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THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

WHY REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE.

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In every State of the Union there are laws or regulations requiring the reporting of certain diseases to officials, whose duty it is to record and act on the information given. In some States the notifiable diseases are covered by such "blanket" terms as "contagious or infectious diseases dangerous to the public health," and "occupational diseases," while in others each notifiable disease is specified. The number to be reported varies from less than a dozen to more than is required by the "Model Law," as adopted by Alabama and a number of other States.

The value of reports and statistics pertaining to preventable diseases is recognized by all who have public-health problems to solve. On the knowledge obtained from this source we build our public-health systems and make a practical application of preventive medicine by education, sanitation, or quarantine, as may be required. The work can be directed intelligently only in proportion to the completeness of the information before the director.

Physicians and surgeons in general have failed to study the subject sufficiently to understand why this extra burden of reporting should be placed on them and why they owe such reports to the public and to the profession. Works written for health officials do not touch upon this subject. Apparently it is presumed that such officers will enforce the laws. A rigid enforcement of such laws and regulations would, in many places, arouse such an antagonistic spirit in a large part of the profession as to obstruct other avenues of public-health endeavor. Efficient health work requires the full cooperation of the physician. I will, therefore, endeavor to set forth the reasons for such requirements, with the hope that when it is shown that these reports are necessary for the welfare of the public and the advancement of science, the great majority of the medical profession will report without an application of the law.

The first question we must discuss is:

Why Is There a Law or Regulation Requiring That Certain Diseases Be Reported To Health Authorities?

Preventive medicine is a child of the twentieth century. With our advance in knowledge and experience our vision of its possibilities broadens, and already we feel that it is not Utopian to anticipate that before the close of this century all other branches of medicine will have a secondary place in our community and national life. An officer who conducts a campaign efficiently must know the location of the enemy, his strength, and fighting qualities. The odds will be in favor of the enemy in the same proportion that this information is deficient. Likewise, a basis for public-health work must be laid by obtaining information regarding prevailing diseases, the number of cases, and the rapidity of and conditions favoring their spread, or the work is doomed to failure and the institution will be brought into disrepute.

A knowledge of the exact location of each case of communicable disease is indispensable to satisfactory work where a health organization is functioning, and it is just as criminal to fail to report such a case promptly as it would be to fail to give an alarm should we see a neighbor's house in flames. Upon the health department devolves the duty of locating the source of the infection and checking the further spread of the contagion. This is of inestimable value to the community, and the benefits may reach beyond the confines of a county or a State. If a report is not made or is long delayed, much damage may be done, much suffering and loss of time and money may be sustained. The epidemic may have spread beyond control and possibly into a territory not so fortunate as to have an efficient health department. Such calamities should be charged up to the criminal negligence of the doctor failing to report promptly, and he, like the Chinese prototype, should be held responsible for the ravages of the epidemic.

There are many, however, who will question, and with some semblance of justice—

Why Should These Diseases Be Reported When There Is No Local Health Department.

or a very inefficient one to take charge of the situation? State departments of health are frequently called upon to assist in the control of certain outbreaks of disease of which no cases have been reported by the attending physician. These calls come occasionally from unauthorized persons who have no other knowledge of the presence of the disease than hearsay evidence and when no cause for special attention exists. More frequently, particularly in the rural districts, the alarm has a real basis, but the lay reporter gives such indefinite information that much time is lost in finding the

infected locality and applying preventive measures. Again, the disease is present, the location definite, but when the representative of the State board of health arrives he finds the physician in charge out of unison with him, either because he feels that some outsider has been meddling with his affairs or feels that he has lowered himself in the esteem of his friends, the public, when he failed to do his duty by them in reporting the cases as they occurred. By reporting the cases he would have transferred the responsibility to the health authorities, and his state of mind would have allowed him to give hearty cooperation when the health official arrived.

"No Local Health Department, Therefore No Reason for Reporting."

This is far from being a logical conclusion. By such reports we prove the need of public health work. If there are no preventable diseases reported in a district or county, what tangible evidence can be presented to show the necessity for a whole-time health officer? Why should money be appropriated to take care of some imaginary evil existing in the minds of certain individuals or groups, with the idea of making a fat place for one of the group? This is the question asked by many laymen who occupy positions with appropriating power. This reasoning continues:

"There was a case or two of typhoid fever in my neighborhood last year; and they say John Jones's children have hookworms, but they are of no value to the country anyway. This is a malarial country and everyone has to have chills. No; it is useless to spend public money this way."

When we have the actual number of cases of preventable diseases as part of the county records, when we can show what the county lost as a result of these diseases, when we once get a statement of disease from actual record in black and white, expressed in dollars and cents, we have a strong plea for a local health department. If this evidence is properly presented to the public it will materially assist in creating a sentiment that will demand protection so strongly that the necessary appropriation will be forthcoming.

Statistical Value of Reports.

The value of morbidity statistics, particularly of the preventable diseases and conditions, should require little discussion. If it is of any value to know the number of inhabitants, the number of factories and farms, the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, how much greater by comparison is the information showing the number of inhabitants incapacitated for their usual vocations of attending their several properties enumerated? Dr. Peter Brice, in 1878, said: "If the preservation of human life is truly of paramount importance to the State, and to which all other interests are but ancillary,

is it not plain that vital statistics should take precedence of every other kind?" The value of statistics of preventable diseases and conditions is to be placed, if it were possible, above those of births and deaths. By a study of them we learn and devise means for preventing illness, loss of time, suffering, and possibly death resulting from ignorance and carelessness of the individual and the negligence on the part of the civil authorities. The question arises:

Has the State Any Claim Upon the Time of the Physician

which justifies the demand of such a portion of his time as may be required to make these reports? The obligation of the physician to the State is no less than that of other citizens of the Commonwealth. Every individual owes it to his country to be a law-abiding citizen. To say that it is foolish and unjust and that there is too much red tape does not excuse the violation of the law. The same complaint might be made against other laws which involve inconvenience, red tape, and injustice, from the individual's point of view, far surpassing the one in question. Yet these other laws are more generally complied with because up to this time their violation is more certainly punished. Wherever the "Model Law" for reporting deaths is in force, undertakers are complying with a law which gives them more trouble than reporting notifiable diseases would give the physician. Shall we compare the undertaker and the physician as law-abiding citizens? The doctor on the pedestal of confidence, love, and respect upon which the public has placed him must be a law-abiding citizen and ever recognize the fact that whenever he fails to live up to this ideal he lowers the pedestal on which he stands.

The altruistic attitude of the physician of half a century ago made him the adviser, not only in disease, but also in health, and often in social and business matters. Who thought of him as giving advice for personal gain? Is it not possible that our parsimonious value of time in the mad rush for money supplies a basis for the public distrust when the profession recommends health measures and sanitary regulations? The profession recommends a county, district, or State health organization and the individual physician fails to give it his support. Why should we be surprised at distrust on the part of the public? The doctor owes reports on notifiable diseases not to any health officer, director of a bureau, or employee of a health department, but to the great principle for which every board of health in the world stands, **THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE**.

Again, the doctor owes this duty to the State because he is granted special privileges by the State, which have hedged him around by special educational qualifications so that only the select may enter the monopoly he enjoys.

Value of Morbidity Statistics to the Medical Profession.

Statistics on the incidence of disease have, in addition to what has been stated above, a peculiar value to the medical profession. All of us will remember how, in student days, we learned, under the heading of etiology, the age, sex, race, and station in life most affected by a particular malady, also the territory in which it is most prevalent. We know the knowledge is worth while. We know, too, that the data in our textbooks were derived from hospital records. The time has now arrived when these data should be based not on the records of hospitals or cities, nor of a State or group of States, but on information gathered from every section, however remote, of the whole country.

Diseases Frequently Not Reported.

