	5		
Galveston	June 16 to Aug. 30, 1920	.0.	6	*	
•	Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1920	2	ĭ		
Port Arthur	July 7, 1920	1	1	From Galveston.	

## Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	1 3 16 3 4 12 25	
California: Ground squirrels (Citellus beecheyi)— Alameda County. Contra Costa County. Merced County. Monterey County. San Benito County. San Benito County. San Joaquin County. Santa Clara County. Santa Clara County. Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz. Stanislaus County. Florida: Pensacola.	do		
Louisiana: New Orleans	1919. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	276	
Texas: Beaumont	Jan. 1 to Aug. 28. Aug. 29 to Sept. 4  July 1 to Aug. 30. Aug. 31 to Sept. 7  June 21 to Aug. 30.  Aug. 31 to Sept. 7.	285 0 119 2 53 0	

## PLAGUE—Continued.

## Rodents Examined for Plague Infection.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents examined.	Found infected.
Florida: Pensacola	June 17 to Aug. 28	10.902	29
Hawaii:	June 17 to Aug. 20	10, 203	24
Honolulu	Week ended Aug.	365	0
Louisiana:	14.	1	
New Orleans—	1		Ī
Mus norvegicus	Week ended Aug.	3,315	0
Mus rattus		192	0
Mus alexandrinus		480	lŏ
Wood rats.		5	l. ŏ
Miscellaneous.	do	ž	liŏ
Putrid	do	234	Ŏ
Texas:			
Beaumont-			
Mus norvegicus	21.	593	. 4
Mus rattus	do	75	0
Mus alexandrinus	do	510	Ō
Mus musculus		826	0
Wood rats		682	Ŏ
Putrid		107	Ō
Mus norvegicus	Week ended Aug.	458	1.
Mus rattus		62	. 0
Mus alexandrinus	do	438	. 0
Mus musculus.		659	ŏ
Wood rats	do	629	Ŏ
Putrid	do	142	0
Galveston—			_
Mus norvegicus		13,076	51
	do	312	1
Mus alexandrinus		447	Ō
Wood rats		5,604	Ō
Putrid	do	811	Ó
Unclassified		910	Ó
Mus norvegicus.	Aug. 21 to 26	941	0
Mus rattus		200	0
Mus alexandrinus		245	. 0
Putrid.	do		. 0
Unclassified	do	45	. 0
U II CEE SELLOU	uv	1	· U

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

Place.	
Alabama: Birmingham Montgomery.  Alifornia: Eureka Long Beach Los Angeles Oakland. Sacramento. San Diego San Francisco Denver. Connecticut: Bridgeport Bristol Hartford New Britain New Haven leorgia: Atlanta. Elinois: Chicago. Danville.	

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Massachusetts—Continued.			New York—Continued.			
Holyoke		1	Jamestown	3	2	
Lawrence	l	1 1	Lackawanna	1	1	
NewtonSomerville	1	1	Mount Vernon	3	Ī	
Somerville	1	1 1	New York	59	64	
Taunton.	2	i	Rochester	ľ	1 4	
Westfield	1 1	i	Saratoga Springs		•	
Winthrop.	1 5	•	Schenectady		·····	
Worcester	•	2	Syracuse.			
Wordester			Dyracuse	9	1 3	
Michigan: Detroit	٠.,	7	Troy		1	
Detroit	.16	7	North Caronna:			
Flint	2		Charlotte		] 2	
Grand Rapids	1		Kaleigh		1	
Kalamazoo	2	. 1	Ohio:		1	
Minnesota:	I	1	Akron	1		
Duluth		1	Ashtabula	1		
Minneapolis		3	Barberton	ī		
St. Paul		5	Chillicothe	_	i	
Missouri:			Barberton Chillicothe Cleveland	7	10	
Cape Girardeau	1	1	l (Columbus		3	
Kansas City			Devton	1	9	
St. Joseph	•••••	ĭ	Diane	i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Montana:	•••••		Dayton	i	••••••	
Billings	2		Springheid	1	1	
Dillings	z	• • • • • • • • • •	7 Olego		2	
Nebraska:		_ '	Zamesvine	1	1	
Omaha		2	Oklahoma:			
New Jersey:		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Oklahoma City		2	
New Jersey: Asbury Park	1		()regon:			
Atlantic City	2		Portland		2	
Elizabeth		1				
Englewood	1		Philadelphia	23	15	
Kearny	ī					
Montelair	- 1	i	Providence	1	1	
Newark	3	2	Tennessee:	•	•	
Passaic.	2	-	Memphis		3	
Paterson.	î	•••••	Nashville.		2	
Pareth Annhan	- 1	••••••	Texas:	• • • • • • • • • •	ə	
Perth Amboy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	El Paso.			
West New York		1	Li Paso	• • • • • • • • • •	4	
New York:	_	1	Virginia:	_	_	
Albany	3		Richmond	1	2	
Auburn	2		West Virginia:			
Bingham ton	2	2	Huntington		2	
Buffalo	2	. 6	Wheeling		ī	

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## State Reports for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Connecticut: Hartford County— Hartford New Haven County— Waterbury.  Total.  Montana: Cascade County— Great Falls. Pondera County— Conrad.  Total.	1 1 2 1 1 1 2	Virginia: Bedford County. Grayson County. Halisax County. Norfolk County— Norfolk. Scott County. Shenandoah County Total	1 1 2 1 1 1 7

#### POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

	Aver-	1920			Aver-	1920	
Place.		Deaths.	Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Illinois: Chicago Indiana: East Chicago. Maryland: Baltimore. Massachusetts: Amesbury Boston. Cambridge Quincy Michigan: Fint	25 0 2 (1) 0 (4)	1 1 13 1 2	2 1	Minnesota: Minneapolis. Missouri: St. Louis New Hampshire: Concord. Dover. New York: New York Rhode Island: Cranston	3 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 0 0 24	1 1 1 1 3	-1

<sup>1</sup> Average less than 1.

#### RABIES IN ANIMALS.

### Cincinnati, Ohio-Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

During the week ended August 21, 1920, one case of rabies in animals was reported in Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2167; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2170; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2183.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED OR TICK FEVER.

#### Montana Report for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Musselshell County— Gage		Ravalli County— Victor	1
Roundup	i	Total	3

#### SMALLPOX.

#### Montana Report for July, 1920—Vaccination History.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never success- fully vaccinated.	History not ob- tained or uncertain.
Beaverhead County—	1	•				
Cascade County— Great Falls	1				1	••••••
Custer County— Miles City	1	•••••	•••••	•••••	. 1	
Dawson County— Glendive (i R. D.) Deer Lodge County—	5	•••••	′ 1	1	3	••••••
Anaconda	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	1	••••••

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excluding 1916, an epidemic year.

# SMALLPOX—Continued. Montana Report for July, 1920—Vaccination History—Continued.

		,	v	accination h	istory of case	38.
Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never success- fully vaccinated.	History not ob- tained or uncertain.
Fergus County—						
Lewistown		1		1 1		
Stanford	l î				i	
Flathedd County-	-				_	,
Whitefish	1			l	1	l
Hill County—	•				i	
Havre	2				2	
Jefferson County-	l	l				
Homestake	1				1	
Lewis and Clark County—	_	}				• .
Helena	1				1	
Liberty County—	_					
Joplin (R. D.)	8			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8	
Missoula County— Missoula	2				2	
Musselshell County—	2			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	• • • • • • • • • • • •
Ryegate	6			1	5	
Yellowstone County—	U	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-		• • • • • • • • • • •
	2				2	
Billings Laurel (R. D.)	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
manter (Tr. D.)						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Total	37		1	3	33	
± v	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 1	•	~	•••••

### State Reports for July, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas:			Virginia:		
Conway County	1		Augusta County	1 2	
Faulkner County			Bedford County		
Garland County	i	1	Botetourt County	l i	
Hot Spring County			Carroll County		
Lee County	2		Gloucester County		
Miller County	2 3 3		Lee County		
Ouachita County	3		Keokee	6	
Pike County	ĭ		Pennington Gap	š	1
Pulaski County	3		Lunenburg County		ļ
Sebastian County	13		Montgomery County	5	
Washington County	2	l	Montgomery County East Radford	ľ	
washington County			Ironta	i	
Total	31		Radford		
1000	91	•••••	Nansemond County		
(daho:			Norfolk County-	-	
		1	Norfolk County— Norfolk	4	l
Ada County	4	~~~~~			
Boise	. 8		Princess Anne County	1	••••••
Meridian	2		Pulaski County	i	
Bannock County—	_		Pulaski		<b>-</b>
Pocatello			Rockingham County	4	
Boundary County	2		Harrisonburg	1	
Canyon County—			Scott County	2	
Caldwell	1		Shenandoah County		
Clark County—			Smyth County	2	
Dubois	2		Saltville	6	
Caribou County	1		Sussex County		
Elmore County—			Tazewell County	7	
Mountain Home	1		Graham	1	
Franklin County—			Warwick County-		
Preston	1		Newport News	1	
Latah County—			Wise County	39	
Moscow	7		Appalachia	1	
Genesse	1		Inman	2	
Lewis County—	- 1		Norton	22	
Nes Perce	3		Roda	5	
Reubens	ĭ		Stonega	1	
Teton County—	- 1		Wise	3	
Driggs	1				
Washington County	ã		Total	152	
Weiser	ĭl				
Total	<b>6</b> 61				

#### SMALLPOX—Continued.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full 5 years, the average includes from 1 to 4 years.

