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A STUDY OF THE DUST HAZARD IN THE WET AND DRY GRINDING SHOPS OF AN AX FACTORY.

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The Development of the Ax-Making Industry in the United States.

In Bolles's Industrial History of the United States (1881) there is a quaint and picturesque description of the history of the ax industry in America, which runs as follows:

"Until within 50 years the axes used in America were imported. A few rude blades were forged at the blacksmith shops by village greens, but the business was of so little account that it was not thought worthy of protection by Congress. During the Revolution and the War of 1812, when the United States were cut off from their principal source of supply for manufactures of iron and steel, axes were largely made by the American blacksmiths, but the return of peace brought fresh importations, which checked the industry again. No tax was levied by Congress on an article of such extended use in the United States and so indispensable to the development of the country. The first ax shop in the country was started by Samuel W. and D. C. Collins, of Hartford, Conn., in 1826. They thought that there was a field for the manufacture of axes here and they put up a little stone trip hammer shop with a capacity of eight axes a day and began drawing patterns and forging and tempering blades. In 1828 Congress levied a duty of 35 per cent on axes to assist the dawning industry. The Collins moved to Collinsville, Conn., and opened a large factory which, after some years, passed into the hands of a company called Collins & Co. The business has since grown to gigantic proportions and world-wide celebrity. After the Collins's shops were opened others were started, the principal ones of which are now the Douglas Ax Co., of East Douglas, Mass., and the concern at Cohoes, N. Y. The Collins factory is the largest in the world; it employs from 450 to 550 men, produces 2,000 axes, sledge hammers, and cast-steel tools a day, and consumes in the course of the year 1,800 tons of iron, 350 of cast steel, and 7,000 of coal.

"The process of ax making is full of interest, indeed, it is exciting during some stages of the manufacture. The first operation consists in clipping from long, flat bars a half foot of American iron, which is

quickly transformed into the poll of an ax, which is merely the head and eye and about half of the blade, the balance or cutting part of the blade being composed of nearly a pound of the best Jessop steel, so inlaid with the iron that the tool may endure years of grinding and still retain its fine steel edge. Other kinds in the market can boast of a greater spread of steel surface, but they are entirely innocent of that sort of 'northern iron,' as the prophet Jeremiah terms it, in the center of the tool, which will enable it to stand the hard usage in store for it. The real difference between the two metals is finely brought out in the polishing process, in which no amount of furbishing can leave that fine surface on the iron which the steel readily takes and which forms a perfect mirror in the finished implement.

"Passing over a variety of intermediate handlings, in which the essential objects obtained are complete welding of the two metals and perfect symmetry in the several patterns made (all of which are accomplished amid the distractions of an army of large and small trip hammers, whose din at times is well-nigh deafening to an outsider), we reach the tempering room, where a score or so of men are occupied in bringing the steel to the proper degree of hardness—a point requiring the utmost nicety of attention. Small furnaces are kept burning on the iron tables of the workmen (or watchmen, rather, for about all they do is to keep a keen eye on the color assumed by the iron), and the instant the right hue is developed, the ax goes into a salt-water bath, which fixes the carbonized state of the iron forever, unless again put through the fiery torture.

"The next stage in the progress of the ax toward completion brings us to the grinding and polishing departments. Some idea of the relative importance of this branch of the manufacture may be had from the fact that it costs $100 worth of grindstones daily to bring the ax to the marketable stage, to say nothing of the immense expenditure of emery in polishing afterwards. Huge stones from Nova Scotia and the West lie about the shopyards, full 7 feet in diameter many of them; and in no longer than three week's time they are used up. Many of the men ride on 'horses' while grinding, thus enabling them to bring their whole bodily avoirdupois to aid the process of abrasion, while the fine dust flies in clouds from the stones in every direction, notwithstanding the stones are all the time completely deluged with water.

"The men in this section are, from their peculiarly hazardous work, ruled out of all the life insurance companies; since the constant inhalation of the grit and bits of steel thrown off in the process induces the 'grinders' consumption,' as it is rightly termed, from which a premature death is rarely averted. It is said that Americans will not work in these rooms, which are filled by French Canadians who stop a few years, and then go home to linger a while and die."

It will be noted that Bolles assumes "grinders' consumption" to be a characteristic hazard of the ax grinders' trade. The factory at East Douglas, Mass., has in the past been famous as a hotbed of this disease. The senior author has a letter written by a local physician, which describes the situation as follows:

"I have seen quite a number of cases of so-called grinders' consumption. The symptoms are excessive shortness of breath on slight exertion, dry cough and great prostration. The grinders are from the Polanders and Finns for the past dozen years. The disease takes hold of them more frequently and is more rapidly fatal than among the grinders of former years and of other nationalities. When I came here 40 years ago I found the victims among the Yankees who had ground some 20 years before. Those could grind 18 or 20 years before having to give it up. The French-Canadians were then grinding. They could work 12 to 16 years. They became frightened off and the Swedes took up the work. They would get the disease in 8 or 10 years. Now the Finns and Polanders are at it, and they last only 3 to 5 years, and the disease is more common among them."

In spite of these alarming implications no intensive study of the industrial hazard of ax making has, so far as we are aware, been made in the United States. We therefore welcomed the opportunity which offered in the fall of 1919 to undertake such a study in a large establishment in the State of Connecticut, devoted to the manufacture of axes and other edge tools.

An essential part of the investigation consisted in an exhaustive statistical study conducted by Dr. Herbert Drury, on the incidence of tuberculosis among the grinders and polishers in the ax factory as compared with other employees of the factory and with the populations of adjacent towns and of the State of Connecticut as a whole. This study of Dr. Drury's, which will be published shortly, reveals results which are almost sensational in character. Dr. Drury's figures show an average tuberculosis death rate for the period 1900–1918, inclusive, for male persons in Connecticut, of 1.7 per 1,000, for the employees other than polishers and grinders in the factory studied, of 1.6, and for the polishers and grinders in the ax factory, a rate about ten times higher.

This excess death rate of over 1,000 per cent occurs in a group including some 90 polishers, about 85 wet grinders, and about 25 dry grinders. It is surprisingly high in view of the fact that the polishing and dry grinding shops are equipped with excellent exhaust systems for the protection of the workers, and in view of the general assumption by authorities on industrial hygiene that wet grinding is a process relatively free from harmful atmospheric dust.

It was impossible in Dr. Drury's statistical study to distinguish between polishers and grinders because it is common for grinders who fail in health to be transferred to the polishing shops, where they are usually able to work for some years longer. It seems certain, however, that the chief hazard must lie in grinding rather than in polishing; and this means that there are some forms of wet grinding that are by no means the harmless process they have been assumed to be, for wet grinding was the only type carried on in this factory until three years ago, and even in 1919 there were only 25 dry grinders as against 86 wet grinders.

It seems obvious that an intensive study of the actual air conditions in wet grinding shops is eminently desirable, for if the confidence commonly placed in the protective influence of moisture on the grinding wheel be misplaced, the real facts should be made clear to the manufacturer and the sanitarian.

Thackrah ("The Effects of the Principal Arts, Trade, and Professions on Health and Longevity," 1831) states that "fork grinders (at Sheffield), who use a *dry* grindstone, die at the age of 28 or 32, while the table-knife grinders, who work on *wet* stones, survive to between 40 and 50;" and Herbert Lush (Parliamentary Paper Cd 4913, London, 1909) maintains that both wet and dry grinders suffer from a marked excess of respiratory disorders. Most writers, however, draw a much sharper distinction between the hazards involved in the two processes. James H. Lloyd in his article on diseases of occupations in the *Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine* (1895) says, in comparing wet and dry grinding, "the latter method is by far the more injurious, as naturally it raises far the greater amount of dust." Sir Thomas Oliver in his "Diseases of Occupation" (1908) says "the dry method is, from a health point of view, the more dangerous to the workers,[1] and later, "In wet grinding the running stone passes through a thin layer of water in a trough below the stone, so that, as its surface is always kept wet, comparatively little dust is given off during the process of grinding." G. M. Price in *The Modern Factory* (1914) states that "wherever material is broken up, ground, milled, polished, powdered, comminuted, or worked over in whatsoever manner, there dust can be prevented from forming by the simple addition of water, oil, or other appropriate liquid. The waterspout over a grinding wheel is an example of the wet process of grinding." Dr. W. Gilman Thompson ("The Occupational Diseases," 1914) maintains that "Dust formation may be checked by sprays or jets of water, steam, or oils in many industries like rock drilling, pottery cleaning, brickmaking, metal grinding, etc., where the nature of the substance dealt with permits

[1] It should be noted that in the past the workers in dry grinding shops were not protected by exhaust systems, as they are to-day. In the absence of such protection dry grinding would naturally be more hazardous than wet grinding.

the application of moisture without injury to the product. In fact, in many forms of drilling and grinding the moisture lessens friction and is an advantage to the process. Its application is usually easy and inexpensive and should be made wherever practicable."

The chief object of the present study was to discover by actual determinations of the dust content of the air whether or not the process of wet grinding really involves a serious hazard of industrial tuberculosis, as Dr. Drury's statistics would appear to indicate.

Description of Processes Carried On in the Ax Factory Under Investigation.

The factory in which we had the opportunity of studying this problem is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. It includes a considerable group of buildings, steel shops, forge shops, tempering shops, and a plow shop, as well as the polishing and grinding shops, in which we were particularly interested. The employees number about 800, of whom about 200 are grinders and polishers, the majority of the remainder being steel makers and forgers. The articles manufactured are chopping axes of almost every conceivable pattern, plows, hammers, wrenches, picks, grubbing hoes, brush hooks, broad-axes, hatchets, and machetes. The process of ax manufacture, being the one of particular significance, is the only one that need be described in detail.

In the making of axes at this plant three types of steel are used: (1) blister steel, (2) high carbon crucible steel, and (3) low carbon steel. The blister steel is a special type of steel containing a very large amount of carbon and, when mixed in proper proportions with low carbon steel (manufactured from scrap metal), the mixture forms the high carbon crucible steel.

In making an ax the bars of low carbon steel are cut into the proper lengths and the pieces of metal (about 12 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1 inch thick) are heated and passed between rolls which form them into a "blank." The blank differs from the bar chiefly in the fact that the central portion (which is to make up the eye of the ax) has been thinned down to about half its original thickness. The blank is then heated and bent over into a U shape, the open ends of which are welded together to form the body of the ax blade, the thin portion at the base of the U remaining separate to form the eye. Before the final welding of the blade, however, a piece of high carbon crucible steel is inserted between the two ends of the U to form the cutting edge of the blade. The whole piece is then given a small amount of forming with the trip-hammer and the edge of the ax is trimmed to form with a bench cutter.

The ax is then transported to a drop shop, where the eye is reamed (hot) by forcing a shaped piece of steel through it under a power press, and then, with this piece of steel occupying the place which later will be given over to the handle, the ax is forged under a drop-

hammer and the eye-former removed. The ax is then passed to a worker who cuts off the fin by means of a high-speed steel saw, the metal being at a light red heat at the time.

The ax is next ground (to remove all surface scale and smooth the tool). After grinding, the ax goes to the hardening and tempering room, where it is heated in a large oven on a revolving rack. It is then cooled or chilled on a revolving rack in a salt water bath, washed in clear water, and is then ready for tempering. In this process it is heated to redness and cooled in air. The ax is now polished, the head portion painted either red or black, and the ax wrapped in paper ready for boxing.

The grinding of the axes and other tools in this factory is performed by the use of huge stones of three different varieties, all natural sandstones of practically pure silica.

A stone of 72 inches in diameter weighs approximately 2 tons. One 84 inches across weighs 3 tons. Stones vary greatly in thickness, viz, from 8 to 13 inches, an ax or a tool stone usually being about 11 inches, while that used for machetes is about 13 inches wide. A stone 70 inches by 12 inches, used to grind axes and tools, will last about one month, while that used for machetes will last three months. Stones are discarded when they reach a diameter of 29 inches. From 40 to 50 stones on an average are used up each month throughout the year.

A stream of water from an inch pipe is continuously thrown upon the stone, which is thus kept wet during the grinding process. This stream of water may be regulated or entirely shut off. The men are paid by the piece, and it is quite apparent that they are aware that a moist stone will grind much faster than a very wet one, even if it does generate and distribute more dust.

An ax which weighed 4 pounds 12 ounces when brought to the grinding shop, weighed 4 pounds 3 ounces after the process of grinding was completed, which represented a loss of 9 ounces of iron and steel in the form of minute particles. On the average, a man can grind an ax in from three to five minutes. Thus, if this 9 ounces was multiplied by the average number of axes ground by each man daily, and that again by the number of men thus employed in the shop, it will be found that several hundred pounds of iron and steel are cast off daily in the finely divided state.

Dust Content of the Air in the Dry-Grinding Shop.

In order to obtain an idea of the actual condition of the air breathed by the dry grinders, 10 different samples were collected from the dry-grinding shop on two different occasions. These samples were collected by the use of the Palmer Water Spray Apparatus and examined by the methods recommended by the Committee on Standard Methods for the Examination of Air of the American Public Health

Association (*American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. VII, p. 54, and Vol. X, p. 450). Sampling points were always so chosen as to be as nearly as possible representative of the air actually respired by the workmen. The apparatus was protected from the splashing of dust-laden water by means of a piece of cardboard placed in front of the air intake.

TABLE 1.—*Dust Analyses—Dry-grinding shops.*

Sample number.	Date.	Number of particles per cubic foot of air.		Weight of total dust, milligram per cubic foot of air.	Per cent of inorganic dust.
		One standard unit.	One-fourth standard unit.		
1041	Jan. 4	11,800	192,000	0.083	89.4
1042	do	5,100	150,000	.057	80.5
1043	do	2,200	81,000	.019	.....
1044	do	1,500	51,500	.045	80.3
1045	do	1,500	71,000	.026	88.8
1046	do	2,450	54,000	.021	71.2
2101	Feb. 10	5,300	206,000	.072	100.0
2102	do	6,200	400,000	.101	100.0
2103	do	7,300	220,000	.053	97.4
2104	do	7,000	120,000	.031	99.7
Average		.....	154,500	0.0548	.....

Table 1 shows the results of analyses of dust obtained from the air of the dry-grinding shop. An examination of this table reveals the fact that the number of dust particles of a size of 10 microns and under (that size designated in our table as one-fourth standard unit, and the size recognized as of most serious sanitary significance) varies from 51,000 to 400,000 per cubic foot of air and averages 154,500, while the weight of the dust varies from 0.019 to 0.101 milligram per cubic foot of air and averages 0.055 milligram per cubic foot. At the present time the only standards for the dust content of the air of grinding and polishing shops, based on actual quantity of dust in the air, are those proposed by us in a paper entitled "Standards for measuring the efficiency of exhaust systems in polishing shops," PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, March 7, 1919.

In this study it was suggested that "the weight of dust in the air of a polishing shop can, with an efficient exhaust system, be kept constantly below 0.06 milligram per cubic foot and should not average over 0.03 milligram," * * * and "that the dust content of the air of a polishing shop can be kept generally under 300,000 one-fourth standard unit particles per cubic foot and should not average over 200,000."

Judged by these standards one is forced to the conclusion that the air of the dry-grinding shop in question contains such a minor amount of impurities as to justify us in saying that it is comparatively free from industrial hazard. The weight of dust, it will be observed,

is somewhat in excess of that proposed in the standard, but this is without doubt due to the presence of those large particles of dust which are of no great sanitary significance.