Many members of the medical profession consider it useless to report certain diseases. The reasons assigned are almost as numerous as the persons offering them. *Influenza* is prominent in this class, and the protest against reporting is made on the ground that health authorities can do nothing with it. No other disease emphasizes more the value of reporting in order that we may have additional information regarding the conditions under which it prevails. Had each case of the several epidemics which have swept the country been reported promptly, we might, with the knowledge acquired from other sources, now be able to combat the contagion successfully. On the other hand, many doctors report influenza who never report anything else. This is due, no doubt, to the extent to which the public is aroused, and further to the fact that the United States Public Health Service makes a special request for these reports during an epidemic. It is to be noted, however, that *the United States Public Health Service is deeply interested in securing a report of every case of notifiable disease and that every case reported to local and State boards of health is eventually reported to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.* When the profession and allied investigators are seeking information from every source, nothing will be more helpful than full reports on all cases of influenza.

German measles is almost ignored as a reportable disease because of its mildness and supposed harmlessness. Yet, we must admit that so few data have been gathered regarding this exanthema that we know very little of the ultimate effects of the infection, which may be more serious than we think. The fact that it may be confused with scarlet fever and measles makes it all the more important that health authorities be informed.

Chicken pox, on account of its relation to smallpox, as well as for statistical and educational purposes, demands careful reporting.

Malaria is probably the most difficult of all diseases to report fully and satisfactorily. It is the pest of the South, and many valuable immigrants are deterred from making their home in the "land of cotton" on account of it. Malaria is therefore one of the diseases of extraordinary commercial importance. Antimalarial work is being done in every southern State. Before such work can be undertaken it has been necessary to make malarial surveys. This expenditure of time and money should not be required. Reports from the doctors should tell the story. While few physicians in general practice outside of a well-equipped hospital are able to report all cases, all are able to report a majority of them and thus help in the campaign to rid the country of this disease.

Venereal diseases.—The most strenuous objections are raised against reporting this group of diseases. Not only do a number of medical men fail to report, but they object emphatically to placing venereal diseases on the notifiable list. It is claimed that such reports are useless and will injure the doctor's practice, and that these diseases are private matters with the individual affected. While the Federal Government is doing its part, can the physicians of the States sit idly by with eyes closed to the ravages of a group of diseases which are doing more to fill our asylums and homes for feeble-minded, almshouses, and schools for the blind than all others combined? Shall the medical profession, for the sake of the paltry dollar, treat lightly efforts to learn the prevalence, the method of control, and the cure for the diseases which produce so many sterile men and women, so many chronic invalids who, with their continual suffering, become burdens to their friends and often to the community and the State? Can the profession be hoodwinked into believing that they are living up to the Hippocratic oath or even a decent moral standard when they refuse to help fight the diseases which are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation? Here we have disease begotten in the violation of moral and civil law, spread to innocent women and children, and more prevalent than half the world dreams of. Doctors, generations unborn call upon you to report this class of cases and to cooperate in every way with any agency fighting the great RED PLAGUE.

Cancer.—At present time our only source of information as to the prevalence of cancer is found in such statistics as have been compiled from death records. At a time when the surgeon's knife, radium, etc., are accomplishing so much, when such exhaustive research work is being done, when a great effort is being made to educate the public to prompt action when cancer develops, is not failure to report cancer in its various forms an injustice to the surgeon? Does it not withhold valuable information from the investigator and knowledge which would add much to the educational propaganda regarding the disease?

Who Shall Report Diseases?

Specialists and surgeons almost as a unit seem to consider themselves beyond the law. Rarely does a surgeon report a case of cancer, tuberculosis, or syphilis. Possibly he assumes that the physician who referred the case should make the report. There is but one rule to follow in reporting disease, namely, whoever makes the positive diagnosis and in whose care the patient is, however temporarily, should make the report.

Summary.

No disease has been placed on the notifiable list arbitrarily or by chance, but each for some definite reason. It therefore behooves every doctor to report every case of each notifiable disease for the following reasons:

That the proper authorities may be informed and prevent further spread;

That the information gained may be available as evidence of the need of public-health work;

That further knowledge may be gained as to the etiology and spread of diseases under conditions of which we now have no data; and

That the location of areas where certain diseases prevail may be known when it is possible to undertake special measures for their eradication.

PELLAGRA IN THE MOUNTAINS OF YANCEY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.¹

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In point of altitude, Yancey County represents the highest portion of the mountainous plateau of western North Carolina. It is pre-eminently mountainous, and is regarded as the culmination of the Appalachian system. The Black Mountains compose the southeastern half of the county. There are 18 summits of this range in this county rising above 6,000 feet; the highest, Mount Mitchell, being 6,711 feet, the highest point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The Smoky Mountains make up the greater portion of the remainder of the county. Among these mountains, in this county, are numerous summits, the highest, Bald Mountain, reaching an altitude of 5,530 feet. Numerous cross chains intersect in all directions, leaving very little valley land except along the margins of mountain streams.

¹ From Field Investigations of Pellagra.

The county is bounded on the north by the Estatoe River, a fair-sized stream which marks the "Great Divide" or gorge separating the Black and Smoky Mountains (Yancey County) on the south from the Unaka and Iron Mountains (Mitchell County) on the north.

The lowest point in the county, around 2,000 feet above sea level, is at the base of the deepest portion of the "divide" or gorge where it passes the North Carolina-Tennessee line. This section of the county, comprising a radius of several miles, is a precipitous mass of rock cliffs and is practically uninhabited. The altitude for the entire county, therefore, ranges from around 2,000 feet at the northwest tip, the lowest point, to 6,711 feet, at the summit of Mount Mitchell.

The climate of this section is largely determined by the elevation. The summers are cool, the winters severe. The annual mean temperature varies from around 50 degrees for the lower portions of the county to around 40 degrees at the summits of some of the higher mountains. The summit of Mount Mitchell is said to have a mean annual temperature of 38 degrees. The low prevailing temperature is further evidenced by the fact that spruce, fir, hemlock, and other vegetation which thrives in cold climates only, are abundant in the forests of this section.

The county, as a whole, is rather sparsely populated. There are about 13,000 inhabitants scattered over an area of 289 square miles. Aside from Burnsville, the county seat, with a population of about 400, distributed over a relatively large area, there are no towns or villages of importance. The white population is, with very few, if any, exceptions, native American stock. There are about 300 colored people in the county, mainly confined to two or three localities.

The water supply comes largely from mountain springs, each family, as a rule, having a spring near the house. There are very few wells in the county, and nearly all of these are of the shallow, dug, stone-faced type. Many of the families in Burnsville are being supplied with water piped from a near-by mountain spring.

The facilities for excreta disposal are largely of the most primitive type. There are few privies of any kind outside the town of Burnsville. A few houses in Burnsville have flush toilets connected with cesspools and septic tanks.

The soil is, with few exceptions, rich, friable, and very fertile, producing in abundance grains, grasses, vegetables, and fruits. Sheep, cattle, hogs, and poultry are raised. There is still an abundance of natural range available for grazing. Some of the mountain tops are treeless and covered with wild grass, constituting large natural meadows.

Farming and stock raising are the chief pursuits of these people. Lumbering has been engaged in at various times and places for several years. There are, at present, two moderate sized saw-mill

plants in operation in the county. The mining of mica and feldspar has received some attention in a small section of the county during recent years. However, much of the work is done by the farmers in the long period between crops. In most instances practically all the family food supplies are produced at home. As a rule each farm produces sufficient grains, forage, meats, vegetables, fruits, and poultry for home use, with a little to sell each year. The climate is ideally suited to keeping vegetables, fruits, etc., in their natural state over long periods of time. Potatoes, apples, cabbages, turnips, etc., are readily kept over winter when buried in the ground. The meats are kept from year to year in old-fashioned "smoke houses."

It is estimated that not less than 95 per cent of the families have one or more milk cows and, as a rule, are provided with plenty of fresh milk and butter throughout the year. Game and fish, heretofore fairly abundant, are now becoming scarce.

This is essentially an isolated section, there being relatively little communication with outside points. There have been no serious disease epidemics. The prevailing communicable diseases are typhoid fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough, and chicken pox. Typhoid fever is endemic, and scattered cases occur annually throughout the greater portion of the county. Occasionally several cases develop in the same household and less frequently several households in the same community are affected. Measles, mumps, whooping cough, and chicken pox appear periodically. There are to be found, however, numbers of households, all the members of which are susceptible to one or more of these common diseases. In many communities are to be found representatives of three successive generations, none of whom has had measles; others who have not had whooping cough, and so on throughout the list. Very few of the inhabitants are immune to smallpox. Very little vaccination has been done. There have been but few cases of smallpox reported in the entire county.