	Aver-		1920	71	Aver-	1920		
Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Alabama:				Nevada:				
Birmingham Mobile	0	2		Reno New York:	0	1		
California:		٠.		New York	0	1		
Long Beach Los Angeles	0	4		North Carolina:	0	1	1	
Oakland	(1)	6		North Dakota:	·	•		
Sacramento	0	1	·····	Fargo	0	1		
Santa Cruz Colorado:	U	1 1		Akron	3	4		
Colorado Springs	1	2		Canton	(1)	5		
Denver	5	7		Columbus	. 0	1	ļ	
Georgia:	-		l	Lima	0	8		
AtlantaIdaho:	(1)	3		Marion Springfield	0	2 4		
Boise	0	1		Oklahoma:	. "	-		
Illinois:	•	•		Oklahoma City	1	2		
Chicago	(1)	3		Oregon:	_	-		
East St. Louis	0	3		Portland	6	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Galesburg	(1)	1		South Carolina:	اما			
Oak ParkQuincy	0	1		Charleston South Dakota:	0	3	• • • • • • • • • •	
Rock Island	ര്	• 1		Sioux Falls	ol	1		
Indiana:	(7)	-	•••••	Tennessee:	١	-	********	
Indianapolis	1	2		Knoxville	0 -	1		
Logansport	5	3		Nashville	0	1		
Mishawaka	0	4		Texas:	_	_		
South Bend Terre Haute	~ 0	6 1	•••••	DallasUtah:	2	1		
lowa:	(1)			Salt Lake City	6	5		
Cedar Rapids	0	2		Washington:	٠		•••••	
Council Bluffs	2	1		Everett	1.	1		
Davenport	(1)	4		Seattle	4	7		
Des Moines		1		Spokane	5	3		
Dubuque	(t) 1	5	•••••	TacomaVancouver	1	4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Sioux City Kansas:	- 1	- 1		Yakima	ക്	2	•••••	
Atchison	1	1		West Virginia:	(5)	-	•••••	
Coffeyville	ō	ī		Bluefield	0	1		
Michigan:	1			Wisconsin:	1	_		
Pottle Creek	0	1		Eau Claire	0	1	•••••	
Detroit	2	12		Kenosha	0	9	•••••	
Ironwood	٧I	1	•••••	La Crosse Madison	<sup>(1)</sup>	1	••••••	
Duluth	ol	3	l	Manitowoc	ര്	il		
Minneapolis	2	18		Milwaukee	2	13		
St. Paul	1	6		Oshkosh	ī	2	•••••••	
Winona	0	1		Racine	(1)	4	••••••	
fontana:	ا ـ	ا ا		Sheboygan	0	4	•••••••	
Butte	1	1	•••••	Superior	(1)	3	• • • • • • • • •	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Average less than 1.

# TETANUS. City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California: Oakland. Illinois: Chicago. Indiana: Mishawaka. Massachusetts: Lawrence. Missouri: St. Joseph.	1	1 1 1	New York: New York. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia. South Carolina: Charleston. Texas: Beaumont. Wisconsin: Milwaukce.	1 1 1	1

### TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2167; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2183.

TYPHOID FEVER.

### State Reports for July, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Montana:	
Calhoun County	1	Beaverhead County—	1 _
Carnoun County Carroll County Cleburne County Columbia County Craighead County	. 1	DillonCascade County—	1
Columbia County	2	Great Falls	
Craighead County.	4	Great Falls	1 -
Cross County	4	Three Forks	1
Dallas County Drew County Faulkner County Franklin County Garland County	1 3	Hill County— Havre	٠ .
Faulkner County	14	Havre Jefferson County—	1
Franklin County.		Whitehall "	1
Garland County	2	Lewis and Clark County— Augusta (R. D.). Helena. Missoula County— Missoula	_
Greene County	4 4	Augusta (R. D.)	2 1
Tofferson County	2	Missonla County-	
Lawrence County	1	Missoula	3
Lee County	8 15	Γα:ΛU	2
Gressand County. Greene County. Hot Spring County Jefferson County Lawrence County. Lee County Logan County. Lonoke County. Meedictions County	15	Roosevelt County-	_
Mississippi County	2 1 3 2	Culbertson (R. D.)	1
Monroe County	3	Forevth	1
Ouachita County	2	Sheridan County—	-
Missisappi County Monroe County Ouachita County Pope County Pulsski County Scott County Sebastian County Union County	1 8	Sheridan County— Flaxville (R. D.) Silver Bow County—	. 1
Pulaski County		Silver Bow County— Butte Meaderville	2
Rehastian County	1 19	Meaderville	1
Union County.	3		•
Washington County	6	Hysham (R. D.)	1
Union County	1	Yellowstone County— Billings (R. D. 3)	_
woodrum County	3		5
Total	122	Total	25
Connecticut:		Virginia:	
Fairfield County—	1	Virginia: Accomac County. Chineoteague. Tangier Albermarie County Alleghany County Clifton Forge Augusta County. Bedford County. Branswick County	3 1 2 2 2 2 1 3 2 1 1 1
Bridgeport	. 1	Tangier	3
Stamford	+ î	Albermarie County	ĭ
Hartford County— East Granby	_	Alleghany County	2
RASE GERHOV	1 2	Angusta County	2
Glastonbury	í	Bedford County	í
Enfield Glastonbury New Britain	ī	Brunswick County. Buchanan County. Buckingham County.	3
Litchfield County—	_	Buchanan County	. 2
Washington	ł	Caroline County	1
Middletown (town)	1	Correll Country	i
Middletown New Haven County-	2	Dinwiddie County	ī
New Haven County—		Petersburg.	1
East Haven	1	Dinwiddie County Petersburg Elizabeth City County Hampton Phoebus	4
New Haven	i	Phoebus	i
New London County-	- 1	i Fairiax County— i	_
New London Windham County— Killingly	4	Falls Church	1
Willingly Willingly	1	Fais United Franklin County Frederick County Winchester Giber County	. 2
Almings,		Winchester	2
Total	19	Giles County	2
		Gloucester County	4
Idaho:	į	George County	1
Ada County_	. 1	Grayson County	1 2 1 2 2 4 1 2 3
Ada County— Boise	1 !	TT-146- Claused	9
Boise	1	Halifax County—	
Boise	1	Houston	1
Boise	1	Houston	1
Boise	1 2	Houston South Boston Hanover County	1 1 2 3
Boise	1	Houston South Boston Hanover County	1 1 2 3 15
Boise  Bear Lake County— Paris  Bonneville County— Idaho Falls  Boundary County  Caribou County  Shoshone County	1 2 1 1	Houston South Boston Hanover County	1 1 2 3 15 7
Boise  Bear Lake County— Paris  Bonneville County— Idaho Falls  Boundary County  Caribou County  Shoshone County	1 2 1	Houston South Boston Hanover County	1 1 2 3 15 7
Boise	1 2 1 1	Houston South Boston Hanover County	1 2 3 15 7 1
Boise  Bear Lake County— Paris  Bonneville County— Idaho Falls  Boundary County  Caribou County  Shoshone County	1 2 1 1	Houston South Boston Hanover County	1 1 2 3 15 7 1 3 1 1

#### TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

#### State Reports for July, 1920—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Virginia—Continued.  King and Queen County.  King William County.  Laneaster County.  Lee County.  Keokee.  Lunenburg County— Victoria.  Madison County  Montgomery County.  East Radford.  Radford.  Nansemond County.  Nelson County  Nelson County.  Norfolk.  Norfolk.  Norfolk.  Northampton County.  Patrick County.  Patrick County.  Patrick County.  Pittsylvania County.  Princes Anne County.  Prince Edward County.  Farmville.  Prince George County—  Hopewell.  Prince William County—  Manassas.  Pulaski County—  Pulaski County—	reported.  2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 4 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 5 5 3 1 1 8 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Virginia—Continued. Scott County Shenandoah County Mount Jackson Strasburg Smyth County— Saltville. Southampton County Boykins. Courtland. Drewryville. Franklin. Newsoms Stafford County. Surry County. Surry County Wakefield. Warren County— Front Royal. Warwick County— Newport News. Washington County. Abingdon Bristol. Westmoreland County Colonial Beach Wise County Norton. Osaka. Stonega Wythe County.	reported.  2 4 1 1 10 2 3 1 14 4 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rockbridge County— I exington Rockingham County Russell County	1 3 1	Total	221

#### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In instances in which the information is not available for the full five years, the average includes from one to four years.