Dust Content of the Air in the Wet-Grinding Shop.

Table II presents a summary of the analyses of 32 samples of dust obtained from the air of four wet-grinding shops on seven different days, and here the picture is a very different one. The average number of particles of the one-fourth standard unit size was found to be 15,800,000, and the weight to be 0.414 milligram per cubic foot. These are amounts greatly in excess of the standards previously referred to and are comparable only with dust contents previously recorded by us in abrasive factories (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, May 30, 1919) and in the interior of a sand-blast cabinet (PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Mar. 5, 1920). Since the dust present is of such a high inorganic content and the particles are so minute (practically all being 1 or 2 microns in diameter) and are present in such enormous numbers, one is forced to the conclusion that, judged by our present knowledge on this subject, the dusty condition of the air of these wet-grinding shops constitutes a most serious hazard to the health of the worker.

TABLE II.—*Dust analyses—Wet-grinding shops.*

Sample No.	Date.	Number of particles per cubic foot of air.		Weight of total dust, milligrams per cubic foot of air.	Per cent of inorganic dust.
		One standard unit.	One-fourth standard unit.		
3221	Mar. 22	9,000	11,100,000	0.287	99.9
3222	do	44,000	15,300,000	.397	97.3
3223	do	29,000	18,100,000	.444	99.9
3241	Mar. 24	39,300	16,000,000	.294	98.5
3242	do	81,500	21,500,000	.528	98.6
3243	do	20,000	12,600,000	.197	98.6
3244	do	13,300	8,300,000	.187	98.1
3291	Mar. 29	27,000	39,200,000	1.080	97.6
3292	do	60,000	18,800,000	.760	96.8
3293	do	105,000	50,000,000	2.160	.....
3294	do	32,500	9,500,000	.206	97.8
3295	do	12,500	5,500,000	.103	91.0
4061	Apr. 6	15,000	7,200,000	.176	94.5
4062	do	33,000	9,600,000	.244	96.8
4063	do	15,000	5,100,000	.136	95.2
4064	do	.....	870,000	.079	90.4
4065	do	11,100	1,900,000	.083	91.8
4091	Apr. 9	19,000	15,800,000	.213	97.3
4092	do	41,000	21,700,000	.278	98.2
4093	do	37,000	25,300,000	.372	99.3
4094	do	39,000	22,000,000	.272	97.0
4095	do	10,000	4,700,000	.088	93.3
4141	Apr. 14	.....	6,200,000	.116	97.1
4142	do	42,000	6,400,000	.121	96.7
4143	do	208,000	20,000,000	.476	96.5
4144	do	50,000	20,900,000	.520	98.1
4145	do	32,800	17,600,000	.420	98.4
4201	Apr. 20	.....	8,700,000	.132	94.3
4202	do	.....	24,100,000	.415	96.3
4203	do	202,000	17,600,000	.580	97.3
4204	do	82,000	24,000,000	1.241	98.6
4205	do	99,000	19,400,000	.623	98.4
Average	.....	.....	15,800,000	0.414	.....

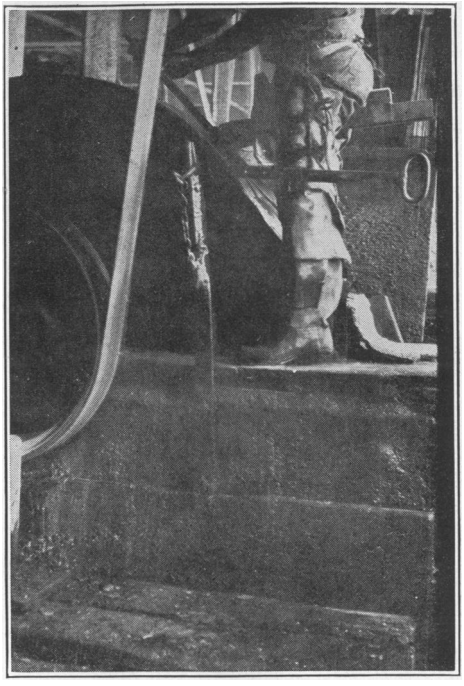

FIG. 1

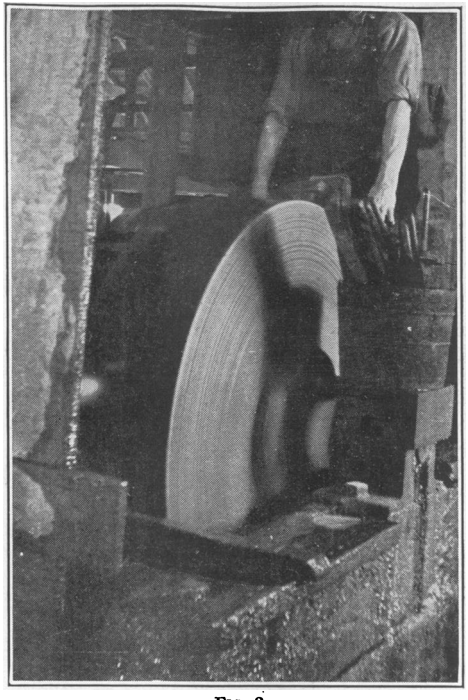

FIG. 2.

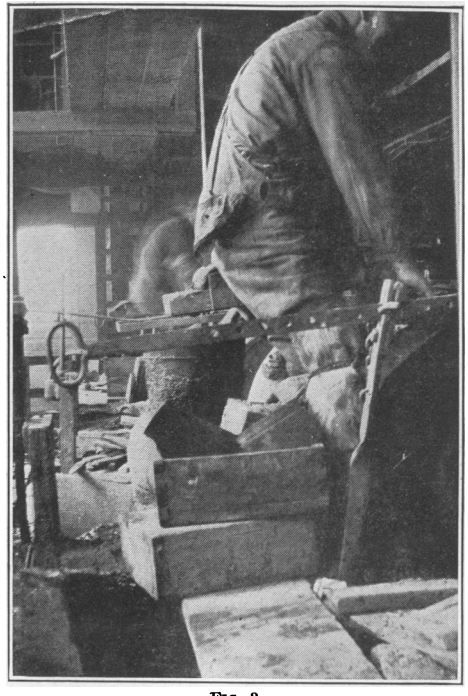

FIG. 3.

INTERIOR OF WET-GRINDING SHOP.

FIG. 1.—This workman is grinding a machete. The picture shows how the whole body weight of the workman may be utilized in accelerating the process of grinding.

FIG. 2.—The grinder holds the ax by means of a short stick passed through the eye. The bucket holding these sticks also contains water, in which he dips the ax and washes it off in order to examine the edge. The suspended board acts as a mud guard for passers-by.

FIG. 3.—In the process of wet grinding, the worker rides a "horse." Note the upright to which is clamped a horizontal flat steel bar, the end of which projects over a portion of the stone. The workman fastens his saddle to the steel spring and sits astride of this. To grind quickly, he places the ax under the end of the spring and then brings his whole weight to bear upon it, so that a cloud of dust and sparks is produced.

Summary and Conclusions.

From these investigations it seems clear that the enormous incidence of tuberculosis among the grinders and polishers in this factory, indicated by Dr. Drury's study, is by no means surprising and that it is due primarily to the hazards of wet grinding.

No dust determinations were made in the polishing shops, on account of the lack of suitable electrical connections for operating the dust-sampling apparatus. The polishing wheels, were, however, equipped with an excellent exhaust system. In the case of the dry-grinding shop, which would naturally be much more dusty than a polishing shop, a similar exhaust system proved eminently satisfactory as a preventive of dust dissemination, the air showing an average of only 154,500 one-fourth standard-unit particles per cubic foot. In the wet-grinding shops, on the other hand, only 1 sample out of 32 showed less than 1,000,000 such particles, and only 12 less than 10,000,000, the general average being 15,800,000 one-fourth standard-unit particles per cubic foot. This is one of the highest values ever recorded in any industrial establishment.

It seems evident that the protection afforded by wet grinding, as compared with dry grinding, is in this instance illusory. In order to facilitate rapid work the operators are tempted to cut down the amount of water supplied to the wheel; and in grinding a heavy object like an ax upon a wheel of soft natural sandstone the worker presses so heavily upon the wheel that the superficial film of water is pushed back behind the ax and the outer surface of moist stone is ground off, exposing a dry surface, which in its turn is abraded and discharged as atmospheric dust. The danger is increased by the fact that rapidly revolving wet wheels must be rotated upward toward the face of the worker. The principle of using moisture to eliminate industrial dust is no doubt a sound one, as exemplified in the measures taken for the protection of the miners in South Africa by the use of sprays. The present study merely emphasizes the fact that the efficacy of a process of this sort must be checked up by laboratory tests in order to determine its real effectiveness.

It is evident that wet grinding on sandstone wheels, as practiced at the ax factory studied, is an exceedingly hazardous process, and that the substitution of dry grinding with an efficient exhaust system (or possibly the use of wet grinding on artificial abrasive wheels of a harder nature) is clearly indicated as a measure for the protection of the workers against respiratory disease.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The Fourth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will convene at Batavia, Java, in August, 1921. The third congress of this association was held at Saigon, Indo-China, in November, 1913. The president of the fourth congress is Dr. W. Th. de Vogel, head inspector of the Civil Medical Service, and the secretary is Dr. Neeb, both of Batavia. The congress will be held under the patronage of the governor general of Netherlands India.

Invitations to the Congress have been forwarded to delegates of the Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand; to the viceroy of British India; the governor of the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Hongkong; and to the high commissioner of the Federated Malay States. Invitations have also been sent to the French and Portuguese colonies, through the governor general of Indo-China, and, through the intermediation of the Netherlands ambassadors, to the Governments of China, Japan, and Siam.

TRANSPORTATION OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

Amendment to Section 28 of the Interstate Quarantine Regulations.

The following amendment to section 28 of the Interstate Quarantine Regulations, recommended by the sanitary board of the United States Public Health Service, has been adopted. It is designed to clear up an ambiguity and to prevent a faulty interpretation of the regulations by common carriers. Paragraph "b" of the old section is omitted, and paragraph "c" becomes paragraph "b" in the amended section.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 TO INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, 1916.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 30, 1920.

To medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, State health authorities, and others concerned:

The following amendment is hereby made to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations promulgated by this department January 15, 1916, said amendment and regulations being in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

Section 28, Interstate Quarantine Regulations, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 28. Common carriers shall not receive for interstate transportation any person known by them to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable stage unless said person is provided with the following articles:

(a) 1. A sputum cup made of impervious material and so arranged or constructed as to admit of being tightly closed when not in use.[1]

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[1] The common carrier should require any such person to refrain from spitting in any place other than the sputum cup above mentioned, and in the event of coughing or sneezing to so cover the mouth and nose with a handkerchief, napkin, or similar device as to prevent the ejection of particles of mucus or saliva into the surrounding atmosphere.

2. A sufficient supply of handkerchiefs, gauze, or similar articles of sufficient size to cover the nose and mouth while coughing and sneezing. Said handkerchiefs, gauze, or similar articles shall be inclosed in a tight container after use and shall be destroyed by burning.

3. All sputum and nasal discharges from the patient shall be received in gauze or paper, which shall be deposited in a closed container and which shall be destroyed by burning or received in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or disinfecting fluid of equivalent disinfecting value placed in a covered vessel and allowed to stand undisturbed for at least two hours after the last addition thereto.

(b) Passengers in interstate traffic having pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable stage shall not expectorate except in the sputum cup or gauze aforementioned.

(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The issuance of monthly lists of publications of the Bureau of the Public Health Service has been discontinued, and in their stead bulletins listing the new publications have been issued at irregular intervals. There is given below a list of recent publications of the bureau covering a wide variety of subjects, and these, except where noted, are available for individual distribution.

The most important articles appearing each week in Public Health Reports are reprinted, making possible a wider and more economical distribution.

The Hygienic Laboratory bulletins are necessarily technical in nature and are of interest primarily to laboratory workers.

The public health bulletins are less technical than the laboratory bulletins. They have proved valuable for general distribution in connection with campaigns for health improvement and are useful to health officers as an aid to the solution of many local health problems.

The "Keep Well" publications constitute a new series of health leaflets which present in popular form important facts concerning various phases of the public health.

The publications marked with an asterisk (*) are not available. As long as the supply lasts, copies of the other publications may be obtained on application to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Reprints from the Public Health Reports.

513. The New Science of Industrial Physiology. By Frederic S. Lee. April 11, 1919.
514. Some Observations on Mental Defectiveness and Mental Retardation Among Children. By Walter L. Treadway. April 11, 1919.
515. The Place of "Early Treatment" in the Program of Venereal Disease Control. April 18, 1919.

516. Health Insurance, the Medical Profession, and the Public Health. Including the results of a study of sickness expectancy. By B. S. Warren and Edgar Sydenstricker. April 18, 1919.
517. Is Your Community Fit? April 25, 1919.
518. Mental Hygiene Leaflet for Teachers. April 25, 1919.
519. The Thick Blood Film Method for Malaria Diagnosis Applicable to Present Field Conditions. By Bruce Mayne. April 25, 1919.
520. Determination and Distribution of Arsenic in Certain Body Fluids After the Injection of Arsenobenzol, Salvarsan, and Neosalvarsan. By C. N. Myers. May 2, 1919.
*521. Hospitals and Dispensaries for Free Treatment of Venereal Diseases. May 2, 1919.
522. The Notifiable Diseases. Prevalence during 1917 in cities of 10,000 to 100,000. May 2, 1919.
523. Anthrax and the Sterilization of Shaving Brushes. May 9, 1919.
524. Public Health Service Program for Nation-Wide Control of Venereal Diseases. By C. C. Pierce. May 16, 1919.
525. The Schick Test and Active Immunization Against Diphtheria. May 16, 1919.
526. Biochemical Studies of the Saliva in Pellagra. By M. X. Sullivan and K. K. Jones. May 16, 1919.
527. Fishes in Relation to Mosquito Control in Ponds. By Samuel F. Hildebrand. May 23, 1919.
528. Antenatal and Neonatal Factors in Infant Mortality. May 23, 1919.
529. Important Precautions in Administering Arsphenamine and Neoarsphenamine. May 23, 1919.
530. The Dust Hazard in the Abrasive Industry. By C.-E. A. Winslow, Leonard Greenburg, and David Greenberg. May 30, 1919.
531. War Activities of the United States Public Health Service. By Benjamin S. Warren and Charles F. Bolduan. June 6, 1919.
532. A Disposal Station for a Can-Privy System. By E. B. Johnson. May 30, 1919.
533. Pitfalls in Determining the Prophylactic or Curative Value of Bacterial Vaccines. With special reference to influenza. By G. W. McCoy. May 30, 1919.
534. Trinitrotoluene Poisoning. By Carl Voegtlin, C. W. Hooper, and J. M. Johnson. June 13, 1919.
535. Infectivity of Anopheles Crucians in Nature. The occurrence of malaria parasites in anopheles crucians in nature: Percentage of infection of anopheles quadrimaculatus and latest date found infected in northern Louisiana. By Bruce Mayne. June 20, 1919.
536. Anopheles Crucians Wied. as an Agent in Malaria Transmission. By C. W. Metz. June 20, 1919.
537. Epidemic Influenza in Foreign Countries. By W. H. Frost and Edgar Sydenstricker. June 20, 1919.
538. Observations on the Bacteriology of Influenza. By Edwin O. Jordan. June 27, 1919.
539. City Health Officers, 1919. Directory of those in cities of 10,000 or more population. July 4, 1919.
540. Treatment of Drug Addiction. By Arthur D. Greenfield. July 18, 1919.
541. Occurrence of Malaria and Anopheline Mosquitoes in Northern California. By William B. Herms. July 18, 1919.
542. Antivenereal Disease and Sex-Hygiene Program for the Colored Population. By Roscoe C. Brown. July 18, 1919.
543. Rythm in Industry. By A. H. Ryan and P. S. Florence.
Muscular Tonus in Relation to Fatigue. By A. H. Ryan, Sara Jordan, and A. B. Yates. July 25, 1919.