This section of the South and other places of high altitude were formerly thought to be free from pellagra. This apparent freedom has been explained by some on the assumption that climatic conditions here represented are not favorable for its development. Lavinder¹ credits this county with one reported case for the period 1907 to 1911, both years inclusive. Otherwise there is no evidence of the existence of pellagra in this section up to the summer of 1915. During the fall of that year the leading practitioners of the county were casually interviewed in regard to their past experience with pellagra or obscure affections resembling pellagra. With one exception, none had been led to suspect the existence of pellagra in this

¹ The Prevalence and Geographic Distribution of Pellagra in the United States, Public Health Reports, Vol. XXVII, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1912.

region. One had seen what he thought was a pellagrous dermatitis during the preceding summer. This case was a young man whose home was in Burnsville but who, at the time of developing symptoms and for some months prior thereto, was working at a railroad camp at Altapass, a near-by mountain point. The symptoms cleared up shortly after he returned to his home. A few months later (early in 1916) a case was reported near Burnsville. This patient, an elderly female, died before there was an opportunity to check the diagnosis.

In view of the altitudinal and climatic conditions involved, these reports seemed sufficiently suggestive to warrant further and more systematic observations regarding the incidence of pellagra in this locality. To this end, the local physicians were requested to report any cases or suspected cases observed. During the summer and fall of 1917, a total of six cases was reported. The section was visited October 6 and 7, 1917. Five of the six cases were seen and the diagnosis of pellagra was confirmed. The sixth case, having developed mental complications, had been committed to the State Hospital for the Insane.

On the outskirts of the village of Burnsville (altitude upward of 2,840 feet) were seen two active cases as follows:

1. Mrs. J. E. M., white, female, aged 45, wife of mountain farmer; resides on a mountain slope about 2 miles from Burnsville; was born and reared in the locality and had not been away from this particular vicinity in more than 17 years, and had never been outside of this general mountainous section. So far as known, this pellagrin had at no time come in contact with a case of pellagra. She and her husband state that her visits away from her own home have been almost exclusively to her father's home, about one-half mile distant. She states that during the spring of 1916 she had an attack similar in all respects to the present one, but none prior to that time. The present symptoms began in May, 1917. When seen on October 6, she showed active pellagrous lesions on skin of hands, forearms, and neck, with marked stomatitis, moderate diarrhea, and mild nervous and mental manifestations. She states that her health was good prior to the beginning of the first attack of pellagra (spring 1916). There was not at the time and, so far as known, there had not been a sign of pellagra among the other members of the household.

The dietary history of this pellagrin is of particular interest. According to her statement, she had never eaten meat, and during the past few years she had developed a strong dislike for milk and butter and rarely touched them. Her diet seems to have been mainly limited to pastries and delicacies, with vegetables of some sort occasionally. The attending physician was having considerable difficulty in bringing about an improvement in her diet and had made little, if any, progress. At his request she was later admitted to the United States Public Health Service Pellagra Hospital at Spartan-

burg, S. C., where she was induced to drink milk and eat some fresh meat. She made a satisfactory recovery.

This family is comparatively well to do, and from a dietary standpoint is surrounded with plenty. They have their own cows and hogs, and produce meat, milk, and butter in abundance.

2. Mrs. H. B., white, female, aged 36, wife of a laborer; born and reared in Yancey County; now resides in Burnsville; spent three days in Asheville, 35 miles distant, in 1913, otherwise has never been outside of the locality. So far as known she has never associated with a pellagrin. She lived about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from and, to her knowledge, has not in any way associated with the preceding case. There was no evidence of pellagra among the other members of the household.

This pellagrin developed her first symptoms in June, 1917. When seen on October 7, the characteristic eruption was present on forearms and neck. She had not been strong, and her appetite had not been up to normal since the birth of a baby in February, 1917. She stated that she was eating no meat and but little milk, and this irregularly, until she was put on a special diet by the attending physician a short time previously.

This is a tenant family, and the nature of the home and surroundings indicate a low economic status. Practically no foodstuffs are produced at home.

At Murchison (upward of 3,000 feet above sea level), pellagrin J. W. M., white, male, aged 50, is said by the local physician to have developed his first symptoms of pellagra during the winter of 1916-17 and was later committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morganton, N. C. This case was not seen. However, the superintendent of the insane asylum subsequently informed me that the diagnosis of pellagra was confirmed upon admission to the institution on May 14, 1917. The information secured from the older residents and life-long acquaintances of this man is to the effect that he is an eccentric and lived the life of a recluse. They were quite positive that he had never been outside the county prior to his illness, and seemed to doubt very much that he had ever been outside his immediate vicinity.

At Eskota (upward of 3,100 feet above sea level) were seen three cases of pellagra, two of which were in the same household. Eskota is only a short distance below the summit of Mount Mitchell and is probably the highest inhabited point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. There is at this place a sawmill and lumber camp.

In the household of L. M. H., white, two active cases of pellagra were found; one a son 16 years of age, the other a daughter 12 years of age. This family moved to the lumber camp from a mountain farm in July, 1917. They had moved to this farm from an adjoining county in April of the same year. The history as furnished by the parents is that both children developed their present attacks during

the months of May and June while living on the mountain farm. There was some evidence of preceding attacks in both children, but the information obtainable was indefinite, especially as regards the number and time of such attacks. Both parents appeared to be ignorant, indolent, and shiftless. The household and surroundings were filthy and indicated extreme poverty. The family of eight had earned practically nothing since coming to Eskota. Their food supplies, largely donated, came from the commissary maintained by the lumber company and consisted largely of meal, flour, fat salt pork, sirup, canned goods, and coffee. They had never owned a cow and had been without milk for years. These two cases were casually observed by a Burnsville physician while visiting in that section and had not received professional attention.

The third case at this place, S. A. M., white, female, widow, 42 years of age, came to Eskota from a farm in another section of the county on February 12 and developed pellagra the following August. She was in South Carolina for about two months in 1903. Otherwise she has always lived in the county, and before coming to Eskota, on the same mountain farm. This case was not active when seen, but definite residual lesions were in evidence on the backs of the hands and the forearms. The stomatitis is reported to have been so severe at one time as to interfere with nourishment. Prior to coming to Eskota she lived with a married son on her own farm and had been accustomed to having plenty of milk and butter, home-produced meats, poultry, and vegetables. At Eskota she lived with her son-in-law, who had moved there for the purpose of working at the saw-mill. While there she ate no fresh vegetables and no milk. The main constituents of her diet came from the commissary and consisted of meal, flour, salt pork, potatoes, rice, sirup, and canned goods. Shortly after developing pellagra she returned to the home of her son on the farm, where she had made considerable improvement before returning to the lumber camp.

Clinically, these cases appeared to be of about the same average type and followed about the same clinical course as that of several hundred cases observed during the same season in well-recognized pellagrous communities ranging in altitude from 200 to 800 feet.