70	Aver-		1920	Place	Aver-	1	1920
Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Anniston Birmingham Mobile. Arkansas: Little Rock North Little Rock. California: Los Anzeles Oakland Sarramento San Francisco San Francisco Stockton Colorado: Denver Conceticut: Bridgeport Hartford	2 18 2 5 5 0 5 2 1 3 0 (1)	136621 841331	1	Georgia:     Atlanta     Rome. Illinois:     Chicago.     Kankakce.     La Salle.     Mattoon     Pekin.     Rockford.     Springfield. Indiana:     Bedford.     Fort Wayne.     Gary.     Hammond.     Indianapolis.     Mation.     South Bend.	16 0 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1)	5 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 4	1
New Britain New Haven Dclaware: Wilmington	(1) 4	1 2 2	1 1	Terre Haute Iowa: Burlington Des Moines	0	2 2	

1 Average less than 1.

# TYPHOID FEVER—Continued. City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920—Continued.

. Place.	Aver-		1920	Place	Aver-		1920
· Place.	age cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fiace.	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kansas:				New York—Contd.			
Coffeyville	2	2		New York	38	50	6
Hutchinsen	1.	2		Port Chester	. 0	1	] 1
Topeka	3	5		Saratoga Springs	0	1	
Kentucky:	_	١.	l	Schenectady	(4)	2	
Lexington	2 12	1 3		Syracuse	. 2	2	. 1
Louisville Paducah	12	li		Troy	1 2	3	
Louisiana:	• • • • • • • •	1 1		North Carolina:	4	l °	
New Orleans	9	29		Charlotte	. 5	1 1	1
Meine:	•	-		Durham	1 1	1 4	
Bangor		1 1	l	Wilmington	l î	2	
Portland.	····i	3		Winston-Salem	8	1 5	i
Maryland:	_	-		North Dakota:	1		I -
Baltimore	23	6	1	Fargo	(1)	l	1
Cumberland	2	2		II Onio:	1	l	1
Massachusetts:	_		_	A kron	4	1	
Boston	7	2	, 1	Barberton		1	
Cheisea	1	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Canton	(1)	1	ļ
Clinton	0	1		Cincinnati	3	3	
Fall River	7	5 1		Cleveland	8	4	2
Gardner	3	-	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Columbus	5		Ī
Lynn	1	·····i	•	Dayton Marion	4	1	
New Bedford	. 2	Ē	•••••	Piqua.	ŏ	li	
Pittsfield	ő	ĭ		Springfield	ı	l i	
Taunton	ര്	ī		Toledo	5	5	li
fichigan:	` ' '	-		I) UKIADOMA•		۰	•
Detroit	9	9	1	Oklahoma City	1	3	1
Flint	2	2	1	Pennsylvania:	1 1		-
Kalamazoo	(1)	1		Philadelphia	21	15	l
Ludington	Q	1	• • • • • • • • •	i hode Island:			
finnesota:				Providence	4	3	
Duluth	2	•••••	1	South Carolina:			l
Hibbing	0	2 1	•••••	Charleston	3	1	1
Minncapolis St. Paul	,, 3	3	•••••	Columbia	2	1	
Kissouri:	(1)	0	•••••	Spartanburg Tennessee:	2	1	1
Cape Girardeau	11	1		Knoxville	5	5	
Independence	ő	î		Memphis.	13	3	1
Kansas City	7		2	Nashville	13	3	
St. Louis	22	4	1	Taxas:			
Montana:				Dallas	7	5	
Great Falls	3	1		Virginia:	· ·		
Vebraska:		_		Alexandria		1	
Omaha	2	2		Lynchburg	5	3	
lew Hampshire:		!		Norfolk	6	2	
Manchester	(1)	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Richmond	7	3	
lew Jersey:				Roanoke	4	3	1
Hoboken	(¹) <sub>2</sub>	3	1	Washington:		_	
Jersey City	5	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Seattle	2	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Newark. Paterson	ő	2	••••••	Yakima. West Virginia:	9	3	*******
ew York:	٠,١	<b>~</b> }	•••••••	Huntington		2	
Albany	0	2	1	Wisconsin:	•••••	- 4	••••••
Auburn	2	î l	· · · · i l	Ashland	i	1	
Binghamton	(1)	i i		Eau Claire.		1	•••••••
Buffalo	`´8	2			٠,١	- 1	••••••
Buffalo	8	2	•••••		]		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Average less than 1.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

#### Quarantine, La.

One death from yellow fever occurred at Quarantine, La., on September 3, 1920. The patient was taken from the Dutch steamship Soestdijk, which arrived at Quarantine from Vera Cruz on that date, and died in Quarantine Hospital.

According to the information, the vessel was being fumigated and the crew was to be held on board for six days.

# DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS. City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 21, 1920.

	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917	Total deaths	Dipl	ntheria	Me	as <b>les.</b>		arlet ver.		ber- osis.
City.	(estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aberdeen, S. Dak	15, 926	.1	1	ļ	ļ		ļ <u>.</u> .	<b> </b> -	ļ <u>.</u> .	<b> </b>
Akron, Ohio	93, 604 28, 433	\$5 4	1	ļ			2		1 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Albany, N. Y	105, 632		2						2	
Alameda, Calif. Albany, N. Y. Alexandria, La. Alexandria, Va.	16, 232	4	1	1		<b> </b> -	.	:		
Alexandria, Va	17, 959 23, 783	7	4		·····				····i	
Alton, Ill	10, 200	ī					1		l <del>.</del> .	
Ann Arbor, Mich	15,041	15								
Anniston, Ala	14,326		1	ļ	3		2			·····
Annietan, Wis	16, 954 18, 005	5			l °		2			
Appleton, Wis. Arlington, Mass. Asbury Park, N. J. Ashland, Wis.	13, 073	2								
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,629	3				<i>.</i>			1	
Ashtabula, Ohio	1 11, 594 22, 008	3	····i				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	2 1	•••••
Atchison, Kans	16, 785		<del>-</del>		i					
Atlanta, Ga	196, 144	58	2	1			3		2	5
Atlantic City, N. J	53, 515	13	3		3		1		3	
Auburn Me	19, 776 16, 607	5		·····	• • • • • •	• • • • • •				• • • • • •
Auburn, N. Y	37.823	14	1	1	1					2
Attleboro, Mass. Auburn, Me. Auburn, N. Y Aurora, Ill Baltimore, Md	31, 795 591, C37	2	1		2					
Bangor, Me	9: 058	193	6		10		6		26	14
Barnerion, Unio	23, 958 11, 187	3							···i	i
Battle Creek, Mich	37, 159		6		1					
Battle Creek, Mich	72, 201	3	1						3	
Beaumont. Tex	10, 437 28, 851	6							•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Beaumont, TexBedford, Ind	10, 613	ŏ								
Belleville, N. J.	12, 797								1	
Belleville, N. J. Beloit, Wis. Benton Harber, Mich. Berlin, N. H.	18, 5.7 11, 099				· · · · · ·		2			• • • • • • •
Berlin, N. H.	13, 892	2	1						•••••	
Beveriy, Mass	22, 128	5	• • · · · •							
Billings, Mont	15, 123	1								
Binghampton, N. Y	51,864 189,716	- 8	2 5	2	1		2 3	• • • • • •	4	3
Bloomfield, N. J.	19, 013	····i			•	•••••			ī	
Bloomington, Ill	27, 462	7								
Bloomington, Ind	11,661	4	• • • • •							1
Boise, IdahoBoston, Mass	35, 951 767, 813	175	26	····2	2 5	•••••	6	•	43	7
Desett feet	10, 472	"i								
Bridgeport, Conn	10, 472 121, 724 16, 318	40					1		3	3
Bristol, Conn	16,318	5	1		1		1		i	····i
Brookline, Mass.	69, 152 33, 526	13	• • • • • •		····i				i	
Brunswick, Ga	10.984	4							2	····i
Bridgeport, Conn Bristol, Conn Brockton, Mass Brookline, Mass Brunswick, Ga. Buffalo, N. Y.	475, 781	109	17	4	7		:-		:-	10
Burlington, Iowa	25, 144   . 21, 802	3	1			• • • • • •	1		1	•••••
Butte, Mont	44.057	17	i		8		····i		····i	·····2
Cadillac, Mich	10, 158	0							]	
Cairo, Ill.	15, 995	5				• • • • • •				i
Canton, Ill	114, 293 13, 674	32	1		•••••		2		5	2
Canton, Ohio.	62, 566	16	2	···i			···i			·····ż
Cape Girardeau, Mo	11, 146	2								•••••
Charleston, S. C. Charlotte, N. C.	61,041	29	2			• • • • • •		•••••	1	3
Chelsea, Mass	40, 759 48, 405 111, 320 22, 863 2, 547, 201 29, 950	10				•••••			••••2	<b></b>
Cheyenne. Wyo	111,320	6								•••••
Chicago Heights, Ill	22,863	4								
Chicago, Ill	2,547,201	513 9	87	12	20	•••••	27		195	45
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,625	4							···i	
Chillicothe, Ohio	15, 625 414, 248 692, 259 1 13, 075		3				i		18 27	9
Clinton Moss	692, 259	149	15	2	2		18 [	1	27	12
Clinton, Mass		1 5	•••••	•••••	9	•••••	. 1	•••••	1	•••••
Colorado Springs, Colo	38, 965	17								4
constant plums, con	05, ¥00 l	17 ].	•••••	•••••	!	•••••			:!	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Population Apr. 15, 1910.