544. State and Insular Health Authorities, 1919. Directory with Data as to Appropriations and Publications. July 25, 1919.
545. The Treatment of Hay Fever. By William Scheppegrell. August 1, 1919.
546. An Investigation of Changes in the Blood and Urine Resulting from Fatigue. By A. Baird Hastings. August 1, 1919.
547. The Notifiable Diseases. Prevalence during 1918 in cities of over 100,000. August 1, 1919.
548. Influenza Studies—I. On certain general statistical aspects of the 1918 epidemic in American cities. By Raymond Pearl. August 8, 1919.
549. Observations on the Food of Anopheles Larvæ. By C. W. Metz. August 8, 1919.
550. The Epidemiology of Influenza. By W. H. Frost. August 15, 1919.
551. The Notifiable Diseases. Prevalence in States, 1918. August 15, 1919,
552. The Malaria Problem of the South. By H. R. Carter. August 22, 1919.
553. The Ultimate Seasonal Infection of Malarial Fever with the Mosquito-Carrier as the Indicator. By Bruce Mayne. August 29, 1919.
554. School Medical Inspection. By Taliaferro Clark. September 5, 1919.
555. Deer-Fly Fever or Pahvant Valley Plague. A disease of man of hitherto unknown etiology. By Edward Francis. September 12, 1919.
556. Correctional Methods and Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. By W. L. Treadway. September 12, 1919.
557. Influenza. "The Flu." Superseding Supplement No. 34. September 19, 1919.
558. Proper Relation of Federal and State Governments in Public Health Work. By Allan J. McLaughlin. September 26, 1919.
559. Constitutional Foundations of Federal Public Health Functions. By Frank J. Goodnow. October 3, 1919.
560. Influenza in three Chicago Groups. By Edwin O. Jordan, Dudley B. Reed, and E. B. Fink. July 11, 1919.
561. Venereal Disease Control Activities. Educational and medical campaign of the division of venereal diseases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. By Charles V. Herdliska. October 10, 1919.
562. Occupation in Relation to Tuberculosis. By George M. Kober. March 26, 1920.
*563. Model Mosquito Ordinance. April 2, 1920.
564. Industrial Morbidity Statistics. Continuation report of the committee on industrial morbidity statistics, American Public Health Association, section on vital statistics. October 17, 1919.
565. The Value of Venereal Disease Case Reports. By David Robinson. October 17, 1919.
566. Some Interesting Though Unsuccessful Attempts to Transmit Influenza Experimentally. January 10, 1919.
567. Note on the Hygienic Laboratory Method of Standardizing Disinfectants. October 17, 1919.
568. The Weil-Felix Reaction as a Laboratory Test in the Diagnosis of Typhus Fever. By Ida A. Bengtson. October 31, 1919.
569. Health Activities in Colleges and Universities. A discussion of the aims, organization, activities, and problems of a students' health service. By John Sundwall. November 7, 1919.
570. Rural Hygiene. By L. L. Lumsden. November 7, 1919.
*571. Malaria in England in 1917 and 1918. An analysis of reports and papers on malaria contracted in England in 1917 and 1918, issued by the Local Government Board. By H. R. Carter. November 14, 1919.
572. Potency of Antimeningococcic and Antipneumococcic Serums. November 21, 1919.
573. Sickness Records for Industrial Establishments. November 14, 1919.

574. The Value of Detention as a Reconstruction Measure. By C. C. Pierce. November 28, 1919.
575. Coordination and Expansion of Federal Health Activities. By B. S. Warren. December 5, 1919.
576. Ultra-Violet Rays in Water Purification. Some abstracts from the literature on the sterilization of water by the use of ultra-violet rays. December 12, 1919.
577. Botulism from Eating Canned Ripe Olives. By Chas. Armstrong, R. V. Story, and Ernest Scott. December 19, 1919.
578. Treatment of Malaria. Report of subcommittee on medical research national malaria committee, November, 1919. (With supplementary notes on quinine administration.) December 26, 1919.
579. The Notifiable Diseases. Prevalence during 1918 in cities of 10,000 to 100,000. December 26, 1919.
580. Treatment and Disposal of Sewage. Brief descriptions of methods, processes, and structures used in the treatment and disposal of sewage in the United States, with bibliography. By H. B. Hommon, J. K. Hoskins, H. W. Streeter, R. E. Tarbett, and H. H. Wagenhals. January 16, 1920.
581. Prevention of Stream Pollution by Dye and Intermediate Wastes. By E. J. Casselman. January 23, 1920.
582. Occurrence of Malaria and Anopheline Mosquitoes in Middle and Southern California. By William B. Herms. February 6, 1920.
583. Difficulties in Computing Civil Death Rates for 1918, with especial reference to epidemic influenza. By Edgar Sydenstricker and Mary L. King. February 13, 1920.
584. Ivy and Sumac Poisoning. By E. A. Sweet and C. V. Grant. February 26, 1920.
585. The Efficiency of Certain Devices used for the Protection of Sand Blasters Against the Dust Hazard. By C.-E. A. Winslow, Leonard Greenburg, and E. H. Reeves. March 5, 1920.
586. Statistics of Influenza Morbidity, with special reference to certain factors in case incidence and case fatality. By W. H. Frost. March 12, 1920.
587. A Study of the Relation of Diet to Pellagra Incidence in Seven Textile-Mill Communities of South Carolina in 1916. By Joseph Goldberger, G. A. Wheeler, and Edgar Sydenstricker. March 19, 1920.
588. Dried Milk Powder in Infant Feeding. Safety, usefulness, and comparative value—A preliminary report. By W. H. Price. April 2, 1920.
589. Keeping Tab on Sickness in the Plant. By Dean K. Brundage and Bernard J. Newman. April 9, 1920.
590. The Importance of Tellurium as a Health Hazard in Industry. A preliminary report. By Marvin D. Shie and Forrest E. Deeds. April 16, 1920.
591. Ozone in Ventilation. Some abstracts from the literature on the use of ozone in ventilation. April 23, 1920.
592. Standardization of Municipal Health Organization. By Allan J. McLaughlin. April 30, 1920.
593. Liability of a City for Acts Committed by Its Officers in Enforcing Health Laws. By David Robinson. April 30, 1920.
594. A Further Study of the Excess Oxygen Method for the Determination of the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of Sewage and Industrial Wastes. By Emery J. Theriault. May 7, 1920.

The Determination of the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of Industrial Wastes and Sewage. By Emery J. Theriault and Harry B. Hommon. Public Health Bulletin No. 97, October, 1918.

595. What Can a Community Afford to Pay to Rid Itself of Malaria? By L. M. Fisher. May 18, 1920.

596. The Diagnosis of the More Common Helminthic Infestations of Man. By J. P. Hickey. June 11, 1920.
597. Recent Work on Pellagra. By Carl Voegtlin. June 18, 1920.
598. Psychiatric Studies of Delinquents. [In five parts.] By Walter L. Treadway, L. O. Weldon, and Alice M. Hill. May 21, May 28, June 25, and July 2, 1920.
599. City Health Officers, 1920. Directory of those in cities of 10,000 or more population. July 2, 1920.
600. Utility of Antiplague Vaccines and Serums. By G. W. McCoy and C. W. Chapin. July 9, 1920.
601. Pellagra Incidence in Relation to Sex, Age, Season, Occupation, and "Disabling Sickness" in Seven Cotton-Mill Villages of South Carolina During 1916. By Joseph Goldberger, G. A. Wheeler, and Edgar Sydenstricker. July 9, 1920.
602. Can the Mosquito Convey Infection from a Malaria Patient Undergoing Treatment? Does Sporogony Affect Mosquito Life? By Bruce Mayne. July 9, 1920.
603. A Study of the Relation of Factors of a Sanitary Character to Pellagra Incidence in Seven Cotton-Mill Villages of South Carolina in 1916. By Joseph Goldberger, G. A. Wheeler, Edgar Sydenstricker, and R. E. Tarbett. July 16, 1920.
604. Standard Railway Sanitary Code. Approved by the conference of State and Provincial Officers of Health, and recommended to the several States for adoption May 29, 1920. July 23, 1920.
605. State and Insular Health Authorities, 1920. Directory, with data as to appropriations and publications. August 6, 1920.
606. Strength Tests in Industry. By E. G. Martin. August 6, 1920.
607. The Treatment of Leprosy. With especial reference to some new chaulmoogra oil derivatives. By J. T. McDonald and A. L. Dean. August 20, 1920.
608. Studies of Reconstructed Milk. By Albert F. Stevenson, George C. Peck, and C. P. Rhynus. August 27, 1920.
609. Some Possibilities in the Statistical Analysis of Case Reports of Venereal Diseases. By C. C. Pierce and Edgar Sydenstricker. August 27, 1920.

Supplements to the Public Health Reports.

37. State Laws and Regulations Pertaining to Public Health, 1917. Compiled by Jason Waterman and William Fowler. In Press.
38. State Laws and Regulations Pertaining to Public Health, 1918. Compiled by Jason Waterman and William Fowler. In press.

Hygienic Laboratory Bulletins.

120. The Experimental Production of Pellagra in Human Subjects by Means of Diet. By Joseph Goldberger and G. A. Wheeler.
The Chemical Composition of the Rankin Farm Pellagra Producing Experimental Diet. By M. X. Sullivan and K. K. Jones.
Biological Study of a Diet Resembling the Rankin Farm Diet. By M. X. Sullivan.
Feeding Experiments with the Rankin Farm Pellagra Producing Experimental Diet. By. M. X. Sullivan.

Public Health Bulletins.

103. The Rat. Arguments for its elimination and methods for its destruction.
104. Transactions of the First Annual Conference of Sanitary Engineers and other Officers of the Public Health Service Directing Antimalarial Campaign. Held at Wilmington, N. C., February 17-20, 1919.

105. Transactions of the Seventeenth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the United States Public Health Service. Held at Washington, D. C., June 4 and 5, 1919.
106. Comparison of an Eight-Hour Plant and a Ten-Hour Plant. Studies in industrial physiology: Fatigue in relation to working capacity. By Josephine Goldmark, Mary D. Hopkins, Philip Sargant Florence, and Frederic S. Lee.

Venereal Disease Bulletins.

50. A High School Course in Physiology in Which the Facts of Sex are Taught. By Grace F. Ellis.
51. Fighting Venereal Diseases.
52. An Appeal to Dentists for Cooperation in the Fight Against Venereal Diseases.
53. Is This Enough? A pamphlet dealing with the menace of venereal diseases and showing how all persons can help in eradicating them.
54. The Case Against the Red Light District. Prepared for the United States Public Health Service and the State boards of health by the American Social Hygiene Association, New York City.
55. Keeping Fit.
56. The Percentage of Venereal Diseases among White Soldiers.
58. Outdoing the Ostrich.
61. Sex Education in the Home.

Keep Well Series.

7. Vaccination. (An excellent form of health insurance.)
8. Motherhood. (A pamphlet giving helpful advice to the expectant mother.)
9. Breast Feeding Her Baby. (Important points to be remembered by all mothers when caring for their babies.)
10. Bottle Feeding for Babies. (A concise guide for mothers in a difficult and important subject.)
11. Malnutrition. (Helpful advice to parents.

Miscellaneous Publications.

20. "Uncle Sam's Guides to Health." (A list of popular health leaflets issued by the United States Public Health Service.)

Posters.

9. Malaria: Quinine as a Prophylactic.
10. Malaria: Need of Skilled Physician's Treatment.
11. Malaria: Rôle of Mosquitoes.
12. Malaria: Screening as a Preventive Measure.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25, 1920.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," Sept. 28, 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 Sept. 25, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to revision.	Week ended Sept. 25, 1920.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.[2]	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Sept. 25, 1920.	Previous year or years.[2]
Akron, Ohio	208,435	32	8.0	[3] 10.2	15.6	[3] 10.6
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	31	14.3	C11.6	12.9	C4.0
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	54	14.0	C12.4	18.5	C2.1
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	178	12.6	A15.5	27.5	A25.2
Birmingham, Ala.	178,270	42	12.3	A17.3	19.0	A13.7
Boston, Mass.	747,923	173	12.1	A15.2	24.3	A23.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,152	24	8.7	A14.7	33.3	A24.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	122	12.6	C12.0	26.2	C26.7
Cambridge, Mass.	109,456	25	11.9	A10.7	20.0	A21.8
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	538	10.4	A12.6	19.7	A22.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.	401,247	95	12.3	C12.8	10.5	C7.1
Cleveland, Ohio.	796,836	147	9.6	C8.9	27.2	C23.1
Columbus, Ohio.	237,031	52	11.4	C13.1	13.5	C13.6
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	37	12.1	.....	29.7	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	153,830	28	9.5	C8.9	17.9	C30.8
Denver, Colo.	256,491	67	13.6	A12.6	14.9	.....
Detroit, Mich.	993,739	210	11.0	.....	30.0	.....
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	42	18.2	C10.0	42.9	C34.8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	25	9.5	C9.2	16.0	C16.7
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	29	11.0	.....	13.8	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	95	15.8	C10.3	18 9	C11.5
Jersey City, N. J.	298,079	63	11.0	C10.0	28.6	C19.3
Kansas City, Kans.	101,177	28	14.4	.....	28.6	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	77	12.4	C12.4	27.3	C19.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	576,673	141	12.7	A11.6	5.7	A10.4
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	51	11.3	C9.1	15.7	C9.8
Lowell, Mass.	112,479	36	16.7	A16.2	25.0	A30.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	64	7.3	A11.6	21.9	A23.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	69	9.5	C8.2	18.8	C8.5
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	28	12.3	C11.1	14.3	C4.0
Newark, N. J.	414,216	101	12.7	C11.2	16.8	C25.0
New Haven, Conn.	162,519	34	10.9	C11.0	11.8	C14.7
New Orleans, La.	387,219	100	13.5	A17.0	7.0	A10.4
New York, N. Y.	5,621,151	1,687	10.1	C9.8	18.8	C19.0
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	21	9.5	.....	23.8	.....
Oakland, Calif.	216,361	46	11.1	A10.4	10.9	A16.3
Omaha, Nebr.	191,601	47	12.8	C9.1	27.7	C15.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,158	383	11.0	[3] 13.6	19.1	[3] 20.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,193	167	14.8	C12.3	21.0	C18.8
Portland, Oreg.	258,288	50	10.1	C11.6	12.0	C12.3
Providence, R. I.	237,595	52	11.4	C11.0	17.3	C12.0
Richmond, Va.	171,667	44	13.4	C16.0	20.5	C17.3
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	68	12.0	C10.0	16.2	C10.7
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	165	11.1	C8.3	16.4	C10.6
St. Paul, Minn.	234,595	44	9.8	C6.9	9.1	C6.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	28	12.4	A11.3	14.3	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	506,676	120	12.3	C11.0	6.7	C4.7
Seattle, Wash.	315,652	53	8.8	A7.8	11.3	A13.0
Spokane, Wash.	104,204	18	9.0	C11.0	5.6	C18.2
Springfield, Mass.	129,338	19	7.7	.....	26.3	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,647	45	13.7	C13.2	20.0	C7.0
Toledo, Ohio.	243,109	46	9.9	A14.5	23.9	A18.1
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	26	11.4	A19.6	19.2	A21.3
Washington, D. C.	437,571	90	10.7	A14.5	12.2	A13.8
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	51	14.8	C9.4	25.5	C21.9
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	20	10.4	A11.5	20.0	A25.7
Youngstown, Ohio.	132,358	37	14.6	.....	16.2	.....