The above facts may be summed up as follows:

1. Cases of pellagra were observed that originated among inhabitants and in the climate of western North Carolina at an altitude of 3,000 feet and higher.
2. The cases seemed to follow about the same clinical course and were of about the severity of the average of cases at lower altitudes.
3. Indications of a restricted diet which included little or no milk or meat, either because of a dislike for these articles or because they were not available in the locality or could not be secured because of extreme poverty, were clearly manifest in each instance.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCT. 9, 1920.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," Oct. 12, 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 Oct. 9, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, sub- ject to revision.	Week ended Oct. 9, 1920.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ¹	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Oct. 9, 1920.	Previous year or years. ²
Akron, Ohio.....	206,435	36	9.0	8.9	16.7	A 11.3
Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	24	11.0	C 13.9	8.3	C 10.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	62	16.1	C 12.6	16.1	C 10.4
Baltimore, Md.....	733,826	163	11.9	A 14.7	21.4	A 21.3
Birmingham, Ala.....	178,270	32	10.8	A 16.3	5.4	A 16.0
Boston, Mass.....	747,923	172	12.0	A 15.7	20.9	A 18.2
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,152	30	10.9	A 13.0	20.0	A 25.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	506,775	121	12.5	C 13.4	30.6	C 26.4
Cambridge, Mass.....	109,456	24	11.4	A 11.2	16.7	A 12.1
Chicago, Ill.....	2,701,705	541	10.4	A 13.1	19.8	A 21.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	405,247	111	14.4	C 14.2	9.9	C 11.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	790,588	164	10.7	C 10.9	18.3	C 20.1
Columbus, Ohio.....	227,031	54	11.9	C 10.9	13.0	C 20.4
Dallas, Tex.....	158,976	28	9.2	A 11.6	10.7	A 20.3
Dayton, Ohio.....	153,830	27	9.2	C 16.3	44.4	C 36.0
Denver, Colo.....	256,491	64	13.0	A 11.5	4.7	
Detroit, Mich.....	903,739	205	10.8		30.2	
Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	37	16.0	C 13.0	37.8	C 25.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	137,634	21	8.0	C 11.1	14.3	C 20.7
Hartford, Conn.....	138,036	21	7.9		38.1	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	314,194	55	9.1	C 10.3	18.2	C 14.8
Jersey City, N. J.....	298,079	65	11.4	C 11.4	23.1	C 27.7
Kansas City, Kans.....	101,177	28	14.4		10.7	
Kansas City, Mo.....	321,410	64	10.3	C 13.2	20.3	C 13.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	576,673	120	10.9	A 10.6	10.0	A 12.7
Louisville, Ky.....	234,801	59	13.1	C 7.1	15.3	C 15.6
Lowell, Mass.....	112,479	38	17.6	A 18.1	34.2	A 36.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	457,147	78	8.9	A 10.7	21.8	A 24.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,582	81	11.1	C 9.6	14.8	C 17.4
Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342	31	13.7	C 14.6	6.5	C 9.1
Newark, N. J.....	414,216	70	8.8	C 11.6	17.1	C 20.9
New Bedford, Mass.....	121,217	32	13.8	A 13.8	28.1	A 38.9
New Haven, Conn.....	162,519	32	10.3	C 11.0	25.0	C 17.6
New Orleans, La.....	387,219	108	14.5	A 18.7	12.0	A 10.5
New York, N. Y.....	5,620,048	1,006	9.3	C 9.4	18.4	C 18.1
Norfolk, Va.....	115,777	23	10.4		4.3	
Oakland, Calif.....	216,361	36	8.7	A 9.8	13.9	A 9.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	191,601	35	9.5	C 9.9	17.1	C 19.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,828,158	366	10.5	C 14.2	17.2	C 18.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	588,193	127	11.3	C 13.5	23.6	C 11.8
Portland, Ore.....	258,288	46	9.3	C 11.0	10.9	C 15.7
Providence, R. I.....	237,565	51	11.2	C 11.9	21.6	C 13.0
Richmond, Va.....	171,667	60	18.2	C 12.9	20.0	C 14.3
Rochester, N. Y.....	295,750	58	10.2	C 10.7	25.9	C 13.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	772,997	167	11.3	C 9.7	15.6	C 9.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	224,680	49	10.9	C 8.3	16.3	C 18.8
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,110	39	17.2	A 13.7	17.9	
San Francisco, Calif.....	506,676	143	14.7	C 10.9	4.2	C 0.0
Seattle, Wash.....	315,552	36	5.9	A 7.3	8.3	A 12.2
Spokane, Wash.....	164,204	27	13.5	C 7.0	3.7	C 7.1
Springfield, Mass.....	129,338	23	9.2		4.3	
Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,647	47	14.3	C 8.6	21.3	C 17.9
Toledo, Ohio.....	243,164	63	13.5	A 13.5	20.6	A 17.7
Trenton, N. J.....	118,289	46	20.1	A 17.7	17.4	A 25.9
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	101	12.0	A 14.1	19.8	A 14.2
Worcester, Mass.....	179,754	53	15.4	C 10.3	9.4	C 14.3
Yonkers, N. Y.....	100,176	13	6.8	A 12.6	30.8	A 30.6
Youngstown, Ohio.....	132,358	25	9.8		28.0	

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 Oct. 9, 1920.

Policies in force.....	44,752,436
Number of death claims.....	6,841
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	8.0

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 Oct. 16, 1920.

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

ALABAMA.		Cases.	CONNECTICUT—continued.		Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		3	Tuberculosis.....		33
Dengue.....		18	Typhoid fever.....		16
Diphtheria.....		74	Whooping cough.....		33
Hookworm.....		13			
Influenza.....		8			
Malaria.....		11			
Pneumonia.....		8			
Scarlet fever.....		16			
Smallpox.....		9			
Tuberculosis.....		8			
Typhoid fever.....		13			
ARKANSAS.			FLORIDA.		
Chicken pox.....		3	Diphtheria.....		23
Diphtheria.....		62	Influenza.....		21
Hookworm.....		1	Malaria.....		71
Influenza.....		4	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....		1
Malaria.....		247	Pneumonia.....		1
Measles.....		45	Scarlet fever.....		8
Pellagra.....		11	Smallpox.....		1
Scarlet fever.....		25	Typhoid fever.....		9
Smallpox.....		2			
Tuberculosis.....		23			
Typhoid fever.....		58			
Whooping cough.....		23			
CONNECTICUT.			GEORGIA.		
Chicken pox.....		5	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		1
Diphtheria:			Chicken pox.....		1
Bridgeport.....		12	Dengue.....		15
Greenwich.....		11	Diphtheria.....		84
Hartford.....		11	Dysentery (amebic).....		3
Waterbury.....		7	Dysentery (bacillary).....		4
Scattering.....		40	Hookworm.....		30
Dysentery (bacillary).....		1	Influenza.....		37
Influenza.....		5	Malaria.....		200
Measles:			Measles.....		4
Putnam.....		29	Mumps.....		1
Scattering.....		4	Paratyphoid fever.....		1
Mumps.....		10	Pneumonia.....		7
Pneumonia (lobar).....		6	Scarlet fever.....		14
Poliomyelitis.....		2	Septic sore throat.....		4
Scarlet fever:			Smallpox.....		5
Milford.....		7	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....		10
New Haven.....		16	Typhoid fever.....		26
Simsbury.....		7	Whooping cough.....		35
Scattering.....		37			
ILLINOIS.			ILLINOIS.		
			Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
			Chicago.....		1
			East St. Louis.....		1
			Diphtheria:		
			Alton.....		12
			Chicago.....		201
			Decatur.....		8
			Edina.....		28
			Scattering.....		85

ILLINOIS—continued.

	Cases.
Influenza:	
Chicago.....	16
Scattering.....	6
Poliomyelitis:	
Chicago.....	13
Douglas County—Bourbon Township.....	1
Grundy County—Vienna Township.....	1
Kane County—Hampshire Township.....	1
Palmyra.....	1
Stockton.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Bath.....	7
Chicago.....	111
Springfield.....	14
Scattering.....	81
Smallpox.....	30
Typhoid fever.....	32

INDIANA.

Diphtheria.....	63
Rabies in animal:	
Sullivan County.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	98
Smallpox.....	27

IOWA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Davenport.....	1
Diphtheria.....	46
Pneumonia.....	1
Poliomyelitis:	
Manchester.....	1
O'Brien County.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	60
Smallpox.....	42
Typhoid fever.....	2

KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	7
Diphtheria.....	153
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	9
Measles.....	55
Mumps.....	2
Pneumonia.....	7
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	202
Smallpox.....	34
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	51
Typhoid fever.....	51
Whooping cough.....	23

LOUISIANA.

Diphtheria.....	7
Influenza.....	11
Malaria.....	40
Scarlet fever.....	6
Smallpox.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	9

MAINE.

Chicken pox.....	4
Diphtheria.....	7
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	2
Measles.....	33
Pneumonia.....	7

MAINE—continued.