	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917	Total death:	_	htheria	. Me	asles.	E ca	arlet ver.	Tu	ıber- losis.
City.	(estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	from all causes		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Columbus, Ohio	220, 135	53					4		3	4
Columbus, Ohio	22,858 10,789	9	1		· ·····				2	•
Council Bintis, lows	31.838	6	i							i
Covington, Ky	59, 623 26, 773	11 4							4	2
	26, 686	6	1						i	
Dallas, Tex	129, 738	26 11			3		2		4	
Danville, Ill	32, 969	ii								
Cumberiand, Md Dallas, Tex Danbury, Conn Danville, Ill Davenport, Iowa: Dayton, Ohio Decatur, Ill Dedham, Mass Denver, Colo Des Moines, Iowa Detroit, Mich	22, 931 32, 969 49, 618 128, 939	24	3			•••••	1 3			
Decatur, Ill		6	ı					•••••		
Dedham, Mass	10,618 268,439 104,052	2 73	19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	•••••	·····2	• • • • • •	ļ	
Des Moines, Iowa	104, 052	•••••	. 10		1		- 5	•••••		16
Detroit, Mich	019.64X I	205 3	56	4	4 2	1	27	2	46	18
Detroit, Mich Detroit, Mich Dover, N. H Dubuque, Iowa Duluth, Minn. Durham, N. C East Chicago, Ind.	13,276 47,096 97,077	•••••	. 3				1			
Duluth, Minn	97,077 26,160	. 18	7		5	•••••	6	•••••	1	
East Chicago, Ind	30, 286	13						•••••		
East Chresto, Ind. East Cleveland, Ohio. East Orange, N. J. East Providence, R. I. East St. Louis, Ill. Eau Claire, Wis.	13,864 43,761	6	····i		4	•••••	1	•••••	•••••	
East Providence, R. I.	19, 485	•••••	ļ <u>.</u>				1	•••••	•••••	
East St. Louis, Ill	77, 312 18, 887	12	····i		····i·		1 2	•••••	9	1
Elgin, Ill	28, 562	10	1		2			• • • • • •	•••••	····i
Elizabeth, N. J.	88, 830	21	4		3	•••••	7	•••••	2	2
El Paso, Tex.	22, 273 69, 149	4 39	1			•••••	4		•••••	8
Eau Claire, Wis Elgin, Ill Elizabeth, N. J. Elkhart, Ind El Paso, Tex. Englewood, N. J. Eureka, Calif. Evanston, Ill. Everett, Mass. Everett, Wash Fall River, Mass.	12,603	0								
Evanston, III	15, 142 29, 304	9 8	l····i				•••••	•••••	7	2
Everett, Mass.	40, 160 37, 205	ă	ļī.							•••••
Fall River, Mass	129, 828	24			1 4		3	• • • • • •	····i	••••••
Fall River, Mass. Fargo, N. Dak Findlay, Ohio. Flint, Mich Fort Smith, Ark Fort Wayne, Ind.	17 872	12	i							
Findiay, Onio	1 14, 858 57, 386 29, 390	5 21	4		•••••	•••••	10		•••••	•••••
Fort Smith, Ark	29, 390		1							•••••
Fort Wayne, Ind Fostoria, Ohio	78, 014 10, 959	22 1	1		•••••	•••••	1	•••••	•••••	•••••
Framingham, Mass	14, 149	3			i					•••••
Fostoria, Ohio Framingham, Mass Freeport, III. Fremont, Ohio	14, 149 19, 844 11, 034	3 7 1 7 6	•••••		•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
	36, 314	7	2							•••••
Galesburg, III Galveston, Tex Gardner, Mass	24,629 42,650	6 12	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	···i	•••••
Gardner, Mass	42,650 17,534 56,000				2				2	····i
Gary, Ind	56,000   17,160	4 8 3	1		1	•••••	1	•••••	1	•••••
Glens Falls, N. Y. Grand Rapids, Mich Great Falls, Mont	132 961	25	2		i i				4	····i
Greeley, Colo.	1 13, 948 11, 942 30, 017	6 1	1 1		•••••	•••••	3 .	•••••	••••••	1
Green Bay, Wis	30,017								i	•••••
Greenshoro N C	12, 251 20, 171	2 5	•••••		2	••••• •	••••• •	•••••	•••••	•••••
Greenwich, Conn.	19.594	4	4						2 1	····i
Hackensack, N. J	17, 412 27, 016	6 5	1	···i	•••••	••••• •	••••• •	•••••	1	1
Greenfeld, Mass Greensboro, N. C. Greensboro, N. C. Greenwich, Conn. Hackensack, N. J. Hammond, Ind Harrison, N. J. Hartford, Conn. Highland Park, Mich. Hoboken, N. J. Holland, Mich.	17,345				2					· · · · · · · ·
Hartford, Conn	112,831	44	4 5	;-	1		1 :		1	•••••
Hoboken, N. J.	33, 859 78, 324	11		1	1	·····	1		1 1	3
Holland, Mich	13, 459 66, 503	8		••••• •	••••• •	-	··i			•••••
Hot Springs, Ark	17,690	10					•••••		1	i
Huntington, Ind	10.982	3 20	;-		-	•••••	1 .		·····	
Hot Springs, Ark Huntington, Ind Huntington, W. Va Independence, Mo.	47, 686 11, 964	5	il						i	3 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Population Apr. 15, 1910.

	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917	Total deaths	1 -	theria	Mea	sles.	Sca fer	arlet ver.	Tu cu	iber- losis.
City.	(estimated by U.S. Census Bureau).	from all causes	_	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indianapolis, Ind	283, 622	63	1	ļ	2	ļ	1		. 8	7
Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ironton, Ohio Ironwood, Mick Irvington, N. J. Ishpeming, Mich Ithaca, N. Y. Jamestown, N. Y. Jamestown, N. Y. Janesville, Wis. Jefferson City, Mo. Jersey City, N. J. Jonlin Mo.	14,079 15,095 16,710 112,448	3 2	1 1		2		•		· ·····	1
Irvington, N. J	16,710		· ·····				2			
Ishpeming, Mich		1 2							2	
Jamestown, N. Y.	37,431	6	i		1		i		2	
Janesville, Wis	37, 431 14, 411 13, 712 312, 557	4	. 1					ļ		
Jersey City, N. J.	312,557		6		i		2		3	
Jersey City, N. J. Joplin, Mo. Kalamazoo, Mich Kankakee, Ill. Kansas City, Kans. Kansas City, Mo. Kearny, N. J. Keene, N. H. Kenosha, Wis. Kewanee, Ill. Knoxville, Tenn. Kokomo, Ind. Lackawanna, N. Y. La Crosse, Wis. La Fayette, Ind. Lancaster, Ohio. La Salle, Ill. Lawrence, Kans.	33,400						1			
Kalamazoo, Mich	50, 408 14, 270	18 1			4	• • • • • •			5	4
Kansas City, Kans	14,270 102,096		3				i		1	
Kansas City, Mo	305, 816 24, 325	75 3	····i					•••••		7
Keene, N. H	10, 725	. 4	l							····i
Kenosha, Wis	32,833				1		1			
Knoxville. Tenn	13,607 59,112	4				•••••	····i	•••••	····i	
Kokomo, Ind	21,929	5							ļ <u>.</u> .	<b> </b> *
Lackawanna, N. Y	16, 219 31, 833	8	1	••••	8			• • • • • •		i
La Fayette, Ind	21,481	4	2		1		i		<u>                                     </u>	2
Lancaster, Ohio	16,0%	2 5							3	
Lawrence, Kans	12,332 13,47	4						•••••	2	
	13, 4.7 102, 923 1 19, 363	13	2		3				1	
Leavenue, Mass. Leovinster, Mass. Lexington, Ky.	1 19, 363   21, 365	6 1						•••••		
Lexington, Kv.	41,997	15							l	
Lima, Ohio	37, 145	12					2		1	ļ <u>.</u>
Little Rock, Ark	46,957 58,716	9	·····2				····i	•••••	2 5	·····
Lima, Ohio Lincoln, Nebr Little Rock, Ark. Lockport, N. Y Logansport, Ind. Long Beach, Calif.	20,023 [	5			i				\ ĭ	
Long Beach Calif	21,338 20,163	<sup>20</sup>	1 1	•••••	•••••		1	•••••	····i	·····i
Lorain, Ohio	38, 266		l		1		3			
Lorain, Ohio Los Angeles, Calif Louisville, Ky	38, 266 535, 485 240, 808	132	26 1	2	18	1	3	•••••	58	17
Lowell, Mass.	114, 366	62 27	2	····i	2 19	···i	1 2	•••••	9	2
Lowell, Mass. Ludington, Mich. Lynchburg, Va	10,566	2 7								
Lynn, Mass	33,497 1 104 534	7 19	2 2		2			•••••	3	
Madison, Wis	33, 497 104, 534 31, 315						i			
Malden, Mass	52, 243	10					;-			
Manchester, N. H.	15, 859 79, 607	14	1				1			····i
Madison, Wis Madden, Mass Manchester, Conn Manchester, N. H. Manitowoc, Wis. Mankato, Minn Marin, Ind	79,607 13,931						1 2	]		· · · · · · · ·
Mankato, minn Marion, Ind Marion, Ohio. Marquette, Mich. Marshalltown, Iowa. Mason City, Iowa. Mason City, Iowa. Medford, Mass. Melrose, Mass. Mermonis Tenn	1 10, 365 19, 923	2 2			:		2	•••••	1	
Marion, Ohio	24, 129								i	
Marchalltown Iowa	12,555 14,519	2	····i	•••••	2	•••••	···-i-	••••••	3	•••••
Mason City, Iowa	14.938	5			] .					· · · · · · ·
Medford, Mass	26,681	5	1	• • • • • •	2 .			•••••		
Memphis, Tenn Methuen, Mass. Middletown, N. Y.	17, 724 151, 877	53 5	2		···i		5	```	7	8
Methuen, Mass	151,877 14,320	5	1						7	
Middletown, N. Y. Middletown, Ohio. Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn Mishawaka, Ind. Missoula, Mont. Mobile Allo	15,890   . 16,384	4	1		1			••••••	····i·	······· .
Milwaukee, Wis	445.00R	73	20	4	3		7		21	
Minneapolis, Minn	373,448 17,083 19,075	52 3	4		2 .		5		16	4
Missoula, Mont.	19,075	5							2	•••••
Mobile, Ala	50 201 1	18							ī	2
Monmouth, Ill. Montclair, N. J.	10,346 27,087	2			····		·····	••••••		• • • • • •
Montgomery, Ala Morristown, N. J.	27,087 44,039	21								·····ż
Morristown, N. J	13,410	2 2			· · · · ·   ·		2	•••••		•••••
ALVANUSVINC, W. VB	11,515	Z	1	1	1 .	•••••		]	•••••	• • • • •

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Population Apr. 15, 1910.