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

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Sept. 25, 1920.

Policies in force	43,853,975
Number of death claims	6,860
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.2

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 October 2, 1920.

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

ALABAMA.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	52
Hookworm	19
Malaria	41
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	17
Septic sore throat	11
Small pox	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	20
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	2

ARKANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	51
Hookworm	1
Influenza	6
Malaria	281
Measles	7
Pellagra	3
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	5
Trachoma	8
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	54

CALIFORNIA.

Poliomyelitis:	
Los Angeles	1
Stanislaus County	1
Smallpox:	
Mendocino County	15
San Luis Obispo	9
Scattering	32
Typhoid fever:	
Los Angeles	7
Scattering	28

CONNECTICUT.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria:	
Bridgeport	11
New Haven	11
Scattering	31
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	22
Mumps	4
Pneumonia (lobar)	13
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever:	
New Haven	12
Scattering	28
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	20
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	45

DELAWARE.

Diphtheria	7
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA.

Diphtheria	5
Influenza	8
Leprosy	1
Malaria	90
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	6
Typhus fever	1

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox	10
Conjunctivitis (acute infectious)	1

GEORGIA—continued.

	Cases.
Diphtheria	47
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	5
Hookworm	26
Influenza	48
Malaria	291
Measles	2
Mumps	8
Paratyphoid fever	9
Pneumonia	8
Scarlet fever	35
Septic sore throat	20
Smallpox	5
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	12
Typhoid fever	65
Whooping cough	19

ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Chicago	4
Gillespie	1
Diphtheria:	
Chicago	160
Scattering	41
Influenza	15
Pneumonia	91
Poliomyelitis:	
Berwyn	2
Cicero	1
Chicago	9
Glen Carbon	1
Jackson County—Bradley Township	1
Waukegan	1
Wilmette	1
Scarlet fever:	
Chicago	75
Scattering	49
Smallpox	31
Typhoid fever:	
Chicago	11
Scattering	36

INDIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Dearborn County	1
Diphtheria	60
Poliomyelitis—Tippecanoe County	1
Rabies in animal—Vigo County	1
Scarlet fever	77
Smallpox	29
Typhoid fever	26

IOWA.

Diphtheria	31
Measles	6
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis:	
Cedar Falls	1
Fort Dodge	1
Scarlet fever	37
Smallpox	24
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	2
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	37

LOUISIANA.

	Cases.
Diphtheria	11
Malaria	108
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	21

MAINE.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	8
Influenza	3
Measles	11
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis:	
Bangor	1
Eastport	1
Ellsworth	1
Winslow	1
Scarlet fever	12
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	26

MARYLAND.[1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	45
Dysentery	19
German measles	4
Influenza	34
Malaria	5
Measles	9
Mumps	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	23
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	46
Tuberculosis	140
Typhoid fever	50
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	30

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	28
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	8
Diphtheria	111
Dysentery	2
German measles	7
Influenza	16
Leprosy	1
Malaria	2
Measles	84
Mumps	26
Ophthalmia neonatorum	29
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	48
Poliomyelitis	72
Scarlet fever	92
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	174
Typhoid fever	56
Whooping cough	111

[1] Week ended Friday.

MINNESOTA.

	Cases.
Smallpox (new foci):	
Dakota County—Eureka Township	1
Pine County—Henriette	2
Rice County—North Field	1
Wabasha County—Lake City	2
Winona County—Rolling Stone Township	1
Poliomyelitis	4

MISSISSIPPI.

Diphtheria	61
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	20

MONTANA.

Diphtheria	4
Poliomyelitis:	
Anaconda	1
Saco	2
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	9

NEBRASKA.

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria:	
Omaha	23
Auburn	7
Scattering	10
Measles	8
Mumps	5
Scarlet fever	27
Smallpox	22
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	2

NEW JERSEY.

Influenza	10
Pneumonia	44

NEW MEXICO.

Conjunctivitis	1
Diphtheria	18
Malaria	3
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	3
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis:	
Grant County	77
Scattering	20
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	6

NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Port Jervis	1
Diphtheria	176
Influenza	34
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	165
Pneumonia	110
Scarlet fever	101
Smallpox	6
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	86
Whooping cough	197

NORTH CAROLINA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	190
Measles	16
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	55
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	59
Whooping cough	72

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Diphtheria	16
Measles	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	6
Whooping cough	7

TEXAS.

Diphtheria	12
Dysentery	4
Malaria	138
Plague—Houston (origin, Galveston)	1
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox—Floydada	25
Typhoid fever	4

VERMONT.

Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	2
Measles	7
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	3
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	29

VIRGINIA.

Smallpox present in—
Buckingham County.
Giles County.
Prince Edward County.

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	10
German measles	1
Measles	10
Mumps	1
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	27
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	1

WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria	14
Scarlet fever:	
Grafton	8
Scattering	10
Typhoid fever	7

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	24
Measles	4
Rubella	1
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	13
Tuberculosis	11
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	20

WISCONSIN—continued.

Scattering:	Cases.
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	42
Influenza	3
Measles	34
Poliomyelitis	4
Rubella	2
Scarlet fever	67
Smallpox	57
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	82

Kentucky Report for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1920.

	Cases.
Chicken pox	8
Continued fever	2
Diphtheria	77
Dysentery	12
German measles	1
Influenza	12
Malaria	1
Measles	7
Mumps	9
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	12
Poliomyelitis	1
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	42
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	14
Tetanus	1
Tonsillitis	11
Trachoma	19
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	76
Whooping cough	24

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

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

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

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
Indiana	4	77	.....	.....	63	.....	6	159	130	69
Kansas	2	95	6	11	55	.....	2	187	95	193
Montana	3	8	.....	1	37	.....	2	34	26	20
New Jersey	7	242	8	7	158	.....	7	107	5	90
Oregon	.....	13	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	19	88	5
Wyoming	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	6	25	9

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Massachusetts—August, 1920.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during August, 1920, to other State health departments by department of health of the State of Massachusetts.

Disease.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Typhoid fever	State Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.	Patient was at New Haven shortly before onset of disease.
Do	State Board of Health, Providence, R. I.	Patient worked at Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, from July 4 to 17. Onset about July 23.
Do	State Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.	Patient came to Massachusetts from Connecticut July 7. Onset about July 16.
Do	State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.	Patient itinerant ball player. Spent period of infection and incubation at Thousand Islands.
Do	State Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio.	Patient was at Cleveland, Ohio, shortly before onset of disease.

ANTHRAX.

Montana and New York.

During the month of August, 1920, one case of anthrax was reported in Montana, and during the week ended September 18, 1920, two cases were reported at New York, N. Y.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for August, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:	
Grant County	1
Jackson County	1
Lawrence County	1
Orange County	1
Total	4
Kansas:	
Marion County—	
Durham	1
Saline County—	
Salina	1
Total	2
Montana:	
Cascade County—	
Great Falls	1
Montana—Continued.	
Custer County—	
Miles City	1
Yellowstone County—	
Huntley	1
Total	3
New Jersey:	
Bergen County	1
Essex County	1
Gloucester County	1
Mercer County	1
Middlesex County	1
Passaic County	1
Union County	1
Total	7

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 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.

Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.
California:			
Los Angeles	0	1	.....
San Bernardino	.....	.....	1
San Francisco	(1)	2	2
Santa Barbara	.....	1	1
Colorado:			
Pueblo	.....	1	.....
Illinois:			
Chicago	2	1	1
Kewanee	.....	1	1
Massachusetts:			
Boston	(1)	1	.....
Lynn	0	1	.....
Pittsfield	0	2	.....
Quincy	0	1	.....
Minnesota:			
St. Paul	0	.....	1
New Jersey:			
Elizabeth	0	.....	1
New York:			
New York	4	4	1
Ohio:			
Akron	0	1	.....
Cleveland	1	1	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Allentown	0	1	.....
Philadelphia	2	2	1
Pittsburgh	(1)	1	.....
Williamsport	0	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
Milwaukee	(1)	2	2

[1] Average less than 1.

DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2410; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2413; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2425.

INFLUENZA.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas:			Massachusetts:		
Little Rock	1		Boston	2	
California:			Michigan:		
Los Angeles	3		Detroit	1	
Oakland	1	1	Missouri:		
San Francisco	2		Kansas City		1
Georgia:			St. Louis	2	
Rome	5		New Jersey:		
Illinois:			Plainfield	1	
Chicago	11	1	New York:		
Kansas:			Jamestown	2	
Parsons	1		New York	8	2
Louisiana:			Ohio:		
Baton Rouge	1	1	Cleveland		1
Maine:			Pennsylvania:		
Sanford	3		Philadelphia	1	
Maryland:			Texas:		
Baltimore		1	Beaumont		1
Cumberland	3				

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

Kansas Report for August, 1920.

During August, 1920, two cases of lethargic encephalitis were reported in Kansas.

MALARIA.

Kansas, Montana, and New Jersey—August, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas:		Montana:	
Cherokee County—		Lincoln County—	
West Maple	2	Troy	1
Labette County—			
Parsons	1	New Jersey:	
Linn County—		Bergen County	1
Centerville	3	Essex County	4
Montgomery County—		Passaic County	2
Independence	5		
		Total	7
Total	11		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Massachusetts:		
Birmingham	1		Dedham	1	
Arkansas:			New Jersey:		
Hot Springs	2		Bloomfield	1	
Little Rock	14		Plainfield	1	
California:			North Carolina:		
Los Angeles	1		Wilmington	4	
Sacramento	1		Winston-Salem	1	
Connecticut:			Oklahoma:		
Greenwich	1		Oklahoma City		1
Georgia:			Pennsylvania:		
Atlanta	4	1	Philadelphia		1
Brunswick	5		Texas:		
Rome	1		Dallas	22	2
Savannah	2	3	Waco		1
Louisiana:			Virginia:		
Alexandria	7		Petersburg	1	
Maryland:			Richmond	1	
Baltimore	1				

MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2410; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2413; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2425.

PELLAGRA.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			North Carolina:		
Mobile		1	Durham		1
California:			Rocky Mount		1
Los Angeles		1	Winston-Salem		1
Georgia:			South Carolina:		
Atlanta		1	Charleston		1
Savannah		1	Tennessee:		
Louisiana:			Nashville	1	
New Orleans	1	1	Texas:		
			Waco		1

PLAGUE.

Human Cases of Plague Reported.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:	1920.			
Pensacola	May 31 to Aug. 31	10	4	
	Sept. 1 to Oct. 2	0	0	
Louisiana:	1919.			
New Orleans	Oct. 22 to Dec. 31	12	4	
	1920.			
	Jan. 1 to Apr. 30	0	0	
	May 1 to Aug. 31	7	3	
	Sept. 1 to Oct. 2	0	0	
Texas:				
Beaumont	June 19 to Aug. 20	14	5	
	Aug. 21 to Oct. 2	0	0	
Galveston	June 8 to Sept. 7	11	8	
	Sept. 8 to 27	0	0	
	Sept. 28	1	0	
	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3	0	0	
	Oct. 4	1	0	
Port Arthur	July 7	1	1	From Galveston.

Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida:	1920.	
Pensacola	June 28 to Sept. 19	31
	Sept. 20 to Oct. 2	0
Louisiana:	1919.	
New Orleans	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	276
	1920.	
	Jan. 1 to July 31	285
	Aug. 1 to Sept. 11	0
	Sept. 12 to 25	2
	Sept. 26 to Oct. 2	0
Texas:		
Beaumont	July 1 to Sept. 19	122
	Sept. 20 to Oct. 2	0
Galveston	June 21 to Sept. 17	56
	Sept. 18 to Oct. 2	0

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:		
Birmingham		3
Arizona:		
Tucson		1
California:		
Los Angeles	14	6
Oakland		2
Sacramento	1	1
San Diego	2	2
San Francisco	7	3
Santa Barbara		1
Colorado:		
Denver		4
Pueblo		2
Connecticut	1	2
Hartford		4
New Haven		2
New London		1
Delaware:		
Wilmington		4
District of Columbia:		
Washington		7
Georgia:		
Atlanta		2
Savannah		2
Illinois:		
Chicago	55	25
Decatur		1
Kewanee	1	1
Oak Park	1	
Peoria		1
Rockford		4
Indiana:		
East Chicago		1
Fort Wayne		1
Indianapolis		1
La Fayette	1	
Marion		1
Mishawaka		1
Muncie		1
Terre Haute		1
Kansas:		
Kansas City	1	
Topeka		2
Kentucky:		
Lexington		2
Louisville		4
Louisiana:		
New Orleans	1	5
Maine:		
Portland		1
Maryland:		
Baltimore	8	8
Massachusetts:		
Boston	11	15
Brockton	1	
Cambridge		1
Easthampton	1	
Fall River	1	2
Haverhill	1	
Lawrence	1	
Lowell		2
Melrose		1
Methuen		1
New Bedford		1
Newton	1	
Pittsfield	1	2
Salem		1
Somerville	1	
Springfield	2	
Taunton		2
Worcester	2	5
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor		3
Detroit	21	13
Flint	4	1
Grand Rapids	1	
Highland Park	2	
Kalamazoo	2	1
Marquette	1	
Pontiac	1	2
Minnesota:		
Duluth		1
Minneapolis		1
St. Paul		4
Missouri:		
Kansas City	1	4
St. Joseph	1	1
Montana:		
Butte		2
Nebraska:		
Lincoln	1	2
Omaha		4
New Jersey:		
Atlantic City	1	
East Orange	1	
Gloucester	1	
Hackensack	1	
Hoboken	1	1
Montclair	1	1
Orange	1	4
Passaic		1
Phillipsburg	1	1
Plainfield		1
Trenton	4	1
New York:		
Auburn	1	1
Binghamton	1	
Buffalo	6	5
Cohoes		1
Jamestown	2	2
Lackawanna	1	1
Middletown	1	
New York	101	59
Port Chester	1	1
Poughkeepsie		1
Rochester	4	1
Syracuse	3	7
Troy	1	
Yonkers	2	2
North Carolina:		
Greensboro		1
Rocky Mount		1
Ohio:		
Ashtabula		1
Barberton		1
Cincinnati		1
Cleveland	4	10
Dayton	1	
Lorain	1	1
Middletown		1
Springfield		1
Toledo		3
Youngstown		1
Zanesville		1
Oklahoma:		
Oklahoma City		1
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	19	24
Rhode Island:		
Pawtucket		1
Providence		2
South Carolina:		
Charleston		1
Tennessee:		
Nashville		5
Texas:		
Dallas	2	4
El Paso		1
Fort Worth		2
Galveston		1
Virginia:		
Norfolk	2	
Richmond		2
Roanoke	1	
West Virginia:		
Huntington		2
Wisconsin:		
Milwaukee		3
Superior		1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for August, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:	
Jackson County	1
Kosciusko County	1
Lake County	1
Martin County	2
Switzerland County	1
Total	6
Kansas:	
Reno County—	
Burrton (R. F. D.)	1
Wilson County—	
Fredonia	1
Total	2
Montana:	
Cascade County—	
Great Falls	1
Phillips County—	
Malta (R. D.)	1
Total	2
New Jersey:	
Atlantic County	1
Essex County	4
Hudson County	1
Middlesex County	1
Total	7

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 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.

Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Mobile	0	1	.....
Illinois:			
Chicago	[1] 4	4	.....
East St. Louis	0	1	.....
Iowa:			
Mason City	.....	1	.....
Massachusetts:			
Boston	[2]	30	4
Brookline	[3]	1	.....
Cambridge	1	5	1
Chelsea	0	3	.....
Everett	[3]	1	.....
Framingham	[3]	2	.....
Lynn	[3]	8	1
Pittsfield	2	1	.....
Quincy	1	1	.....
Somerville	2	3	1
Taunton	0	2	1
Michigan:			
Ann Arbor	[3]	1	.....
Minnesota:			
St. Paul	1	1	.....
Missouri:			
St. Louis	[3]	2	.....
New Jersey:			
Plainfield	1	1	.....
New York:			
Newburgh	0	1	.....
New York	[4] 4	2	2
Ohio:			
Cincinnati	2	1	1
Dayton	0	1	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Johnstown	[3]	1	.....
Oil City	0	1	.....
Rhode Island:			
Providence	2	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
La Crosse	0	1	.....

[1] Excluding 1916 and 1917, epidemic years.
[2] Excluding 1916, average less than 1.
[3] Average less than 1.
[4] Excluding 1916, an epidemic year.

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

During the week ended September 18, 1920, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED OR TICK FEVER.

Ravalli County, Mont.—August, 1920.

During the month of August, 1920, one case of Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever was reported at Hamilton, Ravalli County, Mont.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2410; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2413; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2425.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for August, 1920—Vaccination Histories.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Kansas.						
Allen County—						
Iola	1					1
Anderson County—						
Mont Ida	1				1	
Atchison County—						
Oak Mills	1				1	
Barton County—						
Hoisington	1				1	
Bourbon County—						
Harding	1					1
Mapleton	1					1
Butler County—						
Dexter	3				2	1
Oil Hill	1					1
Augusta	1				1	
Eldorado	3					3
Cloud County—						
Concordia	1					1
Coffey County—						
Le Roy	1					1
Crawford County—						
Farlington	1					1
Pittsburg	4				3	1
Doniphan County—						
White Cloud	1				1	
Ellsworth County—						
Holyrood	5				2	3
Harper County—						
Harper	2				2	
Kingman County—						
Murdock	3					3
Labette County—						
Parsons	4				2	2
Linn County—						
Pleasanton	1					1
Boicourt	1					1
Marion County—						
Aulne	1				1	
Marshall County—						
Barnes	1					1
Miami County—						
Bucyrus	4					4
Montgomery County—						
Caney	1					1
Cherryvale	1		1			
Coffeyville	1				1	
Morton County—						
Elkhart	2				2	
Ness County—						
Ransom	2				1	1
Osage County—						
Wakarusa	2					2
Quenema	1				1	
Ottawa County—						
Ada	1				1	
Reno County—						
Hutchinson	1				1	
Republic County—						
Belleville	1				1	
Rice County—						
Bushton	1				1	
Rooks County—						
Stockton	5				5	
Saline County—						
Salina	3				1	2
Sedgwick County—						
Wichita	21				20	1
Shawnee County—						
Topeka	1				1	
Sherman County—						
Goodland	2			1	1	
Smith County—						
Kirwin	5			1	4	
Total	95		1	2	58	34

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1920—Vaccination Histories—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Montana:						
Carbon County—						
Bear Creek	1				1	
Cascade County—						
Great Falls	3				3	
Custer County—						
Miles City	1				1	
Fergus County—						
Lewistown	1				1	
Hill County—						
Havre	2				2	
Lincoln County—						
Eureka	1				1	
Missoula County—						
Moiese	3				3	
Missoula	4				4	
Ravalli County—						
Hamilton	1				1	
Silver Bow County—						
Butte	2			1	1	
Valley County—						
Glasgow	1				1	
Yellowstone County—						
Billings	5				5	
Pompeys Pillar	1				1	
Total	26			1	25	
New Jersey:						
Bergen County	1				1	
Essex County	1				1	
Mercer County	3				3	
Total	5				5	

Indiana, Oregon, and Wyoming Reports for August, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana:		
Bartholomew County	1	
Cass County	4	
Clay County	6	
Decatur County	9	
Elkhart County	14	
Floyd County	1	
Gibson County	1	
Grant County	6	
Greene County	4	
Huntington County	2	
Jackson County	1	
Johnson County	3	
Lagrange County	4	
Lake County	6	
Lawrence County	5	
Marion County	13	
Miami County	2	
Shelby County	3	
Spencer County	1	
Steuben County	10	
St. Joseph County	25	
Tipton County	1	
Vigo County	5	
Wabash County	3	
Total	130	

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon:		
Benton County	1	
Clackamas County	2	
Clatsop County	1	
Coos County	2	
Deschutes County	1	
Hood River	1	
Lane County	7	
Linn County	3	
Marion County	2	
Polk County	9	
Sherman County	1	
Tillamook County	11	
Umatilla County	4	
Union County	18	
Washington County	2	
Portland	23	
Total	88	
Wyoming:		
Albany County	2	
Johnson County	1	
Natrona County	5	
Uinta County	7	
Washakie County	10	
Total	25	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 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.

Place.	Average cases.	1920. Cases.	1920. Deaths.
Alabama:			
Birmingham	(1)		1
California:			
Los Angeles	(1)	1	
Oakland	0	7	
Pasadena	0	6	
Sacramento	0	3	
San Diego	0	1	
San Francisco	1	8	
Vallejo	0	1	
Colorado:			
Denver	1	5	
Georgia:			
Atlanta	4	1	
Idaho:			
Boise	2	5	
Illinois:			
Bloomington		1	
Chicago	1	2	
Rock Island	(1)	3	
Springfield	0	1	
Indiana:			
Gary		2	
Hammond	0	3	
Indianapolis	(1)	1	
Mishawaka	0	1	
South Bend	0	11	
Iowa:			
Cedar Rapids	0	1	
Council Bluffs	1	2	
Dubuque	(1)	9	
Kansas:			
Wichita	0	3	
Louisiana:			
New Orleans	2	2	1
Michigan:			
Detroit	(1)	12	
Flint	(1)	3	
Minnesota:			
Duluth	0	1	
Minneapolis	3	21	
St. Paul	2	9	
Missouri:			
Independence	0	1	
Kansas City	(1)	2	
St. Louis	(1)	1	
Montana:			
Billings	1	1	
Missoula	0	1	
Nebraska:			
Lincoln	(1)	1	
Omaha	4	5	
North Carolina:			
Winston-Salem	(1)	3	
North Dakota:			
Fargo	0	5	
Ohio:			
Akron	(1)	5	
Alliance	0	1	
Canton	(1)	1	
Cincinnati	(1)	3	
Lorain	0	1	
Piqua	0	2	
Oklahoma:			
Oklahoma City	(1)	5	
Oregon:			
Salem	0	1	
Washington:			
Everett	1	1	
Seattle	1	4	
Spokane	5	4	
Tacoma	(1)	3	
Walla Walla	(1)	1	
Yakima	0	3	
West Virginia:			
Bluefield	0	1	
Wisconsin:			
Ashland		1	
Eau Claire		1	
Fond du Lac	2	2	
Janesville	0	1	
La Crosse	0	2	
Milwaukee	(1)	5	
Oshkosh	(1)	1	
Sheboygan	0	3	
Superior	0	2	

[1] Average less than 1.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:		
Chicago		1
Kentucky:		
Louisville	1	
Louisiana:		
New Orleans		1
Maryland:		
Baltimore		1
Massachusetts:		
Fall River	1	1
Michigan:		
Detroit		1
Missouri:		
St. Joseph		1
New York:		
Buffalo	1	1
New York		1
Troy	1	1
Oklahoma:		
Oklahoma City		1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2410, and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2425.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for August, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:	
Adams County	1
Allen County	1
Bartholomew County	2
Boone County	1
Cass County	1
Clay County	1
Clinton County	1
Crawford County	1
Dekalb County	1
Dubois County	1
Elkhart County	1
Franklin County	3
Fulton County	1
Grant County	1
Harrison County	1
Howard County	1
Huntington County	1
Jefferson County	3
Jennings County	3
Knox County	1
Kosciusko County	2
Lagrange County	1
Lake County	5
Lawrence County	3
Marion County	10
Marshall County	1
Miami County	2
Montgomery County	1
Pike County	1
Scott County	2
St. Joseph County	2
Sullivan County	1
Switzerland County	1
Tippecanoe County	2
Vanderburg County	2
Vermilion County	1
Vigo County	2
Wells County	3
Total	69
Kansas:	
Allen County—	
Brownson	1
Anderson County—	
Lone Elm	1
Atchison County—	
Atchison	2
Barber County—	
Sharon	1
Medicine Lodge	1
Barton County—	
Hoisington	1
Alexander	1
Brown County—	
Horton	1
Butler County—	
Benton	2
Towanda	1
Rosalia	1
Midian	1
Gordon	1
Elbing	1
Augusta	2
El Dorado	4
Chase County—	
Cedar Point	1
Strong City	1
Chautauqua County—	
Elm City (R. F. D.)	1
Sedan	2
Noitaze	1
Kansas—Continued.	
Cherokee County—	
Columbus	2
Hollowell	2
Baxter	1
Mineral	4
Scammon	4
Coffey County—	
Le Roy	1
Cowley County—	
Udall	1
Crawford County—	
Girard	2
Douglas County—	
Eudora	1
Lawrence	1
Finney County—	
Garden City	1
Ford County—	
Bucklin	1
Dodge City (1 R. F. D.)	2
Franklin County—	
Wellsville	1
Gray County—	
Cimarron	1
Ingalls	1
Greenwood County—	
Reece	1
Harper County—	
Harper	3
Jefferson County—	
Oskaloosa	1
McLouth	1
Winchester	1
Jewell County—	
Otego	18
Mankato	1
Burr Oak	1
Kearny County—	
Lakin	1
Kingman County—	
Kingman	2
Nashville	1
Kiowa County—	
Bucklin	6
Labette County—	
Parsons	1
Edna	1
Altamont	1
Linn County—	
Mound City	1
Lyon County—	
Emporia	3
Marion County—	
Florence	1
Hillsboro	1
Burns	1
McPherson County—	
Inman	1
Miami County—	
Beagle	1
Mitchell County—	
Beloit	1
Montgomery County—	
Tyro	2
Liberty	2
Caney	1
Dearing	1
Cherryvale	1
Coffeyville	4
Morris County—	
Council Grove	2
White City	3

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1920—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas—Continued.	
Nemaha County—	
Osawatomie	2
Neosho County—	
Chanute	1
Pawnee County—	
Larned	1
Pratt County—	
Turon (R. F. D.)	1
Rawlins County—	
Atwood	1
Reno County—	
Hutchinson (R. F. D.[1])	8
Turon	1
Burrton	1
Rice County—	
Alden	1
Riley County—	
Manhattan	1
Saline County—	
Salina	3
Sedgwick County—	
Mulvane	2
Wichita (R. F. D. 3)	10
Seward County—	
Liberal	1
Shawnee County—	
Topeka	13
Sumner County—	
Perth	4
South Haven	1
Mayfield	1
Wellington	1
Wabaunsee County—	
Admire	1
Washington County—	
Washington	1
Wilson County—	
Neodesha	8
Fredonia	1
Buffalo	1
Wyandotte County—	
Kansas City	7
Total	193
Montana:	
Cascade County—	
Cascade	1
Great Falls	1
Deer Lodge County—	
Anaconda	1
Flathead County—	
Kalispell	1
Whitefish	1
Montana—Continued.	
Gallatin County—	
Bozeman (R. D.)	1
Sappinton	4
Hill County—	
Havre	1
Missoula County—	
Missoula	2
Sanders County—	
Hot Springs	1
Silver Bow County—	
Butte	1
Stillwater County—	
Absarokee	1
Yellowstone County—	
Ballantine	2
Billings (1 R. D.)	2
Total	20
New Jersey:	
Atlantic County	5
Bergen County	3
Burlington County	5
Camden County	7
Cape May County	1
Cumberland County	14
Essex County	11
Gloucester County	6
Hudson County	17
Mercer County	4
Middlesex County	1
Monmouth County	5
Morris County	1
Passaic County	5
Union County	5
Total	90
Oregon:	
Clatsop County	1
Lane County	1
Linn County	1
Wallowa County	1
Wasco County	1
Total	5
Wyoming:	
Albany County	3
Laramie County	1
Natrona County	3
Washakie County	2
Total	9

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 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.

Place.	Average cases.	1920. Cases.	1920. Deaths.
Alabama:			
Birmingham	20	5	3
Mobile	1	2	.....
Arkansas:			
Fort Smith	.....	3	.....
Little Rock	2	2	.....
California:			
Los Angeles	4	10	.....
Oakland	2	2	.....
San Bernardino	0	2	.....
San Diego	(1)	1	1
San Francisco	4	4	1
Colorado:			
Denver	8	21	3
Greeley	0	1	.....
Pueblo	5	14	.....
Connecticut			
Hartford	4	5	.....
New Britain	(1)	3	.....
New Haven	3	1	.....
Waterbury	3	1	.....
District of Columbia:			
Washington	11	13	3
Georgia:			
Atlanta	9	11	2
Brunswick	1	1	.....
Savannah	1	1	1
Illinois:			
Bloomington	.....	2	.....
Centralia	0	1	.....
Chicago	17	12	1
Decatur	0	1	.....
East St. Louis	1	.....	1
Evanston	0	1	.....
Kankakee	0	3	.....
La Salle	.....	1	.....
Rock Island	(1)	1	1
Indiana:			
Fort Wayne	1	5	.....
Indianapolis	9	4	.....
South Bend	8	1	1
Iowa:			
Davenport	(1)	1	.....
Kansas:			
Hutchinson	0	3	.....
Parsons	0	2	.....
Wichita	6	.....	1
Kentucky:			
Covington	1	2	.....
Louisville	9	6	.....
Louisiana:			
New Orleans	5	4	1
Maine:			
Portland	2	5	.....
Maryland:			
Baltimore	37	20	1
Cumberland	2	2	.....
Massachusetts:			
Boston	10	9	1
Cambridge	(1)	1	.....
Chelsea	2	2	.....
Fall River	7	4	.....
Gardner	.....	1	.....
Haverhill	(1)	2	.....
Leominster	0	1	.....
Lowell	3	3	.....
Lynn	3	1	.....
Melrose	0	1	.....
New Bedford	3	7	4
Somerville	(1)	2	.....
Worcester	5	1	.....
Michigan:			
Battle Creek	0	2	.....
Cadillac	0	1	.....
Detroit	13	7	1
Flint	3	6	1
Grand Rapids	1	1	.....
Port Huron	.....	1	.....
Traverse City	.....	1	.....
Minnesota:			
Duluth	1	1	.....
Minneapolis	4	2	.....
Red Wing	0	1	.....
St. Paul	3	5	.....
Winona	0	1	.....
Missouri:			
Cape Girardeau	1	.....	2
Joplin	0	1	.....
Kansas City	2	2	1
St. Joseph	2	.....	1
St. Louis	21	1	1
Springfield	0	.....	2
Montana:			
Anaconda	.....	1	.....
Butte	(1)	3	1
Great Falls	3	1	.....
Missoula	0	2	.....
Nebraska:			
Omaha	3	11	1
Nevada:			
Reno	.....	1	.....
New Hampshire:			
Berlin	0	1	.....
Concord	0	2	.....
New Jersey:			
Atlantic City	1	1	.....
Belleville	0	1	.....
East Orange	(1)	2	.....
Elizabeth	1	1	.....
Hoboken	0	10	.....
Irvington	0	1	.....
Jersey City	3	1	.....
Paterson	3	2	.....
Trenton	(1)	1	.....
West Hoboken	0	1	.....
New York:			
Binghamton	(1)	1	1
Buffalo	7	1	.....
Jamestown	0	1	.....
Lockport	.....	1	.....
Mount Vernon	0	1	.....
New York	84	58	8
Port Chester	0	1	.....
Rochester	1	2	.....
Rome	0	1	.....
Saratoga Springs	1	1	.....
Syracuse	1	4	.....
Yonkers	0	1	.....
North Carolina:			
Charlotte	8	2	.....
Durham	3	3	1
Winston-Salem	6	7	1
North Dakota:			
Fargo	(1)	1	.....
Ohio:			
Akron	3	1	.....
Barberton	0	1	.....
Chillicothe	(1)	1	.....
Cincinnati	5	6	.....
Cleveland	8	7	.....
Dayton	3	1	.....