	Cases.
Poliomyelitis:	
Jefferson.....	1
Stonington.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	5
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	26

MARYLAND.¹

Chicken pox.....	8
Diphtheria.....	61
Dysentery.....	6
Influenza.....	14
Malaria.....	3
Measles.....	9
Mumps.....	3
Pneumonia (all forms).....	35
Poliomyelitis.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	39
Septic sore throat.....	2
Tetanus.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	65
Typhoid fever.....	23
Whooping cough.....	36

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	59
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	7
Diphtheria.....	163
German measles.....	3
Influenza.....	12
Malaria.....	3
Measles.....	134
Mumps.....	55
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	26
Pneumonia (lobar).....	57
Poliomyelitis.....	46
Scarlet fever.....	100
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	120
Typhoid fever.....	22
Whooping cough.....	83

MINNESOTA.

Smallpox.....	4
Diphtheria.....	57
Scarlet fever.....	29
Smallpox.....	9
Typhoid fever.....	6

MISSISSIPPI.

Diphtheria.....	4
Poliomyelitis—Hamilton.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	21
Smallpox.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	4

MONTANA.

Diphtheria.....	8
Poliomyelitis—Hamilton.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	21
Smallpox.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	4

NEBRASKA.

Chicken pox.....	4
Diphtheria.....	50
Lethargic encephalitis—Howells.....	1
Measles.....	21
Mumps.....	1

NEBRASKA—continued.

	Cases.
Poliomyelitis:	
O'Neill.....	1
Seward.....	1
Orleans.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	38
Smallpox.....	27
Tuberculosis.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	10

NEW JERSEY.

Influenza.....	6
Pneumonia.....	41
NEW MEXICO.	
Chicken pox.....	6
Diphtheria.....	26
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	2
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	16
Smallpox.....	1
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Grant.....	106
Scattering.....	10
Typhoid fever.....	12
Whooping cough.....	7

NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Diphtheria.....	181
Influenza.....	13
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2
Measles.....	230
Pneumonia.....	89
Poliomyelitis—Harriman Village.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	111
Smallpox.....	9
Typhoid fever.....	39
Whooping cough.....	178

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	9
Diphtheria.....	223
German measles.....	2
Measles.....	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	85
Septic sore throat.....	9
Smallpox.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	45
Whooping cough.....	134

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Diphtheria.....	41
Measles.....	13
Scarlet fever.....	9
Smallpox.....	20
Tuberculosis.....	3

SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.

	Cases.
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	2
TEXAS.	
Diphtheria.....	45
Influenza.....	10
Plague (Bubonic)—Galveston.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	9
Typhus fever—El Paso.....	1

VERMONT.

Chicken pox.....	8
Diphtheria.....	4
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	12
Mumps.....	17
Pneumonia.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	16
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	12

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox.....	55
Diphtheria.....	30
German measles.....	2
Measles.....	12
Mumps.....	11
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	47
Smallpox.....	35
Typhoid fever.....	20
Whooping cough.....	8

WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria.....	28
Measles.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	4

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	7
Diphtheria.....	57
Measles.....	9
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Rubella.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	29
Smallpox.....	5
Tuberculosis.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	15
Scattering:	
Chicken pox.....	15
Diphtheria.....	47
Influenza.....	8
Measles.....	68
Poliomyelitis.....	4
Rubella.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	97
Smallpox.....	47
Tuberculosis.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	168

Kentucky Report for Week Ended Oct. 9, 1920.

	Cases.		Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis:			
Lewis County.....	1	Malaria.....	2
Owsley County.....	1	Measles.....	17
Chicken pox.....	3	Mumps.....	2
Continued fever.....	1	Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Diphtheria:		Pneumonia.....	13
Jefferson County.....	9	Scarlet fever.....	45
Livingston County.....	9	Septic sore throat.....	8
Logan County.....	12	Smallpox.....	11
McCracken County.....	9	Tonsillitis.....	5
Scattering.....	51	Tuberculosis.....	10
Dysentery.....	6	Typhoid fever.....	56
Influenza.....	4	Whooping cough.....	17

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.
<i>September, 1920.</i>										
Arizona.....		6			1			8	2	12
Florida.....	1	53	21	312	5	5		9	2	47
Nebraska.....	4	115	2		13		3	58	77	48
Vermont.....		14			22		3	29	1	27
West Virginia.....	2	139	107		110		1	124	97	114
Wisconsin.....	4	207	34		184		10	321	205	38

ANTHRAX.

Los Angeles, Calif., Manchester, N. H., and Philadelphia, Pa.

During the week ended October 2, 1920, one case of anthrax was reported at Los Angeles, Calif., one at Manchester, N. H., and one at Philadelphia, Pa.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for September, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Florida:			
Putnam County.....	1	West Virginia:	
		Kanawha County.....	1
		Wyoming County.....	1
Nebraska:			
Cass County.....	1	Total.....	2
Colfax County.....	2		
Dodge County.....	1		
		Wisconsin:	
Total.....	4	Milwaukee County.....	3
		Winnebago County.....	1
		Total.....	4

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 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		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Montana:			
Birmingham	(1)	1	1	Butte	(1)	1	1
California:				New Jersey:			
Los Angeles	(1)		1	Harrison	0	1	1
Connecticut:				Newark	(1)	1	1
New London	0		1	Rahway	0		1
Illinois:				Trenton	0		
Chicago	4	2		New York:			
La Salle			1	New York	4	5	1
Maine:				Ohio:			
Auburn			1	Akron	(1)	1	
Bangor		1		Dayton	0	1	
Massachusetts:				Pennsylvania:			
Boston	1	2	1	Johnstown	0	1	
Haverhill	0	1	1	Oil City		1	
Lowell	(1)	1		Philadelphia	(1)	1	
Quincy	0		1	Pittsburgh	(1)	1	
Somerville	0	3		Williamsport	(1)	1	
Michigan:				Virginia:			
Detroit	(1)	3	1	Richmond	0	1	
Flint	0		1	Wisconsin:			
Missouri:				Marinette	0	1	1
St. Louis	(1)	1	1				

¹ Average less than 1.

DENGUE.

Savannah, Ga.—Week Ended Oct. 9, 1920.

During the week ended October 9, 1920, 15 cases of dengue were reported at Savannah, Ga.

DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2516; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2519; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2530.

INFLUENZA.

Wisconsin Report for September, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Adams County	2	Sheboygan County	5
Pierce County	6	Walworth County	6
Richland County	1	Waushara County	2
Rock County	11	Total	34
Rusk County	1		

INFLUENZA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			Minnesota:		
Los Angeles.....	3		Minneapolis.....	2	
San Francisco.....	2		New Jersey:		
Connecticut:			Jersey City.....	5	
New Britain.....	1		Newark.....	1	
District of Columbia:			Orange.....	1	
Washington.....	1		Paterson.....	1	
Georgia:			New York:		
Rome.....	2		Binghamton.....	4	
Illinois:			Buffalo.....	1	1
Chicago.....	11		Jamestown.....	3	1
Maine:			New York.....	11	3
Biddeford.....	1		Rochester.....	4	
Maryland:			Ohio:		
Baltimore.....	10		Cleveland.....	1	
Massachusetts:			Oklahoma:		
Boston.....	2	1	Oklahoma City.....		1
Cambridge.....	7	1	Pennsylvania:		
Chelsea.....	1	1	Philadelphia.....		1
Lynn.....	1		Texas:		
Medford.....		1	Dallas.....	3	
Michigan:					
Ironwood.....	1	1			

LEPROSY.

Boston, Mass.—September, 1920.

During September, 1920, a case of leprosy was reported at Boston, Mass., in the person of J. D., Portuguese, male, age 22. The patient has lived at Lowell, Mass., for the four years he has been in the United States. Other members of the patient's family, in Madeira, are said to have or to have had leprosy. He is temporarily under the supervision of the Boston Board of Health.

MALARIA.