	T	Γ.	Т		1		1	arlet	1 -	
	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917	Total deaths		htheria	Me	asles.		ver.		losis.
City.	(estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	from all causes	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Свзез.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mount Vernon, N. Y	37,991	8								
Nashville, Tenn	37,991 17,713 118,136	54		:	1:		2	1:::::	i	····· <sub>2</sub>
News Redford Mass	418, 789	54 83 34 13	9		. 11	ļ	5 2		26 5	9 3
New Britain, Conn.	55,385	13	í	:::::	4		2			. 1
New Haven Conn	121,622 55,385 15,291 152,275	10 28	ii	· ····	: ····i	· ·····	3	·	2 7	
New Orleans, La.	377,010	102	3		] 4		i		18	14
Newton, Mass	30,585 41,343 5,757,492 38,466 91,148 1 22,019	8	2		: i		·	· · · · · ·	i	
New York, N. Y.	5, 757, 492	1,082	121	4	39		20	3	2 178	1 99
Norfolk. Va	38, 466 91, 148	, , , ,	1		: i		2		2	1 3
North Adams, Mass	1 22, 019	2 7			.1				į	
North Attleboro, Mass	20,006 11,248 15,515	í	2	1					1 2	
North Little Rock, Ark	15, 515 14, 060	5 2							ļ <u>.</u>	i
Norwalk, Conn	27, 332	4	1		: '''i				····i	
Norwich, Conn	27, 332 21, 923	5 1							1	i
Oakland, Calif	23, 269 206, 405	46	3	' i	1		4		1 2	5
Oak Park, Ill	27, 816	6 9	1				5			
Oklahoma City, Okla	16, 845 97, 588	22 27	4		'''i					····i
Omaha, Nebr	97, 588 177, 777 14, 393	27	5	1	1		1			2
Orange, N. J.	33,636	7 3							····i	
Oshkosh, Wis	33, 636 36, 549		. 1						ļ <u>.</u>	
Parsons, Kans	21,059 15,952	4	1		i			• • • • • •	3	ļ
Pasadena, Calif	49, 620	12			:				3 2	4
Paterson, N. J.	140.512	26 3	1 6		1		····i	•••••	4	2
Peekskill, N. Y	74, 478 140, 512 19, 034 72, 184	4	1				1		<del>.</del>	····i
Perth Amboy, N. J.	42, 646	12 11	1		2		1 4	•••••	•••••	
Petersburg, Va	25, 817	9	45		2					i
Phillipsburg, N. J.	1, 735, 514 15, 879 14, 275	381 4	45	9	11		26		30 1	34
Piqua, Ohio	14, 275	10			i		<sub>2</sub> .			
Plainfield, N. J.	39,678 24,330	8			1		2	•••••	•••••	
Plattsburg, N. Y	13, 111	8 1 7 7 12								
Pontiac, Mich.	18,006	12						•••••	····i	•••••
Port Chester, N. Y	13, 111 14, 001 18, 006 16, 727 18, 863 64, 720 306, 399 11, 730 30, 786 259, 895 26, 832	1								•••••
Portland, Me.	64,720	18		•••••	3				•••••	•••••
Portsmouth N H	308, 399	41	1 3	•••••	18 1				7	4
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30, 786	2		•••••						••••••
Providence, R. I	259, 895 36, 832	48 9	- 8	•••••	5	•••••	1			2 3
Quincy, Mass	39,022	. 8		•••••	i					····i
Racine, Wis	47, 465  .		•••••	•••••	1		2			•••••
Raleigh, N. C.	47, 465 10, 361 20, 274	2 7			i		2		····i	····i
Mount Vernon, N. Y.  Muscatine, Iowa.  Nashville, Tenn.  Nowark, N. J.  New Bedford, Mass.  New Britain, Conn.  New Britain, Conn.  New Haven, Conn.  New Orleans, La.  New Hore, R. I.  Newton, Mass.  New Hore, R. I.  Newton, Mass.  New York, N. Y.  Niagara Falls, N. Y.  Norfolk, Va.  North Adams, Mass.  North Adams, Mass.  North Little Rock, Ark.  North Little Rock, Ark.  North Little Rock, Ark.  North Little Rock, Ark.  North Conn.  Norwood, Ohio.  Oakland, Calif.  Oak Park, Ill.  Ogdensburg, N. Y.  Oklahoma City, Okla.  Omaha, Nebr.  Orange, Conn.  Orange, N. J.  Oshkosh, Wis.  Parsons, Kans.  Passadena, Calif.  Passaic, N. J.  Peetskill, N. Y.  Peersburg, Va.  Philadelphia, Pa.  Philladelphia,	20, 274 14, 573 15, 514 158, 702 20, 496 46, 282 261, 714 56, 730	6		•••••			•••••		3	•••••
Richmond, Va	158, 702	44	10				i	:::::	6	·····•
Roanoke, Va.	20, 496 46, 282	44 1 14	1 2	•••••	2		····· ·			1
Rochester, N. Y	261, 714	45	16		2		3	:::::	16	2 3
Rock Island, Ill	56, 739 29, 452	45 14 1 3	2			•••••	····· ·			•••••
Rochester, N. Y Rockford, III Rock Island, III Rocky Mount, N. C Rome, Ga.		ā								• • • • • •
nome, va	15,607 1.	l			l		2 1.	1	اا	•••••

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Population Apr. 15, 1910.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917	Total deaths	Dipl	theria.	Mea	sles.		arlet ver.	Tu	ber- losis.
City.	(estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rome, N. Y. Rutland, Vt. Sacramento, Calif. St. Cloud, Minn. St. Joseph, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.	21,259	l	ļ		9				. 1	
Rutland, Vt	21,259 15,638 68,984	2 27	<b> </b>	·	1				ļ	·
St. Cloud, Minn.	12,013		i				1		1	3
St. Joseph, Mo	86, 498	31								
St. Paul. Minn	768, 630 252, 465	137 47	31 20	i	3	• • • • • •	1		35 7	1 6
Salem, Mass	49,346	4					l		1	ļ
Salem, Mass. Salt Lake City, Utah. San Angelo, Tex. San Diego, Calif. Sandusky, Ohio. Sandusky, Ohio.	121,623 1 10,321	24 4	2	·····	2	•••••	2	• • • • • •	1	
San Diego, Calif	55, 412 20, 226	27					1		2	2
Sandusky, Ohio	20, 226 11, 217	8 5	•••••	<del>-</del> -					ļ	
San Francisco, Calif	471.023	106	11		4		10		12	6
San Francisco, Calif	15, 360 15, 150	4 3	•••••			•••••		•••••	3	ļ
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	13 230	6							····i	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	14, 130	.3					7			
Seattle, Wash	14, 130 103, 774 366, 445 28, 907	16	3		4		····i	•••••	. 2	4
Sheboygan, Wis	28, 907				1		2			
Sioux City, 10wa	58, 568 16, 887		1		i	•••••	1 3			[
Somerville, Mass	88, 618	18	4				1		3 7	3
South Bend, Ind	70, 967 14, 465	8 2	•••••				4	•••••	7	. 1
Spartanburg, S. C.	21, 985 157, 656	6	···i							
Santa Grus, Calif.  Saratoga Springs, N. Y Saut Ste. Marie, Mich.  Schenectady, N. Y Seattle, Vash.  Sheboygan, Wis.  Sloux City, Iowa Sioux City, Iowa Sioux Falls, S. Dak  Somerville, Mass South Bend, Ind Southbridge, Mass Spartanburg, S. C Spokane, Wash Springfield, Ill. Springfield, Mass Springfield, Mo. Springfield, Ohio	157, 656		1		3		···i			
Springfield, Mass	62, 623 108, 668	10 37	····2	····i	1	····i	4	····i	4	·····i
Springfield, Mo	41, 169	13						1		1
Stamford, Conn	52, 296 31, 810	15		•••••		•••••	2	•••••	·····2	
Steubenville, Ohio	28, 259	1								
Springneid, Mo. Springfield, Ohio. Stamford, Conn. Steubenville, Ohio. Stockton, Calif. Superior, Wis. Syracuse, N. Y. Taomae, Wash.	28, 259 36, 209 47, 167 158, 559 117, 446	8	····i			•••••	2	•••••	•••••	2 1 1
Syracuse, N. Y	158, 559	51	4		ii	i	4		4	i
Tacoma, Wash	117, 446   . 36, 610	9	1		···i				····i	<u>2</u>
Terre Haute, Ind	67, 361	14	···i				2 1			1
Toledo, Ohio	202,010	44 15	4		2	1	5 2		.2	3
Tacoma, wasn. Taunten, Mass. Terre Haute, Ind. Tolede, Ohio. Topeka, Kans. Trenton, N. J. Troy, N. Y. Tueson, Ariz.	49, 538 113, 974	31					2		14 3	····i
Troy, N. Y.	78, 094 17, 324	20			1	1	2			
	13,803	1					···i			2
Vancouver, Wash	13,805		3							
Waterbury, Conn	31,011 89,201	5 .	···i			•••••			1 3	·····i
Watertown, Mass	15, 188	3			i  .					<del>.</del>
Watertown, N. Y	30, 404 19, 666	9  -			ī.		1 .	•••••	2	•••••
Waterbury, Conn Watertown, Mass Watertown, N. Y Wausau, Wis. Westfield, Mass	18.769	1 .	1						i	•••••
West Hoboken, N. J	44, 386 19, 613	5	1 .						1	1 3
West Orange, N. J.	13, 964	6 .			2					• • • • • •
West Hoboken, N. J. West New York, N. J. West Orange, N. J. Wheeling, W. Va White Plains, N. Y Wilmington, Del. Wilmington, N. C. Winton-Salem, N. C. Winthrop, Mass. Wootcster, Mass.	43, 657 23, 331	12 5.	2		2 .		1 .		3	2
Wilmington, Del.	95,369 (	31	i	···i	"i".		5	· i		·····ż
Wilmington, N. C	30.400	6 24		-						
Winthrop, Mass	33, 136 13, 105	1	···iˈl	···i	1  -	······	···il	•••••	2	3
Woburn, Mass.	16,076	1 .								<u>i</u>
Worcester, Mass. Yakima, Wash. Yonkers, N. Y.	166, 106 22, 058	40 .		1  -			1		5	2
	100 000				:		- 1-		•••••	•••••
Yonkers, N. YZanesville, Ohio	103, 066 31, 320	12	7	]	1  .		].		1	•

### FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

#### CHILE.

#### Typhus Fever—March–May, 1920.1

During the month of March, 1920, 409 cases of typhus fever with 72 fatalities, occurring in 30 cities and towns, were notified in Chile. The greatest incidence was reported in the city of Santiago, viz, 129 cases with 25 fatalities (population of Santiago stated in 1912 to be 332,700). The total number of cases reported as remaining in Chile March 31, 1920, was 165.