[1] Average less than 1.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Average cases.	1920. Cases.	1920. Deaths.
Ohio—Continued.			
Fostoria	0	1	
Piqua	2	8	
Springfield	1	1	1
Toledo	7	4	1
Zanesville	(1)	1	
Oklahoma:			
Oklahoma City	2	4	2
Pennsylvania:			
Allentown	4	4	
Altoona	(1)	2	
Bethlehem	1	1	
Chester	(1)	4	
Columbia	0	1	
Harrisburg	4	3	
Johnstown	1	1	
Lancaster	(1)	1	
Mahanoy City	0	1	
Philadelphia	39	9	1
Pittsburgh	8	1	
Reading	3	1	
Scranton	1	2	
Washington	1	1	
South Carolina:			
Charleston	7	2	
Columbia	1	2	
Tennessee:			
Knoxville	2	3	2
Nashville	11	5	1
Texas:			
Dallas	2	2	3
Fort Worth	1		1
Galveston	1	1	
Vermont:			
Burlington	0	1	
Virginia:			
Alexandria		1	1
Lynchburg	1	2	
Norfolk	2	1	
Richmond	5	1	
Roanoke	3	4	
Washington:			
Everett	0	2	
Spokane	0	9	
Tacoma	(1)	2	
Vancouver	1	1	
Walla Walla	3	1	
Wisconsin:			
Eau Claire		1	
Sheboygan	1	1	
Wyoming:			
Cheyenne	0	2	

[1] Average less than 1.

TYPHUS FEVER.

St. Louis, Mo.—Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

During the week ended September 18, 1920, one fatal case of typhus fever was reported at St. Louis, Mo.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria. Cases.	Diphtheria. Deaths.	Measles. Cases.	Measles. Deaths.	Scarlet fever. Cases.	Scarlet fever. Deaths.	Tuberculosis. Cases.	Tuberculosis. Deaths.
Adams, Mass	14,406	2							1	1
Akron, Ohio	93,604	45	11		3		1		1	
Alameda, Calif	28,433	9	2							
Alexandria, Va	17,959	3								1
Allentown, Pa	65,109						1		3	
Alliance, Ohio	19,581	2								
Alton, Ill	23,783	13	2	2						3
Altoona, Pa	59,712		2							
Amesbury, Mass	10,209	4							3	
Anaconda, Mont	10,631	0			1					
Ann Arbor, Mich	15,041	25	5				1			
Anniston, Ala	14,326				1		1			
Arlington, Mass	13,073	5	1						1	
Asbury Park, N. J	14,629	5	2							
Ashland, Wis	[1] 11,594								1	
Ashtabula, Ohio	22,008	3					1		2	
Atlanta, Ga	196,144	64	9	1	2		2		3	2
Atlantic City, N. J	53,515	13	1						2	

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Attleboro, Mass.	19,776	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Auburn, Me.	16,607	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Auburn, N. Y.	37,823	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora, Ill.	34,795	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Baltimore, Md.	594,637	188	22	1	5	1	6	.....	28	10
Bangor, Me.	26,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Barberton, Ohio.	14,187	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Baton Rouge, La.	17,544	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.	30,159	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	72,204	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Beatrice, Nebr.	10,437	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaumont, Tex.	28,851	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,749	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford, Ind.	10,613	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Belleville, N. J.	12,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Benton Harbor, Mich.	11,099	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Berkeley, Calif.	60,427	7	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Berlin, N. H.	13,892	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.	14,353	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Beverly, Mass.	22,128	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billings, Mont.	15,123	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Binghampton, N. Y.	54,864	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	189,716	63	10	.....	1	.....	4	.....	10	2
Bloomfield, N. J.	19,013	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bloomington, Ill.	27,462	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bluefield, W. Va.	16,123	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Boise, Idaho.	35,951	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	767,813	178	31	.....	5	.....	21	.....	36	19
Braddock, Pa.	22,060	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford, Pa.	[1] 14,544	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Brazil, Ind.	10,472	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	124,724	23	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Bristol, Conn.	16,318	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.	69,152	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Brookline, Mass.	33,526	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Brunswick, Ga.	10,984	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	475,781	103	30	2	9	1	2	1	24	10
Burlington, Vt.	21,802	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Butte, Mont.	44,057	13	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Cadillac, Mich.	10,158	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cairo, Ill.	15,995	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cambridge, Mass.	114,293	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Canton, Ill.	13,674	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton, Ohio.	62,566	17	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	11,146	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carbondale, Pa.	19,397	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centralia, Ill.	11,838	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chambersburg, Pa.	12,475	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	61,041	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Charlotte, N. C.	40,759	8	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	46,405	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chester, Pa.	41,857	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	[1] 11,320	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	497	122	5	12	.....	62	1	207	39
Chicopee, Mass.	29,950	7	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,625	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	414,248	100	10	.....	1	.....	6	.....	17	12
Cleveland, Ohio.	692,259	175	15	.....	3	.....	16	1	15	8
Clinton, Mass.	[1] 13,075	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.	18,331	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes, N. Y.	25,292	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbia, Pa.	[1] 11,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Columbia, S. C.	35,165	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord, N. H.	22,858	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Connellsville, Pa.	15,876	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,789	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	31,838	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky.	59,623	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cranston, R. I.	26,773	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland, Md.	26,686	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Dallas, Tex	129,738	37	14		4		1		5	2
Dayton, Ohio	128,939	24	7				2		1	
Decatur, Ill	41,483	6							25	
Dedham, Mass	10,618	2								
Denver, Colo	268,439	81	7		4		4			16
Des Moines, Iowa	104,052	1	2	1			5			
Detroit, Mich	619,648	175	69	3	2		53	1	39	14
Dover, N. H	13,276	4								
Dubuque, Iowa	40,096		2				3			
Duluth, Minn	97,077	10			1		2		3	1
Durham, N. C	26,160	2	2							
East Chicago, Ind	30,286	6								
Easthampton, Mass	10,656		4							
Easton, Pa	30,854		1		1					
East Orange, N. J	43,761	3	1						2	
East Providence, R. I	18,485						2			
East St. Louis, Ill	77,312	13	3							1
Eau Claire, Wis	18,887		1				3		1	
Elgin, Ill	28,562	3								2
Elizabeth, N. J	88,830	15	8				2		2	1
Elkhart, Ind	22,273	7	1				2			
El Paso, Tex	69,149	32		1			1			3
Englewood, N. J	12,603	3								1
Erie, Pa	76,562		4				9		12	
Eugene, Oreg	14,357	7	4		1					
Evanston, Ill	20,304	4			1		1			
Everett, Mass	40,160	4	2				1		1	
Everett, Wash	37,205				1				8	
Fairmount, W. Va	16,111						2			
Fall River, Mass	129,828	30			3	1	3		4	
Fargo, N. Dak	17,872	8	1							
Findlay, Ohio	[1] 14,858	3								
Flint, Mich	57,386	16	5				18	1		
Fond du Lac, Wis	21,486		1							
Fort Scott, Kans	10,564	1	2							
Fort Smith, Ark	29,390						2			
Fort Wayne, Ind	78,014	15	1							1
Fort Worth, Tex	109,597	16	10				1		1	
Fostoria, Ohio	10,959	1								
Framingham, Mass	14,149	5							1	
Freeport, Ill	19,844	10								
Fremont, Ohio	11,034	3								
Galesburg, Ill	24,629	5								
Galveston, Tex	42,650	17								3
Gardner, Mass	17,534	5							1	
Gary, Ind	56,000	18								2
Geneva, N. Y	13,915	10								
Gloucester City, N. J	11,375		1							
Grand Rapids, Mich	132,861	24	5				7		2	3
Great Falls, Mont	[1] 13,948	6					2		1	1
Greely, Colo	11,942	1							1	
Green Bay, Wis	30,017						1			
Greenfield, Mass	12,251	4					1		1	
Greensboro, N. C	20,171	3								
Greensburgh, Pa	15,881						1			
Greenwich, Conn	19,594	4							1	
Hackensack, N. J	17,412	11	1							1
Hammond, Ind	27,016	2	1				2			
Harrisburg, Pa	73,276		2				1			
Hartford, Conn	112,851	45	4	2			4		6	3
Haverhill, Mass	49,180	13	1			1			3	
Highland Park, Mich	33,859	2	2							
Hoboken, N. J	78,324	15	3				1		2	1
Holland, Mich	13,459	1								
Holyoke, Mass	66,503	14	1						1	
Hot Springs, Ark	17,690	5	1							
Huntington, Ind	10,982	2					1			
Huntington, W. Va	47,686	26	2				1			5
Hutchinson, Kans	21,461						3		1	
Independence, Mo	11,964	4	4							
Indianapolis, Ind	283,622	67	7	1			3		16	5

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ironton, Ohio	14,079	6					2			1
Ironwood, Mich	15,035	2								
Irvington, N. J	16,710						1			
Ishpeming, Mich	[1] 12,448	1								
Ithaca, N. Y	16,017	6								
Jamestown, N. Y	37,431	5	1						1	
Jefferson City, Mo	13,712	0								
Jersey City, N. J	312,557		17		1		6		11	
Johnstown, Pa	70,437		3				1			
Joplin, Mo	33,400		1							
Kalamazoo, Mich	50,408	17					6		2	1
Kankakee, Ill	14,270	2			4					
Kansas City, Kans	102,096		2				4		1	
Kansas City, Mo	305,816	73	6		3	1	2		1	10
Kearny, N. J	24,325	3	2		1				1	
Keene, N. H	10,725	3								1
Kenosha, Wis	32,833		4				1			
Kewanee, Ill	13,607	6								
Knoxville, Tenn	59,112		8				2		2	2
Kokomo, Ind	21,929	5					1			1
Lackawanna, N. Y	16,219	3	2							
La Crosse, Wis	31,833						1			
La Fayette, Ind	21,481	6	1	1			1			
Lake Charles, La	14,930	3								1
Lancaster, Ohio	16,086	2					1		1	
Lancaster, Pa	51,437		2						1	
La Salle, Ill	12,332	3							1	1
Laurel, Miss	12,313						1			
Lawrence, Mass	102,923	24			2				6	4
Leavenworth, Kans	[1] 19,363	6							1	1
Leominster, Mass	21,365	2					1		1	
Lexington, Ky	41,997	33	1							2
Lincoln, Nebr	46,957	8								
Lincoln, R. I	10,473		1							
Little Rock, Ark	58,716		4				2			
Lockport, N. Y	20,028	5					1			
Logansport, Ind	21,338	4								
Long Beach, Calif	29,163	9								
Long Branch, N. J	15,733	2					2			
Lorain, Ohio	38,266		1		1				3	1
Los Angeles, Calif	535,485	134	35	1	10		7		100	22
Louisville, Ky	240,808	52	9				5		9	4
Lowell, Mass	114,366	30			9				3	2
Lynchburg, Va	33,497	9	1		1		1		2	2
Lynn, Mass	104,534	9	1				2		3	
Mahanoy City, Pa	17,709		1				1			
Malden, Mass	52,243	5	3	1			2		3	1
Manchester, Conn	15,859				1					
Manchester, N. H	79,607	15	3						5	
Mankato, Minn	[1] 10,365	5								
Marion, Ind	19,923	5								
Marion, Ohio	24,129		1							
Marquette, Mich	12,555	2			2					
Marshalltown, Iowa	14,519		1							
Martinsburg, W. Va	12,924						1			
Mason City, Iowa	14,938		2				1			
Mattoon, Ill	12,764								9	
Melrose, Mass	17,724	3	1							
Meriden, Conn	29,431								2	1
Methuen, Mass	14,320	4	1							
Middletown, N. Y	15,890		1				1			
Middletown, Ohio	16,384	7	1		2				2	1
Milwaukee, Wis	445,008	79	13	1	6		19		25	9
Minneapolis, Minn	373,448	53	6		1		12		10	3
Mishawaka, Ind	17,083	2	1						1	1
Missoula, Mont	19,075	5					1			
Mobile, Ala	59,201	23	3							3
Monessen, Pa	23,070				3					
Monmouth, Ill	10,346	2					3			
Montclair, N. J	27,887	5	1				1		1	1

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Montgomery, Ala.	44,039	17	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Morristown, N. J.	13,410	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moundsville, W. Va.	11,513	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Carmel, Pa.	20,709	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	37,991	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Muncie, Ind.	25,653	13	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Muscatine, Iowa	17,713	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Muskogee, Okla.	47,173	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.	25,811	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	118,136	38	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4
New Bedford, Mass.	121,622	30	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8	2
New Britain, Conn.	55,385	15	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,893	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newburyport, Mass.	15,291	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New Castle, Pa.	41,915	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven, Conn.	152,275	33	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	3
New London, Conn.	21,199	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	377,010	124	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	17	12
Newport, R. I.	30,585	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newton, Mass.	44,343	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	1,040	103	7	14	.....	42	2	[2] 202	[2] 81
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38,486	9	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
Norfolk, Va.	91,148	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Norristown, Pa.	31,969	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
North Adams, Mass.	[1] 22,019	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Northampton, Mass.	20,006	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Braddock, Pa.	15,684	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Little Rock, Ark.	15,515	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk, Conn.	27,332	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Norwich, Conn.	21,923	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood, Ohio	23,269	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oakland, Calif.	206,405	35	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6
Oak Park, Ill.	27,816	14	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,845	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil City, Pa.	20,162	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97,588	27	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Olean, N. Y.	16,927	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	177,777	29	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Orange, N. J.	33,636	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Paducah, Ky.	25,178	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.	21,059	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parsons, Kans.	15,952	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasadena, Calif.	49,620	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Passaic, N. J.	74,478	12	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.	140,512	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	60,666	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill, N. Y.	19,034	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	72,184	13	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	42,646	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Petersburg, Va.	25,817	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,735,514	395	40	7	4	1	37	4	68	39
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,879	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piqua, Ohio	14,275	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196	.....	23	.....	4	.....	13	.....	17	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.	39,678	9	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	2
Plainfield, N. J.	24,330	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,111	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plymouth, Mass.	14,001	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac, Mich.	18,006	19	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,727	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Port Huron, Mich.	[1] 18,863	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.	64,720	19	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,730	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pottsville, Pa.	22,717	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30,786	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Providence, R. I.	259,895	62	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	56,084	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