Florida Report for September, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alachua County.....	16	Madison County.....	2
Bradford County.....	3	Manatee County.....	6
Brevard County.....	1	Marion County.....	25
Cahoun County.....	7	Nassau County.....	1
Citrus County.....	24	Okaloosa County.....	1
Clay County.....	2	Okeechobee County.....	1
Columbia County.....	4	Orange County.....	8
De Soto County.....	1	Palm Beach County.....	1
Duval County.....	7	Pasco County.....	13
Jacksonville.....	29	Pineellas County.....	2
Escambia County.....	2	Polk County.....	5
Pensacola.....	4	Putnam County.....	10
Gadsden County.....	11	St. John's County.....	10
Hamilton County.....	1	Santa Rosa County.....	1
Hillsboro County.....	1	Seminole County.....	3
Tampa.....	6	Suwanee County.....	12
Holmes County.....	2	Taylor County.....	2
Jackson County.....	1	Volusia County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	2	Wakulla County.....	5
Lake County.....	1	Walton County.....	3
Leon County.....	42	Total.....	312
Levy County.....	33		

MALARIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Louisiana:		
Birmingham.....	2		Alexandria.....	27	
Mobile.....	1	1	Baton Rouge.....	1	
Montgomery.....	1		New Orleans.....	2	
Arkansas:			Massachusetts:		
Benton Springs.....	1		Boston.....	1	
Little Rock.....	2		New Jersey:		
North Little Rock.....	1		Bayonne.....	1	
Georgia:			New York:		
Atlanta.....	4		New York.....		1
Brunswick.....	5	1	South Carolina:		
Rome.....	3		Charleston.....	1	4
Savannah.....	2		Texas:		
Kansas:			Beaumont.....		3
Kansas City.....	1		Dallas.....	35	1
			Waco.....		1

MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, page 2516; Monthly summaries by States, page 2519; and Weekly reports from cities, page 2530.

PELLAGRA.

Florida Report for September, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
De Soto County.....	1	Marion County.....	1
Duval County:		Putnam County.....	1
Jacksonville.....	1	Total.....	5
Gadsden County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			North Carolina:		
Birmingham.....		1	Raleigh.....		1
Georgia:			Winston-Salem.....		1
Atlanta.....		2	Tennessee:		
Kansas:			Nashville.....	1	
Lawrence.....	1		Texas:		
Kentucky:			Beaumont.....		2
Lexington.....		1	Dallas.....		1
Louisiana:					
New Orleans.....	3	2			

PLAQUE.

Human Cases of Plague Reported.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida: Pensacola.....	1920. May 31 to Aug. 31.....	10	4	
	Sept. 1 to Oct. 16.....	0	0	
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	1919. Oct. 22 to Dec. 31.....	12	4	
	1920. Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.....	0	0	
Texas: Beaumont.....	May 1 to Aug. 31.....	7	3	
	Sept. 1 to Oct. 16.....	0	0	
Galveston.....	June 19 to Aug. 20.....	14	5	
	Aug. 21 to Oct. 16.....	0	0	
	June 8 to Sept. 30.....	13	9	
	Oct. 1 to 3.....	0	0	
	Oct. 4.....	1	0	
	Oct. 5 to 8.....	0	0	
	Oct. 9.....	1	1	
	Oct. 10 to 16.....	0	0	
Port Arthur.....	July 7.....	1	1	From Galveston.

Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida: Pensacola.....	1920. June 28 to Sept. 19.....	31
	Sept. 20 to Oct. 16.....	0
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	1919. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.....	276
	1920. Jan. 1 to July 31.....	285
Texas: Beaumont.....	Aug. 1 to Sept. 11.....	0
	Sept. 12 to 25.....	2
	Sept. 26 to Oct. 16.....	0
	July 1 to Sept. 19.....	122
	Sept. 20 to Oct. 16.....	0
	June 21 to Sept. 17.....	56
	Sept. 18 to Oct. 14.....	0
	Oct. 15.....	1

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Birmingham.....			Connecticut: Bridgeport.....	2	3
Mobile.....	2	2	Meriden.....	1	1
Arizona: Tucson.....			New Britain.....	2	1
	2	2	New Haven.....		1
California: Alameda.....	1	1	Norwich.....	1	1
Eureka.....		1	Waterbury.....		3
Long Beach.....	2		District of Columbia: Washington.....		11
Los Angeles.....	15	3	Georgia: Atlanta.....		3
Oakland.....	7		Rome.....	1	
Pasadena.....	1	1	Savannah.....		1
Sacramento.....	4		Illinois: Alton.....	1	
San Diego.....	3	3	Chicago.....	3	18
San Francisco.....	11	4	Danville.....	1	
Colorado: Colorado Springs.....			Decatur.....		1
Denver.....	1		Granite City.....	2	2
Pueblo.....	2				

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois—Continued.			New Jersey—Continued.		
Rockford	1		Newark	27	4
Rock Island	1	1	Orange	1	
Indiana:			Paterson	2	
East Chicago		1	Philipsburg		2
Elkhart		1	Plainfield		2
Hammond	1		Trenton		2
Indianapolis		6	West Orange	1	
La Fayette	1		New York:		
Terre Haute	2		Albany	7	
Kentucky:			Binghamton	7	2
Louisville		3	Buffalo	12	5
Paducah	9		Jamesstown	4	1
Maine:			Lockport	1	
Biddeford	1		Middlestown	1	
Portland	1		New York	136	70
Maryland:			Olean		1
Baltimore	17	11	Plattsburgh		1
Cumberland	1		Port Chester	1	
Massachusetts:			Rochester	5	2
Boston	15	13	Rome	3	
Cambridge	1	3	Saratoga Springs	2	2
Chelsea	2	1	Syracuse	7	1
Clinton		1	Troy	4	3
Easthampton	1		White Plains	1	1
Fall River	2	2	Yonkers	2	2
Haverhill	2		North Carolina:		
Holyoke		3	Charlotte		4
Lowell	1		Ohio:		
Lynn		1	Akron	3	
Malden	1		Cincinnati		5
Medford		2	Cleveland	1	8
Methuen	1	1	Columbus		4
New Bedford		1	Dayton	2	
North Adams	2		Findlay	1	1
Quincy	1	1	Lancaster		1
Somerville	2		Lorain	1	
Springfield	3	1	Toledo		
Taunton	2		Youngstown		6
Watertown	1	2	Oklahoma:		
Westfield	1	1	Oklahoma City		1
Woburn		1	Oregon:		
Worcester	6	1	Portland		1
Michigan:			Salem		1
Detroit	19	12	Pennsylvania:		
Grand Rapids	1		Philadelphia	53	23
Holland	1	1	Rhode Island:		
Minnesota:			Pawtucket		1
Duluth		1	Providence	2	
Minneapolis		5	South Carolina:		
St. Paul		2	Charleston		2
Missouri:			Texas:		
Cape Girardeau		1	Corpus Christi		1
Kansas City	1	2	Dallas	1	1
Montana:			El Paso	3	
Billings	1	1	Vermont:		
Butte		1	Burlington		2
Nebraska:			Virginia:		
Omaha		3	Petersburg		2
New Hampshire:			Richmond		2
Dover		1	Roanoke		1
Manchester	2	2	West Virginia:		
New Jersey:			Huntington		2
Atlantic City	1		Wheeling		5
Bloomfield	1		Wisconsin:		
Harrison	2		Milwaukee	1	9
Jersey City	2		Wyoming:	2	2
Montclair	1		Cheyenne		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Hamilton, Mont., and Vicinity.