During the month of April, 1920, there were reported 298 cases of typhus fever with 49 fatalities, occurring in 11 cities and towns in Chile. The greatest number of cases was reported in the city of Santiago, viz, 88 with 17 fatalities. The number of cases reported as remaining in Chile April 30, 1920, was 155.

During the month of May, 1920, 312 cases of typhus fever with 50 fatalities were reported in 12 cities and towns in Chile. The greatest number of cases was reported in Santiago, viz, 98 with 17 fatalities. On May 31, 1920, there were reported remaining in Chile 246 cases of typhus fever.

# CHOSEN (KOREA).

#### Cholera—Seoul Declared Infected.

Information dated September 8, 1920, shows approximately 13,000 cases of cholera with 5,000 fatalities reported in Chosen (Korea). The port of Seoul was stated to have been declared infected August 27, 1920.

# CUBA.

#### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

	Aug. 11	Remain-		
, Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	treatment Aug. 21, 1920.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.			2	
Diphtheria. Leprosy	1		3	
Maiaria	31	i	a 59 31	
Paratyphoid fever. Scarlet fever.	1	1	, 7 8 2	
Smallpox. Typhoid fever.	20	4	¢ 91	

#### CYPRUS.

#### Influenza-Summary, 1919.

During the year 1919, 4,541 cases of influenza were treated at hospitals and dispensaries in the Island of Cyprus, as compared with 4,693 cases reported treated in 1918. (Estimated population, 1919, 311,108; population, 1918, 306,997.)

#### Trachoma—Year, 1919.

During the year 1919, 465 cases of trachoma were treated in the Island of Cyprus.

MEXICO.

#### Yellow Fever-Puerto Mexico.

A case of yellow fever was reported at Puerto Mexico, Mexico, August 28, 1920.

TURKEY.

#### Influenza—Constantinople.

During the week ended August 7, 1920, 36 cases of influenza were notified at Constantinople, Turkey.

# CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER. Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 10, 1920. CHOLERA.

	CHO	MARA.		
Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: Chungking. Chosen (Korea). Chemulpo.	1		717	Sept. 8, 1920: Cases, 13,000 deaths, 5,000 (estimated).
	PLA	GUE.		
Brazil: Bahia	June 27-July 3	2	3	
ChileAntofagasta	Mar. 1-May 31do	7 8	1 1	Mar. 1-May 31, 1920: Cases, 15 deaths, 2. Plague reported in Depts. of Tacma and Tarata.
Piræus Turkey: Constantinople	Aug. 26	. 3	2	
Brazil:		LPOX.		
Bahis	June 20-26 June 27-July 3	1 1	1	
Manitoba— Winnipeg Ontario—	Aug. 8-21	2		
Ottawa Toronto. Windsor	Aug. 14-28 Aug. 1-21 Aug. 22-28	7 6 3	••••••	- 1944 - 1944
Prince Edward Island— Charlotte Town Quebec—	Aug. 12-18	1		
QuebecChina: ChungkingChosen (Korea):	Aug. 23-28 July 11-24	1		Present.
Chemulpo Fusan Seoul	June 1-30dodo	10 5 42	6 1 18	

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 10, 1920—Continued.

#### SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba: Matanzas	Aug. 15–21.	1	1	12 cases in Aguacate, 20 mile from Matauzas. August, 1919: Cases, 242; deaths
Great Britain: Glasgow Italy:	Aug. 8-14	4	. 5	54.
Catania	Aug. 2-8	5	2	
Lisbon Tunis: Tunis Turkey:	July 11-24	•••••	7 1	
Constantinople	July 25-31	1		• 1

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

Chile	Apr. 1-30 May 1-31	88 98	25 17 17	March, 1920: Cases, 409; deaths, 72. April, 1920: Cases, 298, deaths, 49. May, 1920: Cases; 312; deaths, 50.
Chemulpo	June 1–30	3		
Turkey: Constantinople	July 25-Aug. 7	8	•••••	

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Guatemala: Los Amatos			Aug. 5-14, 1920: Cases, 9.
Mexico: Puerto Mexico Tuxpan Vera Cruz	Sept. 1	 1 2	
On vessel: S. S. Soestdijk		1	At Quarantine, La., from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

### Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920.

### CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro	June 27-July 3		1	
Amoy. Chungking. Do. Fooehow.	June 20-July 3 May 16-24 June 6-July 3 July 11-24		1,319 2,173	Present.
Hankow India Bombay	July 4-17 May 2-June 26	12 85	5 36	Apr. 11-May 22, 1920; Deaths, 7,549. May 30-June 12, 1920;
DoCalcutta	June 27-July 3 May 2-June 12	9 376	7 363	Deaths, 1,486.
Madras Do Rangoon	June 13–19 May 2–June 26 July 4–10	2 18	1 12	. •
Indo-China: Saigon Do	Apr. 26-May 16 June 7-13	56 74	41 53	Report for May 9 not received.

### Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe	June 14-27	36	24	Kobe, June 6-13, 34 cases. Moli.
Do	June 28-Aug. 7		127	June 6-12, 10 cases. Koci i
Nagasaki	June 21-27	7		June 6-12, 1 case. Hiroshima
Do,	June 28-July 18		13	June 6-12, 6 cases.
Osaka	do	1	1	- Lanc 0-12, 0 cases.
Taiwan Island	May 22-June 20	60	33	
Do.	July 11-20	10	1. 7	
Java:	• uly 11-20	1 -	,	1
West Java—		1.	i	
Batavia	Apr. 30-June 3	6	2	June 4-17: Present.
Do	June 25-July 1	1	2	June 4-17: Fresent.
Philippine Islands:	June 25-July 1			
Marile Islands:	Mam 0 Toma 00	_		36 0 T 00 1000. G 10
Manila	May 9-June 26	5	1	May 9-June 26, 1920: Cases, 16
Do	June 27-July 10	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	deaths, 12. June 27-July 17
Provinces—		_		1920: Cases, 63; deaths, 31.
Albay	May 9-15	2	1	
Batangas	June 27-July 3	1		
Bohol	do	1	1	
Cagayan	May 9-June 26	11	19	_
Do	June 27-July 10	35	9	•
Iloilo	June 27-July 17		1	
Isabela	July 11-17	5	5	
Laguna	July 4-10	8		
Misamis	July 11-17	4	2	
Pangasinan	July 4-17	. 6	4	
Russia				Reported prevalent in southern
				Russia, June 4, 1920.
Sebastopol (district)	June 20			Reported increasing.
liam:		•••••		recharaca maraming.
Bangkok	Apr. 25-June 26	542	343	
Curkey:	11pr. 20 Valle 20	012	020	
Amassia	Dec. 24	1	1	Asiatic Turkey.
Kaiseri	Dec. 22.	i		Do.
Varagi	Jan 3	i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do. Do.
Karassi Mamuret-ul-Aziz	Dec. 31	1	1	Do. Do.
Panderma	DecJan.	16		שע.
Rodosto	Dec. 29.	10	6	Harrison Charles
	Dec. 22		•••••••	European Turkey.
Smyrna	DOU. 22	3	2	Asiatic Turkey.