[2] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Quincy, Mass	39,022	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Racine, Wis	47,465	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Rahway, N. J	10,361	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raleigh, N. C	20,274	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa	111,607	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Redlands, Calif	14,573	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reno, Nev	15,514	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va	158,702	45	24	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	4
Riverside, Calif	20,496	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roanoke, Va	46,282	12	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester, N. Y	234,714	56	9	1	1	.....	7	1	6	3
Rockford, Ill	56,739	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island, Ill	29,452	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mount, N. C	12,673	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rome, Ga	15,607	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Rome, N. Y	24,259	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland, Vt	15,038	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sacramento, Calif	68,984	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
St. Cloud, Minn	12,013	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph, Mo	86,498	36	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo	768,650	159	63	3	2	.....	11	.....	60	10
St. Paul, Minn	252,465	54	19	3	.....	.....	6	.....	7	6
Salem, Mass	49,346	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Oreg	21,274	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
San Bernardino, Calif	17,616	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
San Diego, Calif	56,412	20	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Sandusky, Ohio	20,226	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanford, Me	11,217	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Francisco, Calif	471,023	113	14	3	9	.....	5	.....	25	10
Santa Barbara, Calif	15,360	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz, Calif	15,150	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	13,839	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	14,130	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga	69,250	35	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Schenectady, N. Y	103,774	13	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa	149,541	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Seattle, Wash	356,445	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Shamokin, Pa	21,274	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon, Pa	19,156	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	16,887	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass	88,618	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
South Bend, Ind	70,967	17	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....
Southbridge, Mass	14,465	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash	157,656	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill	62,623	8	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1
Springfield, Mass	108,668	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	.....	7	3
Springfield, Mo	41,169	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Springfield, Ohio	52,296	13	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steelton, Pa	15,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Steubenville, Ohio	28,259	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stillwater, Minn	[1]10,198	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton, Calif	36,209	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Sunbury, Pa	16,061	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Superior, Wis	47,167	8	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y	158,559	46	14	.....	5	2	2	.....	4	2
Tacoma, Wash	117,445	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass	36,610	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Terre Haute, Ind	67,361	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	202,010	57	23	2	.....	.....	8	.....	4	4
Topeka, Kans	49,538	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Traverse City, Mich	14,090	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton, N. J	113,974	31	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
Trinidad, Colo	14,413	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y	78,094	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Tucson, Ariz	17,324	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tuscaloosa, Ala	10,824	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uniontown, Pa	21,600	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vallejo, Calif	13,803	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver, Wash	13,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Virginia, Minn	15,954	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 18, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Waco, Tex	34,015	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass	31,011	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
Warren, Pa	15,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Washington, D. C	369,282	107	6	3	.....	.....	4	.....	18	17
Washington, Pa	22,076	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterbury, Conn	89,201	25	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown, Mass	15,188	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wausau, Wis	19,666	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield, Mass	18,769	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hoboken, N. J	44,383	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
West New York, N. J	19,613	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Orange, N. J	13,964	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wheeling, W. Va	43,657	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
White Plains, N. Y	23,331	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans	73,597	25	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	78,334	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Wilkinsburg, Pa	23,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa	34,123	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del	95,369	29	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Wilmington, N. C	30,400	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester, Mass	10,812	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Winona, Minn	[1] 18,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Winston-Salem, N. C	33,136	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Winthrop, Mass	13,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Woburn, Mass	16,076	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass	166,106	42	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Yonkers, N. Y	103,066	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Youngstown, Ohio	112,282	21	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Zanesville, Ohio	31,320	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

MEXICO.

Quarantine Measures against Tampico at Gulf and South Atlantic Ports.

Quarantine measures against Tampico, Mexico, on account of yellow fever, were ordered, September 27, 1920, to be enforced at Gulf and South Atlantic ports of the United States.

RUSSIA.

Cholera—Dysentery—Typhus Fever—Vilna.

Information dated September 28, 1920, shows 40 cases of cholera, 300 cases of dysentery, and 35 cases of typhus at Vilna, Province of Lithuania, Russia.

Cholera—Typhus Fever—January-June, 1920—Simferopol.

During the period January to June, 1920, 1,262 cases of cholera with 584 fatalities, and 3,955 cases of typhus fever with 500 fatalities, were reported at Simferopol, Russia. The cholera cases were distributed by months as follows: March, 2 cases; April, 27 cases; in May, a sudden increase in prevalence with 514 cases; in June, 719 cases, with 377 fatalities. The greatest typhus fever incidence was noted in February, with 1,280 cases. Simferopol is the capital of the Tauride Government, South Russia, with an estimated population, including influx of refugees, of about 100,000.

Plague—Batum.

Marked prevalence of plague was reported at Batum, Russia, September 28, 1920.

Relapsing Fever—Simferopol.

During the period under report, 630 cases of relapsing fever with 34 fatalities were reported at Simferopol, the greatest prevalence occurring in February, with 157 cases.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Contagious Diseases—August, 1920.

The occurrence of contagious diseases in the Virgin Islands during the month of August, 1920, has been reported as follows:

	Cases.	Remarks.
In St. Thomas and St. John:		
Chancroid	7	6 imported.
Chicken pox	1	St. John.
Fish poisoning	1	
Gonorrhea	18	12 imported.
Syphilis	17	5 imported.
Uncinariasis	24	17 imported (carriers).
Tuberculosis	3	2 chronic pulmonary, 1 pulmonary.
In St. Croix:		
Dysentery	3	Entamebic.
Filariasis	11	Bancrofti.
Gonorrhea	15	
Schistosomiasis	1	
Syphilis	11	
Whooping cough	1	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 8, 1920.[1]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Shanghai	Aug. 15–21		1	
Chosen (Korea):				
Fusan	Aug. 27–Sept. 2	10	[2]3	
Gensan	do	1	1	
Mokpo	do	1		
Seoul	do	135	82	
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 1–7	4	4	
Calcutta	do	28	26	
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces				July 25–31, 1920: Cases, 57; deaths, 48.
Isabela	July 25–31	8	6	
Nueva Viscaya	do	49	42	
Russia:				
Simferopol				Jan.–June, 1920: Cases, 1,262; deaths, 584. South Russia.
Vilna	Sept. 28	40		Province of Lithuania.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Aug. 1–7	4	3	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Aug. 1–21	2	2	
Pernambuco	July 26–Aug. 15	21	6	
Porto Alegre	Aug. 15–21		1	
British East Africa:				
Kisumu	Aug. 8–14			Present.
Mombasa	July 2–14	18	17	
China:				
Hongkong	Aug. 1–7	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Aug. 16–30	4		
Egypt				Jan. 1–Aug. 12, 1920: Cases, 407; deaths, 237.
Cities—				
Alexandria	Aug. 27–Sept. 2	1	1	
Port Said	Aug. 16	1		

[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.
[2] Corrected statement, Aug. 1–26, 270 deaths. Public Health Reports, Oct. 1, 1920, p. 2383.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 8, 1920—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Aug. 1-7, 1920: Cases, 1,685; deaths, 1,336.
Bombay	Aug. 1-7	6	7	
Madras Presidency	do	579	433	
Rangoon	do	42	35	
Mexico:				
Tampico	Sept. 21-27	4	3	
Russia:				
Batum	Sept. 23			Prevalent.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Aug. 1-7	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers	Aug. 21-31	6		City of Algiers, Aug. 1-31, 1920, 1 case.
Constantine	do	2		
Oran	do	2		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Aug. 1-21	16		
Pernambuco	Aug. 1-15	48	1	
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 1-7	7	2	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Aug. 22-28	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Aug. 15-21	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	Sept. 19-25	3		
North Bay	Sept. 5-11	1		
Ottawa	Sept. 19-25	3		
Toronto	do	1		
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw	Sept. 12-18	1		
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 8-14			Present.
Colombia:				
Santa Marta	Sept. 4-18			Do.
Cuba:				
Antilla	Sept. 7-13	2		For port of Preston.
Great Britain:				
Edinburgh	Aug. 29-Sept. 4	7	1	
Glasgow	Sept. 5-11	17	2	
Manchester	Aug. 22-28	5		
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Sept. 22	5		
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 1-7	1	1	
Madras	Aug. 15-21	3		
Rangoon	Aug. 1-7	3	2	
Jugo-Slavia				June 17-23, 1920: Cases, 115; deaths 26.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	July 1-31	1		
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi	Sept. 13-19		2	
Newfoundland:				
Ladle Cove	Sept. 11-17	6		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Sept. 1-7	2		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Aug. 21-28	7		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers	Aug. 21-31	4		
Constantine	do	1		
Oran	do	4		
Chile:				
Coquimbo	Aug. 18-24	1		

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 8, 1920—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Eastern Chinese Railway	Aug. 9–15	4		At stations on line.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Aug. 27–Sept. 2	6	2	
Jugo-Slavia	June 17–23	13	7	
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi	Sept. 13–19			Present.
Portugal:				
Oporto	Aug. 1–14	3		
Russia:				
Simferopol				Jan.–June, 1920: Cases, 3,955; deaths, 500.
Vilna	Sept. 28	35		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Tampico	Sept. 21–27	2	1	