An outbreak of poliomyelitis has been reported at Hamilton, Mont., and vicinity. Forty or fifty cases, many of them abortive, are stated to have occurred.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Nebraska:		West Virginia:	
Cedar County.....	1	Jackson County.....	1
Thurston County.....	1		
Wayne County.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Total.....	3	Chippewa County.....	1
		La Crosse County.....	3
Vermont:		Milwaukee County.....	1
Orleans County.....	1	St. Croix County.....	1
Washington County.....	1	Trempealeau County.....	1
Windsor County.....	1	Vernon County.....	2
Total.....	3	Washington County.....	1
		Total.....	10

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 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.	Aver- age cases.	1920		Place.	Aver- age cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Michigan:			
Los Angeles.....	(1)	1		Flint.....	1	1	
Illinois:				Pontiac.....	(1)	1	
Chicago.....	2	6	2	Minnesota:			
East St. Louis.....	0	1		St. Paul.....	1	1	1
Springfield ⁴	0			Missouri:			
Indiana:				St. Louis.....	(1)	8	1
La Fayette.....	1			Montana:			
Maryland:				Anaconda.....		1	
Baltimore.....	1	1		New Jersey:			
Massachusetts:				Englewood.....		1	
Arlington.....	0	1		Harrison.....	0	1	
Beverly.....	0	1		Newark.....	3	3	2
Boston.....	(2)	27	3	New York:			
Cambridge.....	1	2		New York.....	5	17	3
Chelsea.....	(1)	1		Troy.....	(1)		1
Haverhill.....	(1)	8		Ohio:			
Lowell.....	(1)	3	1	Cincinnati.....	1	1	
Malden.....	2	1	1				
Medford.....	(1)	1		Oregon:			
Newton.....	(1)	1	1	Portland.....	(1)	1	
Somerville.....	0		1	Rhode Island:			
Waltham.....	0	1		Newport.....	0	1	
Winthrop.....	0	1		Pawtucket.....	(1)	2	
				Providence.....	2	1	
				Wisconsin:			
				Eau Claire.....	0	1	

¹ Average less than 1.

² Excluding 1916 and 1917, epidemic years.

³ Report in Public Health Reports, October 15, 1920, page 2479, is in error, no poliomyelitis having occurred.

⁴ Excluding 1916, an epidemic year.

⁵ Excluding 1916, average less than 1.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2516; Monthly summaries by States, p. 2519; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2530.

SMALLPOX.

Bloomington, Ill.

During the week ended October 9, 1920, 17 cases of smallpox were notified at Bloomington, Ill.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona:			West Virginia—Contd.		
Cochise County.....	1		Wyoming County.....	3	
Gila County.....	1		Total.....	92	
Total.....	2				
Florida:			Wisconsin:		
Duval County—Jacksonville.....	2		Adams County.....	13	
			Ashland County.....	1	
			Brown County.....	3	
			Buffalo County.....	3	
			Columbia County.....	3	
			Clark County.....	6	
			Columbia County.....	2	
			Dane County.....	4	
			Dodge County.....	1	
			Douglas County.....	15	
			Eau Claire County.....	1	
			Fond du Lac County.....	22	
			Grant County.....	3	
			Green County.....	5	
			Iowa County.....	1	
			Jefferson County.....	1	
			Kenosha County.....	4	
			La Crosse County.....	7	
			Manitowoc County.....	6	
			Marathon County.....	9	
			Marinette County.....	5	
			Milwaukee County.....	25	
			Monroe County.....	1	
			Oconto County.....	6	
			Outagamie County.....	2	
			Pierce County.....	5	
			Polk County.....	2	
			Price County.....	1	
			Richland County.....	3	
			Rock County.....	2	
			Rusk County.....	1	
			St. Croix County.....	1	
			Shawano County.....	2	
			Sheboygan County.....	19	
			Vilas County.....	2	
			Washburn County.....	2	
			Waupaca County.....	2	
			Waukesha County.....	1	
			Winnebago County.....	4	
			Wood County.....	4	
Total.....	77		Total.....	205	
Vermont:					
Rutland County.....	1				
West Virginia:					
Beaure County.....	10				
Fayette County.....	3				
Hampshire County.....	8				
Harrison County.....	12				
Kanawha County.....	25				
McDowell County.....	3				
Mesier County.....	20				
Mineral County.....	1				
Nicholas County.....	10				
Wood County.....	1				

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 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.	Aver- age cases.	1920		Place.	Aver- age cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Idaho:			
Birmingham.....	0	1		Boise.....	0	1	
California:				Illinois:			
Eureka.....	8	1		Chicago.....	2	2	
Los Angeles.....	(1)	1		East St. Louis.....	2	2	
Oakland.....	(1)	3		Elgin.....	0	1	
Sacramento.....	0	3		Rockford.....	0	6	
San Francisco.....	(1)	1		Springfield.....	0	1	
Stockton.....	2	1		Indiana:			
Colorado:				Hammond.....	0	1	
Denver.....	6	5		Indianapolis.....	(1)	2	
Pueblo.....	0	5		Logansport.....	0	1	

¹ Average less than 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Aver- age cases.	1920		Place.	Aver- age cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Iowa:				Ohio:			
Cedar Rapids.....	0	1		Akron.....	(1)	4	
Davenport.....	(1)	1		Canton.....	(1)	1	
Des Moines.....	1	1		Lima.....	0	1	
Dubuque.....	0	9		Oklahoma:			
Iowa City.....	0	1		Oklahoma City.....	0	1	
Marshalltown.....	1	2		Oregon:			
Kansas:				Portland.....	5	8	
Kansas City.....	1	2		Salem.....	0	1	
Louisiana:				Pennsylvania:			
New Orleans.....	(1)	2		Philadelphia.....	0	1	
Maine:				South Carolina:			
Auburn.....		1		Charleston.....	0	2	
Michigan:				Utah:			
Detroit.....	4	6		Salt Lake City.....	(1)	14	
Flint.....	0	1		Washington:			
Minnesota:				Seattle.....	5	2	
Minneapolis.....	3	13		Tacoma.....	0	6	
St. Paul.....	1	4		Walla Walla.....	6	2	
Winona.....	0	6		West Virginia:			
Missouri:				Bluefield.....	(1)	1	
Kansas City.....	4	3		Wisconsin:			
St. Joseph.....	1	1		Appleton.....	0	1	
St. Louis.....	1	1		Madison.....	(1)	2	
Montana:				Milwaukee.....	(1)	13	
Missoula.....	0	6		Racine.....	(1)	1	
Nebraska:				Sheboygan.....	1	5	
Omaha.....	1	2		Superior.....	0	1	
Nevada:				Wyoming:			
Reno.....	0	1		Cheyenne.....	0	1	
North Dakota:							
Fargo.....	0	2					

¹Average less than 1.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			Massachusetts:		
Los Angeles.....	2		Boston.....	1	
Illinois:			Michigan:		
Chicago.....	2	1	Detroit.....		1
Indiana:			Pennsylvania:		
Indianapolis.....		1	Philadelphia.....	1	
Kansas:			Texas:		
Parsons.....	2		Dallas.....		1
Maryland:					
Baltimore.....		1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2516, and Weekly reports from cities, p. 2530.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Under date of October 16, 1920, an outbreak of typhoid fever was reported at Fort Smith, Ark. Forty-nine cases had been notified to that date.