#### PLAGUE.

Brazil:		ł .	1	1	ſ .
Pernambuco	Brazil:		1	1	
Porto Alegre. June 27-July 10 1 British East Africa: Kisumu. Apr. 25-June 26 14 12 Mombasa Apr. 25-June 10 83 74 Nairobi		Apr. 25-May 22	8	2	
British East África:  Kisumu		May 3-9	1	1	
Minimax		June 27-July 10	l	ī	
Mombass	British East Africa:	-	1	_	•
Nairobi		Apr. 25-June 26	14	12	** * * *
Ceylon:         Colombo         May 25-June 12         7         2           Do         June 27-July 10         3         3           Chile:         Antofagasta         May 17-June 20         5           Do         July 5-11         1           China:         June 20-July 3         1           Amoy         June 20-July 3         1           Hongkong         Apr. 4-June 26         90         70           Do         June 27-July 10         12         10           Egypt         June 27-July 10         12         10           Egypt         May 13-June 8         12         6           Suez         May 13-June 8         12         6           Do         July 3-13         3         3           Provinces         Assiout         May 13-June 5         7         4           Beni-Souef         July 2-14         6         6           Beni-Souef         July 7-10         2         1           Fayoum         June 5         1         1           Garbieh         do         1         1		Apr. 25-June 10	88	74	
Colombo	Nairobi	do	14	8	
Do. June 27-July 10. 3 3 3 5 Do. Do. July 5-11 1 Do. June 20-July 3 1 1 Do. June 20-July 3 1 1 Do. June 20-July 10 12 10 Do. June 27-July 10 12 10 Jan. 1-July 15, 1920: Cases, 387; Cities—Alexandria June 18-July 29 7 Suez. May 13-June 8 12 Do. July 3-13. 3 Provinces—Assiout May 15-June 5 7 Do. July 2-14 6 Beni-Souef July 2-14 6 Beni-Souef July 2-14 6 Beni-Souef July 2-14 6 Beni-Souef July 3-15 1 1 Garbieh do. do. 1	Ceylon:				
Chile:     Antofagasta     Do     Do     July 5-11  China:     Amoy     June 20-July 3     Apr. 4-June 26     June 27-July 10  Egypt  Cities     Alexandria     June 18-July 29     Suez     July 3-13     Alexandria     Do     July 3-13  Provinces  Assiout     May 15-June 5     Do     July 2-14     Beni-Souef     July 7-10     June 5     July 7-10     June 6     July 2-14     Garbieh     June 5     July 7-10     June 5     July 7-10     July 7-10     July 7-10     Garbieh     June 5     Alexandria     July 7-10     July 7-10		May 25-June 12	7	2	
Antofagasta May 17-June 20. 5 Do. July 5-11 1  China:  Amoy June 20-July 3 1  Hongkong Apr. 4-June 26. 90 70 Do. June 27-July 10. 12 10  Egypt June 27-July 10. 12 10  Egypt June 27-July 10. 12 10  Egypt June 27-July 10. 12 10  Suez. May 13-June 8 12 6 6 3 cases pneumonic.  Provinces— Assiout May 15-June 5 7 Do. July 2-14 6 6 1  Beni-Souef July 7-10. 2 1 Fayoum June 5 1 1 Garbieh do do 1		June 27-July 10	3	3	
Do. July 5-11. 1  Amoy. June 20-July 3. 1  Hongkong. Apr. 4-June 26. 90 70  Do. June 27-July 10. 12 10  Egypt. June 18-July 29. 7  Suez. May 13-June 8. 12 6  Do. July 3-13. 3  Provinces— Assiout May 13-June 5. 7  Do. July 2-14. 6  Beni-Souef. July 7-10. 2  Fayoum. June 5. 11  Garbieh. do. 1		·			
China: Amoy			5		
Amoy		July 5–11	1		
Hongkong. Apr. 4-Juné 26. 90 June 27-July 10. 12 10 June 27-July 10. 12 10 June 27-July 10. 12 June 28-July 29. 7 Suer. July 3-June 8 12 6 July 3-June 8 12 6 July 3-June 8 3 3 Provinces— Assiout May 13-June 5 7 4 July 2-14. 6 Beni-Souef July 2-14. 6 Beni-Souef July 7-10. 2 1 Fayoum June 5 10 Garbieh. June 5 1 1 Garbieh. June 5 1 1 Garbieh. June 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	China:	· ·			
Do.   June 27-July 10.   12   10   10   12   10   10   10   10				1	
Egypt		Apr. 4-June 26			
Cities—		June 27-July 10	12	10	
Alexandria. June 18-July 29 7 6 12 6 3 cases pneumonic.  Do. July 3-13 3 3  Provinces—     Assiout	Egypt				Jan. 1-July 15, 1920: Cases, 387;
Suer	Cities—				deaths, 227.
Do				6	
Provinces—     Assiout			12	6	3 cases pneumonic.
Assiout		July 3–13	3	3	
Do					
Beni-Souef. July 7-10. 2 1 Fayoum. June 5 1 Garbieh			7	4	
Fayoum			6		
Garbiehdo			2	1	
			1		
Do July 1-12 14 10 1			. 1		
	D0	July 1-12	14	10 1	

### Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920—Continued.

#### PLAGUE-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued. Provinces—Continued. Keneh. Mariut. Do. Minieh. Do.	May 18	1 19 1 2 1	2 1	Septicemic.
Great Britain: Liverpool. Greece: Cavalla. Dante. Nauplia. Piræus.	June 20-26	1 3 2 2 6	1	Ann. 10 Toma 00 1000 Carra
India	Ann 10 Tuno 00	150	104	Apr. 18-June 26, 1920: Cases, 12,476; deaths, 9,961. June 27- July 3, 1920: Cases, 594; deaths, 454.
Bombay Do Calcutta: Karachi Madras Presidency Rangoon Indo-China:	Apr. 18-June 26 June 27-July 3 May 2-June 12 May 9-July 10 do Apr. 25-June 26	152 12 26 63 648 120	124 9 19 56 346 112	. 1
SaigonDo	May 10-16	1 8 3	1 1 2	
Java: East Java. Mesopotamia: Bagdad	Apr. 23-May 5 June 1-30	7 6	7	
Mexico. Tampico. Vera Cruz. Do Peru.	July 26-Aug. 16 June 14-20 July 18-24.	3 11 2	3 1 2	Apr. 15-June 16, 1920: Cases, 8; deaths, 8, Surabaya Residency. May 29-July 24, 1920: Cases, 49; deaths, 29. Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 46; deaths, 20.  Mar. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 46; deaths, 20.  Mar. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 48; deaths, 20.
Callao Do Lima (city) Do Lima (country) Do Mollendo	Mar. 1-31	6 9 5 4 1 1	3 4 3 4 1	29. Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 36, deaths, 13. In coastal departments.
Paita	do	5 2 4 1 6 3	3 1 2	
Bangkok	Apr. 25-May 1 May 9-June 5 Apr. 25-June 19	3 5 14	3 2 13	•
Syria: Beirut	June 30			Present.
	SMALL	POX.	•	
Algeria: Departments— Algiers. Constantine Oran. Azores: Ponta Delgada.	May 11-July 20 June 1-July 20 May 11-July 20 July 17-23	42 . 11 114 .		City of Algiers, Apr. 1-30, 1920; One case.
Bolivia: La Paz Brazil: Bahia Pernambuco	May 2-31	6 4 79	8 4 2	
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 11-June 26 June 27-July 10 Mar. 24-28	30 12 1	6 1	·

### Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920—Continued.

#### SMALLPOX-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British East Africa:			•	·
Mombasa	May 2-22	. 2	1	·
Nairobi Bulgaria:	May 23-June 19	. 10	1	
Sofia	July 11-17	. 1		.
Canada:		1		
Alberta— Calgary	June 3-9	. 1		.{
Do	July 4-Aug. 7	. 5		•
British Columbia— Vancouver	May 16-July 10	3	1	
Manitoba—	1 '	ļ	1	1
Winnipeg	May 29-June 5	3		•[
New Brunswick— Gloucester County	May 31-June 26	5	l	.]
Campbelltown	July 1-31	7		
Queens County	July 4–10	5		.)
Nova Scotia— Halifax	July 4-10	2	l	
Sydney	May 31-June 26	2		
Ontario—	Tuna 25_20	2	l	t
Cornwall Fort William	June 25–30	2		
Hamilton	June 13-Aug. 7	3		
Kingston	July 25-Aug. 14 June 13-Aug. 7 May 31-June 19 June 23-29	4		i
North Bay Do	July 11-17	1 2		
Do	July 25-31	2		
Ottawa	July 11-17. July 25-31. June 6-26. June 27-Aug. 7. Apr. 18-July 31.	32		
Do Peterborough	June 27-Aug. 7   Apr. 18-July 31	35 33		·
Port Arthur	July 11-17	2		·
Prescott	do	1		Description of Gardinal Control
Do Toronto	Aug. 1–14 June 6–19	13		Present at Cardinal and Brock- ville.
Do	June 23-July 31	18		VIII.
Quebec—		١.		
Montreal Do	June 13–19 July 4–Aug. 7	1 4		
Quebec	June 27-Aug. 7	2		
Saskatchewan	_	١ .		
Moosejaw Do	June 25-30 July 25-Aug. 7	6		
Regina	June 28-30	î		
Ceylon:	36 - 0 7	١ .		
Colombo	May 9-June 5	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Antolagasta	May 17-23			1 case in interior.
China:	M0 Tul-2		10	
Amoy Antung	May 2-July 3 May 9-June 13	3	12 3	•
Do	June 21-27	ĭ		
Chungking	May 2-June 5 May 9-29	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Present.
Foochow	June 20-26	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do.
Hongkong	Apr. 4-June 26	19	15	
Do	June 27-July 10 July 19-25	1	1	70-
Mukden Nanking	May 9-June 5	•••••	•••••	Do. Do.
Do	July 4-24			Prevalent.
Tientsin	May 25-31	2	•••••	
Do Tsinanfu	June 13–19 May 9–15	2 1		
Chosen (Korea):	_			
Chemulpo	Mar. 1-June 30	69 24	40	
FusanSeoul	do	358	6 86	
Colombia:			30	
Barranquilla	May 16-July 3	••••••	•••••	Epidemic.
Santa Marta Cuba:	May 31-July 17	••••••	•••••	Endemic.
Habana	July 4	1		From steamship Frank Hennis
	i			From steamship Frank Hennis from Jamaica. Arrived Santi- ago June 30, 1920.
Matanzas	Aug. 1-7	12		In vicinity, at Aguacate.
Czechoslovakia:	· ·			
Moravia	Feb. 1-28	<b>6</b> 8 l	••••••••••••	l

## Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920—Continued.