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	June 27–July 3		1	
China:				
Amoy	June 20–Aug. 14		12	
Canton	July 1–31	1	1	
Chungking	May 16–24		1,319	
Do	June 6–Aug. 14		4,241	
Foochow	July 11–24			Present.
Hangkow	July 4–17	12	5	
Harbin				Year 1919: Cases, 603. On Eastern Chinese R. R. line. At other stations, same line, 190 cases.
Shanghai	Aug. 2–22	1	2	
Chosen (Korea)				Sept. 8, 1920: Cases, 13,000; deaths, 5,000 (estimated).
Chemulpo	Aug. 1–Sept. 8	3		
Chinnampo	Aug. 1–26	34	23	
Fusan	do	649	270	Corrected from 280 by later report.
Mokpo	Aug. 1–26	23	13	
Seoul	do	675	403	
Greece:				
Patras	July 26–Aug. 1			Present in surrounding country.
Zante	Aug. 2–8			Present.
India				Apr. 11–May 22, 1920: Deaths, 7,549. May 30–June 26, 1920: Deaths, 3,710. June 27–July 10, 1920: Deaths, 1,711.
Bombay	May 2–June 26	85	36	
Do	June 27–July 24	77	52	
Calcutta	May 2–June 24	439	423	
Do	July 18–31	96	93	
Madras	May 2–June 26	20	13	
Do	July 11–Aug. 14	8	1	
Rangoon	June 27–July 4	21	16	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Apr. 26–June 13	130	94	Report for May 9 not received.
Do	July 26–Aug. 1	4	1	
Japan:				
Kobe	June 14–27	36	24	Kobe, June 6–13, 34 cases. Moji, June 6–12, 10 cases. Kochi, June 6–12, 1 case. Hiroshima, June 6–12, 6 cases.
Do	June 28–Aug. 30	375	193	
Nagasaki	June 21–27	7		
Do	June 28–July 18	34	13	
Osaka	do			
Taiwan Island	May 22–June 20	60	33	
Do	July 11–Aug. 20	645	62	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
West Java—				
Batavia	Apr. 30–June 3	6	2	June 4–17: Present.
Do	June 25–July 15	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 9–June 26	5	1	May 9–June 26, 1920: Cases, 16; deaths, 12. June 27–July 17, 1920: Cases, 63; deaths, 31.
Do	June 27–July 10	3		
Provinces—				
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	3		
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.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 25–June 26	542	343	
Do	June 26–July 31	39	16	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 18–31	12	11	
Turkey:				
Amassia	Dec. 24	1		Asiatic Turkey.
Kaiseri	Dec. 22	1		Do.
Karassi	Jan. 3	1		Do.
Mamuret-ul-Aziz	Dec. 31	1	1	Do.
Panderma	Dec.-Jan	16	6	
Rodosto	Dec. 29	1		European Turkey.
Smyrna	Dec 22	3	2	Asiatic Turkey.
On vessel:				
S. S. Ketchticut	Aug. 2	1		U. S. S.; at Shanghai.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Apr. 25–May 22	8	2	
Do	June 27–July 31	8	4	
Pernambuco	May 3–9	1	1	
Do	June 28–July 25	11	10	
Porto Alegre	June 27–July 10		1	
British East Africa				Apr. 1–30, 1920; Cases, 22; deaths, 9.
Kisumu	Apr. 25–June 26	14	12	
Do	July 11–Aug. 7	4	4	
Mombasa	Apr. 25–June 26	104	39	
Do	June 27–July 31	50	47	
Nairobi	Apr. 25–June 10	14	8	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 25–June 12	7	2	
Do	June 27–Aug. 7	10	10	
Chile				Mar. 1–May 31, 1920; Cases 15; deaths, 2. Plague reported in Departments of Tacna and Tarata.
Antofagasta	May 17–June 20	5		Mar. 1–May 31 1920; Cases, 7; deaths, 1.
Do	July 5–11	1		
Iquique	Mar. 1–May 31	8	1	
China:				
Amoy	June 20–Aug. 14		6	
Hongkong	Apr. 4–June 26	90	70	
Do	June 27–July 31	21	18	
Egypt				Jan. 1–Aug. 5, 1920; Cases, 402; deaths, 233.
Cities—				
Alexandria	June 18–Aug. 12	10	7	
Port Said	Aug. 2	1		
Suez	May 13–June 8	12	6	3 cases pneumonic.
Do	July 3–Aug. 4	4	3	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—				
Assiout	May 15–June 5	7	4	
Do	July 2–14	6		
Beni-Souef	July 7–10	2	1	
Fayoum	June 5	1		
Garbieh	do	1		
Do	July 1–12	14	10	
Keneh	May 18	1		
Mariut	May 18–June 8	19	22	
Do	July 3–9	1	2	
Minieh	May 15	2	1	Septicemic.
Do	July 13	1		
Fiume	Sept. 21	4	2	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	June 20–26	1	1	
Greece:				
Athens	Aug. 19–25	2	2	
Dante	July 22	2		
Kavalla	July 5–Aug. 21	3		
Nauplia	Aug. 21	2		Approximately 20 cases Sept. 9.
Piræus	June 29–Sept. 20	12	1	
Saloniki	Sept. 25	2		
Zante				Do.
India				Apr. 18–June 26, 1920: Cases, 12,476; deaths, 9,961. June 27–July 31, 1920: Cases, 3,674; deaths, 2,739.
Bombay	Apr. 18–June 26	152	124	
Do	June 27–July 31	19	15	
Calcutta	May 2–June 12	26	19	
Karachi	May 9–Aug. 14	65	58	
Madras Presidency	do	3,674	2,739	
Rangoon	Apr. 25–June 26	120		
Do	June 27–July 24	115	101	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 10–June 13	9	2	
Do	July 26–Aug. 1	1	1	
Italy:				
Catania	June 22–July 3	3	2	
Java:				
East Java				Apr. 23–May 5, 1920: Cases, 7; deaths, 7. Apr. 15–June 16, 1920: Cases, 8; deaths, 8, Surabaya Residency.
West Java—				
Batavia	Aug. 2–8	5	5	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	June 1–30	6	3	
Mexico				May 29–July 24, 1920: Cases, 49; deaths, 29. Corrected statement: From outbreak in May to July 20, 1920—cases, 58; deaths, 36.
Tampico	July 26–Aug. 16	3	3	
Vera Cruz	June 14–20	11	1	
Do	July 18–24	2	2	
Peru				Mar. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 46; deaths, 29. Apr. 1–30, 1920: Cases, 36; deaths, 13. In coastal departments.
Callao	Mar. 1–31	6	3	
Do	Apr. 1–30	9	4	
Lima (city)	Mar. 1–31	5	3	
Do	Apr. 1–30	4	4	
Lima (country)	Mar. 1–31	1	1	
Do	Apr. 1–30	1		
Mollendo	Mar. 1–31	13	9	
Paita	do	5	2	
Do	Apr. 1–30	2		
Salaverry	Mar. 1–31	4	3	
Do	Apr. 1–30	1		
San Pedro	do	6	1	
Trujillo	May 31–June 29	3	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 25–June 5	8	5	
Do	June 28–July 17	5	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 25–June 19	14	13	
Do	July 11–31	2	2	
Syria:				
Beirut	June 30			Present.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	July 25–Aug. 21	7	6	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	June 1–30	1	1	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers	May 11–July 31	45		City of Algiers, Apr. 1–30, 1920: One case. July 1–31, 1920: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Constantine	June 1–July 31	16		
Oran	May 11–Aug. 20	166		
Austria				May 30–June 26, 1920: Cases, 27.
Vienna	May 30–June 26	1		
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada	July 17–Aug. 20	7		
St. Michaels	Aug. 21–27	1		From Madeira.
Bolivia:				
La Paz	May 2–31	6	8	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Apr. 25–June 26	5	5	
Do	June 27–July 31	4	2	
Pernambuco	Mar. 29–June 27	114	3	
Do	June 30–July 25	64	2	
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 11–June 26	431	6	
Do	June 27–July 24	30	4	
Santos	Mar. 24–28	1		
Sao Paulo	June 21–27		1	
Do	June 27–July 4		1	
British East Africa				Mar. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 107; Apr. 1–30, 1920: Cases, 69. Reported by native inspectors.
Mombasa	May 2–22	2	1	
Do	July 11–17	3		
Nairobi	May 23–June 26	11	1	
Do	Aug. 1–7	4		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	July 11–17	1		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	June 3–9	1		
Do	July 4–Aug. 7	5		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	May 16–July 10	3		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	May 29–June 5	3		
Do	Aug. 8–21	2		
New Brunswick—				
Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties.	Aug. 1–31	1		
Gloucester County	May 31–June 26	5		
Campbelltown	July 1–31	7		
Queens County	July 4–Aug. 21	7		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	do	2		
Sydney	May 31–June 26	2		
Ontario—				
Cornwall	June 25–30	2		
Fort William	July 25–Aug. 14	2		
Hamilton	June 13–Aug. 18	4		
Kingston	May 31–June 19	4		
North Bay	June 23–29	1		
Do	July 11–Aug. 28	5		
Ottawa	June 6–26	32		
Do	June 27–Sept. 18	52		
Peterborough	Apr. 18–July 31	33	1	
Port Arthur	July 11–17	2		
Prescott	do	1		
Do	Aug. 1–14			Present at Cardinal and Brockville.
Toronto	June 6–19	13		
Do	June 26–Sept. 4	25		
Windsor	Aug. 22–Sept. 11	5		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlotte Town	Aug. 12–18	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal	June 13–19	1		
Do	July 4–Aug. 7	4		
Quebec	June 27–Aug. 28	6		
Saskatchewan—				
Moosejaw	June 26–30	6		
Do	July 25–Aug. 7	1		
Regina	June 26–30	1		
Saskatoon	Sept. 5–11	1		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 9-June 5	2		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 17-23			1 case in interior.
China:				
Amoy	May 2-Aug. 7	4	12	
Antung	May 9-June 13	3	3	
Do	June 21-27	1		
Chungking	May 2-June 9			Present.
Do	July 11-Aug. 14			Do.
Foochow	May 9-29			Do.
Do	July 25-Aug. 7			Do.
Hankow	June 20-26	2		
Harbin				Year, 1919: Cases, 79. On Eastern Chinese R. R. line. At other stations, 109 cases.
Hongkong	Apr. 4-June 26	19	15	
Do	June 27-July 17	2	2	
Mukden	July 19-Aug. 21			Present.
Nanking	May 9-June 5			Do.
Do	July 4-Aug. 7			Do.
Tientsin	May 25-31	2		
Do	June 13-19	2		
Tsinanfu	May 9-15	1		
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo	Mar. 1-June 30	69	40	
Fusan	do	24	6	
Seoul	do	358	86	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	May 16-July 3			Epidemic.
Santa Marta	May 31-Sept. 4			Present.
Cuba:				
Antilla	Aug. 24-30	1		
Habana	July 4	1		From steamship Frank Hennis from Jamaica. Arrived Santiago June 30, 1920.
Matanzas	Aug. 15-21	1	1	In vicinity, at Aguacate, Aug. 1-7, 1920: Cases, 12.
Cyprus				August, 1919: Cases, 242; deaths, 54.
Czechoslovakia:				
Moravia	Feb. 1-28	68		
Danzig	June 20-July 17	9	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 14-June 29	53	19	
Do	June 25-Aug. 26	11	3	
Cairo	Apr. 2-June 24	62	23	
Port Said	do	22	8	
France:				
Brest	May 15-21	1		
Cette	June 24-30		1	
Nice	June 1-30		1	
Paris	May 1-10	3		
Germany				Feb. 22-June 12, 1920: Cases, 720.
Great Britain:				
Glasgow	May 25-June 26	136	22	
Do	July 4-Sept. 4	72	40	
Liverpool	July 18-24	1		
London	June 13-July 19	14		
Greece:				
Saloniki	May 31-June 27	4	1	
Do	July 25-Aug. 15	1	1	
India				Apr. 11-May 22, 1920: Deaths, 7,743. May 30-June 26, 1920: Deaths, 3,864.
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 26	103	45	May 9-15, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths, 11.
Do	June 27-July 31	39	7	
Calcutta	May 2-June 12	101	93	
Do	July 18-24	7	7	
Karachi	May 9-June 26	15	12	
Do	June 27-July 10	7	4	
Madras	May 9-June 26	27	15	
Do	June 27-Aug. 7	26	7	
Rangoon	Apr. 25-June 26	35	14	
Do	June 27-July 24	17	3	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct 1, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 10-16	7	2	
Do	June 7-13	5	1	
Italy:				
Catania	July 12-Aug. 29	27		Aug. 9-15, 1920: 30 cases in vicinity.
Genoa	May 17-23	12		In Province.
Do	June 14-20	20		
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	Mar. 1-May 31	30	5	
Naples	May 23-June 20	7	3	
Palermo	May 11-Aug. 5	47	3	
Turin	June 28-July 4	1		
Jamaica:				
Kingston	July 22			Present.
Japan:				
Kobe	May 9-June 27	10	5	
Do	June 28-July 18	7	2	
Taiwan Island	May 1-June 20	40	11	
Do	June 21-July 20	14	8	
Tokyo	Apr. 21-May 10	5	4	
Java:				
West Java				Apr. 16-June 24, 1920: Cases, 56; deaths, 10. June 25-July 29, 1920: Cases, 12; deaths, 1.
Batavia	Apr. 16-June 17	94	26	
Do	July 9-29	4	1	
Jugo-Slavia				Feb. 1-June 12, 1920: Cases, 2,404; deaths, 535.
Madeira:				
Funchal	June 20-26		2	
Do	July 18-24			Present.
Malta	May 1-June 30		3	
Manchuria:				
Mukden	May 2-8			Do.
Mexico:				
Ciudad Juarez	Aug. 2-8	1		
Guadalajara	May 1-31	1		
Do	July 1-31	3		
Laredo	July 30	2		
Mazatlan	May 19-25		1	
Salina Cruz	June 1-30	5	3	
Do	Aug. 1-31	1	1	
San Luis Potosi	May 31-June 6		1	
Do	June 28-Aug. 22		6	
Tampico	July 1-31		5	
Newfoundland:				
Broad Cove	Sept. 4-10	1		
St. Johns	June 5-11	3		Reported at 2 other localities.
Shoal Harbor	July 13-16	7		July 3-16: Present at 4 localities
Poland:				Jan. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 1,995 deaths, 301.
Minsk District	Jan. 1-31	1,052	228	
Porto Rico:				
Caguas	Aug. 9-15	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 16-June 28		8	
Do	June 27-Aug. 14		11	
Russia:				
Riga				May, 1920: Cases, 5. June, 1920: Cases, 7.
Vladivostok	Jan. 1-June 30	252	78	
Do	July 1-31	2		
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 19-June 12		4	
Do	June 18-Aug. 18		14	
Corunna	July 16-29		1	
Orense, Province	Sept. 6			Present.
Valencia	May 23-June 26	15	3	
Do	July 4-Sept. 4	9	3	
Vigo	May 31-June 26		4	
Do	July 18-Sept. 4		6	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	May 9-15	7		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 25–June 27	6	5	
Do	June 28–Aug. 31	21	7	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16–June 19	7	.....	
Do	June 20–July 31	5	.....	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg	May 1–31	26	.....	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers	May 11–Aug. 20	40	.....	
Constantine	May 21–July 31	19	.....	
Oran	May 11–Aug. 20	348	.....	
Austria	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 15–June 26, 1920: Cases, 67.
Vienna	Feb. 15–June 26	65	.....	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	May 2–31	.....	5	
Brazil:				
Ceara	Apr. 25–June 12	.....	4	
Do	July 11–24	.....	2	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	June 20–25	2	.....	
Chile	.....	.....	.....	March 1–June 30, 1920: Cases, 1,338; deaths, 244.
Antofagasta	July 5–11	.....	.....	Present.
Caleta Coloso	May 10–16	.....	2	
Concepcion	Mar. 8–June 28	31	39	
Do	June 29–July 12	37	5	
Santiago	Mar. 1–June 30	470	86	
Valparaiso	May 2–July 17	.....	50	
China:				
Antung	July 12–Aug. 8	7	.....	Report week ended July 31, 1920, not received.
Harbin	.....	.....	.....	On Eastern Chinese Railroad Line. Year 1919: Cases, 301. At other stations on line, 789 cases.
Chosen:				
Chemulpo	June 1–30	3	.....	
Seoul	Mar. 1–Apr. 30	4	1	
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1–28, 1920: Cases, 88; deaths, 7.
Leipnik	Feb. 22–28	1	.....	Quarantine station.
Danzig	June 20–26	1	.....	Feb. 27–Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 16.
Do	July 25–31	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 7–June 24	338	86	
Do	June 25–Aug. 26	135	59	
Cairo	Apr. 2–June 24	867	370	
Port Said	Apr. 9–June 24	112	53	
Germany	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22–Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 23. Among troops, 4; among persons from Poland, 8. Mar. 28–June 26, 1920: Cases, 96.
Great Britain:				
Dublin	May 23–June 19	3	1	
Dundee	July 4–10	1	.....	
Glasgow	May 30–June 5	.....	1	
Queenstown	Aug. 1–7	1	.....	
Greece:				
Athens	June 27–July 21	.....	5	
Drama	July 12–18	1	.....	
Patras	June 29–July 4	.....	1	
Pirœus	June 29–July 5	.....	1	
Saloniki	Apr. 12–27	384	42	
Do	June 28–Aug. 22	110	37	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City	Aug. 9–15	.....	1	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Hungary				Jan. 19-May 29, 1920: Cases, 50.
Budapest	Jan. 10-May 23	27		
Italy:				
Catania	July 10-17	3		
Trieste	May 16-22	5		
Do	June 13-Aug. 28	106	9	
Japan:				
Kobe	Aug. 17-23	7		
Nagasaki	May 25-30	1		
Do	June 21-27	1		
Jugo-Slavia				Feb. 1-June 12, 1920: Cases, 678; deaths, 85.
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya	June 10-16	1		
West Java—				
Batavia	May 28-June 30	2	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	May 31-June 6		1	
Nogales	Aug. 9-14	2		
San Luis Potosi	June 8-July 8			Present.
Do	July 2-Aug. 15		2	
Poland				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1920: Cases, 57,910; deaths, 19,733.
Warsaw				Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1920: Cases, 911; deaths, 117.
Serbia				Mar. 14-Apr. 10, 1920: Cases, 181; deaths, 23.
Portugal:				
Oporto	Apr. 4-June 24	15	6	
Russia:				
Riga	June 25-July 1	20		
Vladivostok	May 1-31	22	2	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1920: Cases, 1,264; deaths, 144.
Do	July 1-31	16	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	July 9-15		1	
Madrid	June 1-30		1	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	June 28-July 4	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 24-June 27	36	18	
Do	July 6-Aug. 31	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-June 12	27		
Do	June 19-July 19	15		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	July 21-27		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 23-June 19	1		
Colombia:				
Buenaventura	June 3	1	1	
Guatemala:				
Los Amates	Aug. 5-Sept. 1	10	3	Aug. 17: Present at several localities Aug. 5-23, 1920; Cases, 8; deaths, 6.
Quirigua	Aug. 9-15			Present.
Virginia	Sept. 10	1		Station on railway from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, 45 miles from Puerto Barrios.
Mexico:				
Progreso	July 30	1		
Do	Aug. 4-18	4	2	July 30-Aug. 18, 1920: Cases, 5; deaths, 3.
Puerto Mexico	Aug. 24-27	1	1	Case arrived Aug. 23 on s. s. Melchor Ocampo, from Progreso. Previously reported, P. H. R., Sept. 10, 1920.
Tampico	Sept. 17	1		Stated to have arrived from Tuxpam.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 1, 1920—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Tuxpam	Sept. 1-30		21	Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1920: Cases, 5; deaths, 5.
Vera Cruz	June 22		2	
Do	July 19-Sept. 18	52	18	
Do	Sept. 26	1	1	In person of Dr. Hedrick, U. S. Public Health Service.
Yucatan (State)—				
Hocoba	Sept. 8	8		In interior.
Hunucma	do	1	1	Do.
Sotuta	do	1	1	Do.
Peru				Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 128; Apr. 1-20, 1920: Cases, 64.
Callao	Apr. 1-30	1		At quarantine station. From s. s. Huallaga.
Catacaos	Mar. 1-31	14		
Do	Apr. 1-30	2		
La Huaca	Mar. 1-31	9		
Do	Apr. 1-30	5		
Morropon	do	37		
Munuella	Mar. 1-31	12		
Paita	do	81		
Do	Apr. 1-30	14		
Piura	Mar. 1-31	1		
Do	Apr. 1-30	4		
Salitral	Mar. 1-31	2		
Sullana	do	9		
Do	Apr. 1-30	1		
Salvador:				
Armenia	June 20-26	1	1	
San Salvador	Aug. 1-21	6	2	Fatal cases were in Europeans.
Sonsonate	May 22-June 24	49	17	
On vessels:				
S. S. Haraldshaug	Sept. 28	1		At Pensacola, Fla. From Puerto Barrios, Tampico, and Vera Cruz.
S. S. Soestdijk	Sept. 11	1	1	At Quarantine, La.