#### SMALLPOX-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases	. Deaths.	Remarks.
Danzig.	June 20-July 17		) 2	
Egypt:	1	1	1	1
Alexandria Do	. May 14-June 29 June 25-July 15	53		
Cairo	.   Apr. 2-May 20	45	13	
Port Said	do	18	3   7	' [
France: Brest	May 15-21	1		
Cotte	.  June 2 <del>1 -</del> 30	<b> </b>	. 1	1
ParisGermany	May 1-10	.3		. Feb. 22-June 12, 1920: Cases, 720.
Great Britain:			1	. 1 60. 22-Julie 12, 1920. Cases, 120.
Glasgow	May 25-June 26	136 124		1
Ďo Liverpool.	July 4-Aug. 7 July 18-24	1		
London	June 13-July 10	14		-
Greece: Saloniki	May 31-June 27	4	1	
India				Apr. 11-May 22, 1920: Deaths, 7,743. May 30-June 12, 1920:
			1	7,743. May 30-June 12, 1920:
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 26	103	45	Deaths, 1,197. May 9-15, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths,
Do	Apr. 26-June 26 June 27-July 3	12	4	11.
Calcutta Karachi	May 2-June 12 May 9-June 26	101 15	93 12	1
Do	June 27-July 10	7	4	İ
Madras Do	May 9-June 26	27	15	1
Rangoon	May 9-June 26 June 27-July 10 Apr. 25-June 26	12 35	2 14	
Indo-China:	i		I	
Saigon	May 10-16 June 7-13	7 5	2	
Italy:			•	
Catania Genoa	July 12-25	18 12		In Province.
Do	June 14-27	20		in Frovince.
Do	June 28-July 4	3		
Messina	May 10-June 27	7	. 1	Province, May 10-June 27: Cases, 168: deaths, 27.
Do	June 28-July 11	1	1	Province: Cases, 9; deaths, 3.
Milan Navles	Mar. 1-May 31	30 7	5 3	•
Palermo	May 23-June 20 May 11-July 15	23	3	·
Torin	June 28-July 4	1		
Kingston	July 22			Present.
Japan:			_	
Kobe	May 9-June 27 June 28-July 18	10 7	5 2	
Do Taiwan Island	May 1-June 20	40	11	
Do Tokyo	June : 5-July 20 Apr. 21-May 10	14 5	8	
ava:	Apr. 21-may 10	J	1	
West Java Batavia	Apr 16 Tune 17	94	26	Apr. 16-June 24, 1920: Cases, 56
Datavia	Apr. 16-June 17	272	20	deaths, 10. June 25-July 1, 1920: Cases, 6.
Madeira:	T 00 00		ا ما	•
FunchalDo	June 20–26		2	Present.
Kalta	May 1-June 30		3	2 Tobolity
Manchuria: Mukden	May 2-8.			Do.
Mexico:				200
Ciudad Juarez	Aug. 2-8	1	•••••	
Do	July 1-31	3		
Laredo	Aug. 2–8.  May 1–31.  July 1–31.  July 30.  May 10 25	2		
Mazatlan Falina Cruz	May 19-25	5	1 3	
Falina Cruz Fan Luis Potosi	May 31-June 6 June 28-Aug. 15		11	
DoTampico	June 28-Aug. 15 July 1-31		4 5	
Newfoundland:	_		"	
St. JohnsShoal Harbor	June 5–11 July 10–16	3 7		Reported at 2 other localities.
oland				July 3-16: Present at 4 localities. Jan. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 1,895;
	Jan. 1-31	1,052	228	deaths, 301.

# Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920—Continued.

#### SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
Porto Rico:				
Caguas	. Aug. 9-15	1		.
Portugal:	1 -	l	i i	1
Lisbon	.   May 16-June 28	l	. 8	1 .
Do	. June 27-July 3	l	. 2	1
Russia:	1		1	1
Vladivostok	. Jan. 1-June 30	252	78	1
Spain:	1			l
Barcelona	. May 19-June 12		4	
Do	. June 18-July 28	8	1 7	l .
Corunna	. July 16-29		1 1	
Valencia	. May 23-June 26	15	3	
Do	July 4-24	9	1 3	July 25-31: Present.
	May 31-June 26	9	1 4	July 25-51: Fresent.
Vigo		• • • • • • • •		
Do	. July 18-24		1	l .
Switzerland:	1	_		
Geneva	. May 9-15	7		
Funis:	1 1			
Tunis	. May 25-Aug. 2		17	
Curkey:	1			
Constantinople	. May 16-June 19	7		
Do	. June 20-July 3	4	l	

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

	1	1	7	1
Algeria:		1	I	
Departments—		ı	1	* 5
Algiers	.  May 11-July 27			4
Constantine	May 21 July 2)	. 9		1
Oran	. May 11-July 2)	. 322		
Austria		.	.	Feb. 15-Mar. 15, 1920: Cases, 60.
Vienna	Feb. 15 May 23	. 58		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Dolivie:	1	1		
La Paz	May 2-31		. 5	
Brazil:		1	1	
Ceara	Apr. 25-May 1		. 2	1
Bulgaria:	11pt: 20 225 2		1 -	
Sofia	June 20-25	. 2	1	1
Chile:	June 20-20			Ĭ
Antofagasta	July 5-11	1	i	Present.
			2	rresent.
Caleta Coloso		31		l
Concepcion				
Dô			5	
Valparaiso	May 2-July 17		50	
Thina:	<b>! _</b>	1		
Anţung	July 12-18	.]		
Chosen:		1	i	
Seoul	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	. 4	1	
zechoslovakia				Feb. 1-28, 1920: Cases, 88; deaths,
	i	1	i .	7.
Leipnik	Feb. 22-28	. 1		Quarantine station.
Danzig	June 20 26	. 1		Feb. 27-Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 16.
Do	July 25-31	l ī	1	
Egypt:	1 - 22, 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22	i -	_	
Alexandria	May 7-June 24	338	86	
Do:		112	44	
Cairo	Apr. 2-May 20	565	202	•
Port Said			52	
Bermany	Apr. s-may 10	112	J 32	Feb. 22-Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 23.
iermany				
				Among troops, 4; among per-
		1	l i	sons from Poland, 8. Mar. 28-
A Dulla-las		1		June 2, 1920: Cases, 86.
ireat Britain: Dublin	35 00 5 10			
Dublin	May 23-June 19	3	1	
Dundee	July 4-10	1	•••••••	
Glasgow	May 30-June 5		1	
reece:		ł i		
Athens	June 27-July 3		2	
Drama	July 12-18	1		
Patras	June 29-July 4		1	
Piræus	June 29-July 5	l	1	
Saloniki	Apr. 12-27	384	42	
Do	June 28-July 18	70	16	
Iungary				Jan. 19-May 9, 1920: Cases, 48.
Budapest	Jan. 10-May 9	25		, -,
		,		

Reports Received from June 26 to Sept. 3, 1920—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
		<b> </b>		
Ita!y: Catania	July 10-17	. 3	j	
Trieste	July 10-17 May 16-22	5		
Do	June 13-July 3	12	2	
Japan:		İ	1	İ
Nagasaki	May 25-30	1		
Do	June 21-27	1		
Java: East Java—	i	i		i
Surabaya	June 10-16	1	1 '	
West Java—	June 10 10:			
Batavia	May 28-June 30	5	1	
Mexico:	1		1	
Chihuahus	May 31-June 6	<u>-</u> -	1	
Nogales	Aug. 9–14 June 8–July 8	2		
San Luis Potosi	June 8-July 8			Present.
Do Poland	July 2-Aug. 15		2	Tom 1 Man 21 10004 Cones 07 014
Uanu				Jan. I-mar. 31, 1920. Cases, 87, 910
Warsaw			1	Jan 1-Feb 20 1020 Cases 01
		١		Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1920: Cases, 87, 916 deaths, 19,733. Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1920: Cases, 91 deaths, 117.
ertia			J	Mar. 14-Apr. 10, 1920: Cases, 181
Portugal:				deaths, 23.
Oporto	Apr. 4-June 24	15	6	•
Siberia:	inpri i vagio zitti	10	"	
Vladivostok	May 1-31	22	2	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1920: Cases, 1,264
Spain:			-	deaths, 144.
Barcelona	July 9-15		1	•
Ma irid	June 1-30	•••••	i	
witzerland:		•••••	•	
Geneva	June 28-July 4	1		
Cunis:				•
Tunis	May 24-June 27	36	18	
Do	July 6-12		1 ]	
Furkey: Constantinople	May 16 Tune 10	27	1	
Do	May 16–June 12 June 19–July 19	15		
/enezuela:	June 19-Juny 15	10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Maracaibo	July 21-27		1	
	YELLOW	/ FEVE	R.	
>=1.	1			
Brazil: Bahia	May 23-June 19			
Colombia:	may 23-June 19	1		
Buenaventura	June 3	1	1	
luatemala:	Vano 0	-	- 1	
Los Amatos	Aug. 5-11	3	3	Aug. 17: Present at severa
, ,			[	localities.
fexico:	T1 20	_	l l	
Progreso	July 30	1		Tulu 20 Aug 10 1000 G-
Tampico	Aug. 4-18	4	2 1	July 30-Aug. 18, 1920: Cases, 5 deaths, 3.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 10–16. June 22.	•••••	2	destus, o.
Do.	July 19-Aug. 20	37	19	•
eru				Mar. 1-31, 1920; Cases, 128, Apr.
1				Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 128. Apr 1-30, 1920: Cases, 64.
Callao	Apr. 1-30	1		At quarantine station. From S. S. Huallaga.
Catacaus	Mar. 1-31	14		S. S. Huallaga.
DoLa Huaca	Apr. 1-30	2 9	••••••	
Do.	Mar. 1-31 Apr. 1-30	5		
Morropon	do	37		•
Munuella	Mar. 1-31	12		
Paita	do	81		
Do	Apr. 1-30 Mar. 1-31	14		
Piura	Mar. 1-31	1		
	Apr. 1-30	4		
Do		2		
Salitral	Mar. 1-31			
Salitral	do	9		
Salitral	Mar. 1–31do			
Salitral Suliana Do	do	9	1	