State Reports for September, 1920.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arizona:		West Virginia:	
Apache County.....	1	Berkeley County.....	2
Cochise County.....	7	Boone County.....	4
Gila County.....	1	Braxton County.....	5
Maricopa County.....	2	Doddridge County.....	7
Yavapai County.....	1	Fayette County.....	6
Total.	12	Greenbrier County.....	4
		Hampshire County.....	3
		Hancock County.....	1
		Hardy County.....	5
		Harrison County.....	1
		Kanawha County.....	9
		Lewis County.....	3
		Logan County.....	4
		McDowell County.....	3
		Marion County.....	3
		Marshall County.....	3
		Mason County.....	2
		Mineral County.....	5
		Mingo County.....	13
		Monongalia County.....	2
		Monroe County.....	2
		Morgan County.....	3
		Pendleton County.....	3
		Putnam County.....	4
		Raleigh County.....	1
		Summers County.....	3
		Taylor County.....	3
		Wayne County.....	1
		Wetzel County.....	1
		Wirt County.....	6
		Wood County.....	3
Total.	47	Total.	114
Florida:		Wisconsin:	
Alachua County.....	2	Columbia County.....	1
Bradford County.....	1	Dane County.....	2
Columbia County.....	1	Dodge County.....	1
De Soto County.....	2	Eau Claire County.....	1
Duval County.....	1	Forest County.....	1
Jacksonville.....	3	Jefferson County.....	1
Escambia County.....	1	Juneau County.....	2
Pensacola.....	3	Keweenaw County.....	2
Hernando County.....	1	La Crosse County.....	1
Hillsboro County.....	1	Langlade County.....	5
Tampa.....	9	Manitowoc County.....	1
Jackson County.....	2	Marathon County.....	1
Lafayette County.....	2	Milwaukee County.....	4
Leon County.....	2	Pierce County.....	1
Monroe County— Key West.....	1	Polk County.....	1
Okaloosa County.....	1	Price County.....	1
Orange County.....	1	Rusk County.....	1
Pasco County.....	3	St. Croix County.....	1
Pinellas County.....	2	Sheboygan County.....	2
Folk County.....	5	Vernon County.....	3
St. Johns County.....	2	Walworth County.....	1
Walton County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Total.	48	Winnebago County.....	3
Nebraska:		Total.	38
Cheyenne County.....	1		
Dodge County.....	1		
Douglas County.....	39		
Gage County.....	1		
Holt County.....	1		
Kearney County.....	1		
Lancaster County.....	1		
Scotts Bluff County.....	1		
Thurston County.....	1		
Webster County.....	1		
Total.	48		
Vermont:			
Addison County.....	2		
Caledonia County.....	1		
Chittenden County.....	6		
Franklin County.....	7		
Orleans County.....	3		
Rutland County.....	2		
Washington County.....	6		
Total.	27		

TYPHOID FEVER. -Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 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		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Massachusetts—Contd.			
Birmingham	13	8	1	Fall River	6	14	2
Mobile	1	1		Holyoke	0	1	
Montgomery	2	2		Lawrence	2	4	1
Tuscaloosa	0	1		Lynn	2	1	
Arkansas:				New Bedford	3	2	
Fort Smith	6			Pittsfield	(1)	1	
California:				Somerville	(1)		1
Long Beach	(1)	1		Springfield	2		1
Los Angeles	5	7	1	Taunton	1	2	
Oakland	1	4		Worcester	1	2	1
Sacramento	1	2		Michigan:			
San Francisco	4	2		Detroit	20	1	1
Colorado:				Flint	7	2	1
Colorado Springs	1	1		Traverse City		1	
Denver	11	2		Minnesota:			
Pueblo	1	3		Minneapolis	7	2	1
Connecticut:				Missouri:			
Bridgeport	(1)	1		Joplin	0	3	
New Britain	(1)	6		Kansas City	3	4	1
New Haven	4	4		St. Louis	18	6	
Stamford	0	1		Montana:			
Delaware:				Billings	0	1	
Wilmington	7		1	Great Falls	0	2	
District of Columbia:				Missoula	(1)	1	
Washington	12	2		Nebraska:			
Georgia:				Omaha	3	2	
Atlanta	2	6	1	New Hampshire			
Macon	1	1		Manchester	1		1
Savannah	2	4		Portsmouth	(1)	1	
Illinois:				New Jersey:			
Cairo	(1)		1	Hackensack	0	1	
Chicago	17	9	1	Jersey City	(1)	2	
Galesburg	4	1		Newark	6	3	1
Kankakee	5		1	Orange	0	1	
Kewanee	1	1		Paterson	0	2	
Pearl	1	1	1	Trenton	2	1	
Indiana:				New York:			
East Chicago	0	9	1	Albany	2	1	
Fort Wayne	1	9		Binghamton	(1)		1
Gary		1		Buffalo	5		
Indianapolis	10	4		New York	58	62	8
Le Fayette	1	1		North Tonawanda	3	1	
Logansport	1	2		Olean	0		1
Richmond		2		Port Chester	0	1	
South Bend	6		1	Rochester	4	3	
Kansas:				Rome	0	1	
Atchison	0	1		Schenectady	(1)	1	
Coffeyville	1	1		Syracuse	4	10	
Kansas City	2	3		White Plains	0	1	
Leavenworth	3	1		Yonkers	1	2	
Topeka	2	5		North Carolina:			
Wichita	5	2		Winston-Salem	6	2	
Kentucky:				Ohio:			
Louisville	4	5		Akron	7	3	
Paducah		1		Cincinnati	3	5	1
Louisiana:				Cleveland	8	8	1
Baton Rouge	2	2		Columbus	4	1	
New Orleans	4	3		Dayton	3	1	
Maine:				Lima	2	1	
Portland	2	3		Marion		1	
Sanford	(1)	1		Piqua	(1)	11	
Maryland:				Toledo	5	3	
Baltimore	25	18	1	Oklahoma:			
Cumberland	1	4		Oklahoma City	(1)	4	1
Attleboro	(1)	1		Oregon:			
Boston	7	6		Portland	3	5	1
Brookline	0	1		Salem	0	1	

⁽¹⁾Average less than 1.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Aver- age cases.	1920		Place.	Aver- age cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Pennsylvania:				Utah:			
Allentown.....	2	3	.....	Salt Lake City.....	5	1	.....
Chester.....	3	4	.....	Vermont:			
Erie.....	1	1	.....	Burlington.....	0	.....	1
Johnstown.....	2	1	.....	Virginia:			
New Castle.....	2	1	.....	Alexandria.....	1	.....	1
Philadelphia.....	23	18	1	Lynchburg.....	(1)	2	.....
Plymouth.....	(1)	1	.....	Petersburg.....	3	1	.....
Reading.....	9	2	.....	Richmond.....	3	3	1
Warren.....	0	1	.....	Washington:			
Washington.....	0	1	.....	Bellingham.....	(1)	1	.....
Rhode Island:				Spokane.....	5	3	.....
Newport.....	0	1	.....	Walla Walla.....	4	3	.....
South Carolina:				Wisconsin:			
Charleston.....	4	2	.....	Beloit.....	(1)	1	.....
Tennessee:				Milwaukee.....	2	1	.....
Knoxville.....	1	2	.....	Superior.....	0	1	.....
Nashville.....	7	1	.....	Wyoming:			
Texas:				Cheyenne.....	0	1	1
Dallas.....	2	3	.....			
Waco.....	1	2	.....			

¹ Average less than 1.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams, Mass.....	14,406	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	93,604	39	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Alameda, Calif.....	28,453	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	106,632	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alexandria, La.....	16,232	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alexandria, Va.....	17,950	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Allentown, Pa.....	65,109	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....
Alliance, Ohio.....	19,581	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Altoid, Ill.....	23,783	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Altoona, Pa.....	59,712	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Amesbury, Mass.....	10,200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Anaconda, Mont.....	10,631	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	15,041	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Appleton, Wis.....	18,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Arlington, Mass.....	13,073	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Asbury Park, N. J.....	14,629	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	22,008	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Atlanta, Ga.....	196,144	67	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55,515	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Attleboro, Mass.....	19,776	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Auburn, Me.....	16,607	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Aurora, Ill.....	34,795	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	594,637	194	23	1	3	.....	20	.....	38	27
Bangor, Me.....	26,958	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Barberton, Ohio.....	14,187	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Baton Rouge, La.....	17,544	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	72,204	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Beatrice, Nebr.....	10,437	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Beaumont, Tex.....	28,851	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,749	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bedford, Ind.....	10,613	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bellingham, Wash.....	34,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Beloit, Wis.....	18,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 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.
Benton Harbor, Mich.	11,099	3	4	1						
Bethlehem, Pa.	14,353						2			
Beverly, Mass.	22,128	7							3	1
Biddeford, Me.	17,740				1					
Billings, Mont.	13,122	8			1		6			
Binghamton, N. Y.	54,864	12			-13	1	1		9	1
Birmingham, Ala.	189,716	53	15	3	1		4		8	6
Bloomington, Ill.	27,462	8							1	1
Bloomington, Ind.	11,661	4					6			
Bluefield, W. Va.	16,133		4		1		2			1
Boise, Idaho.	35,951	5	2							
Boston, Mass.	767,813	106	28	1	6		20	3	47	18
Bradford, Pa.	22,060		1		1					
Bradford, Pa.	14,544				1		1			
Brazil, Ind.	10,472	1								
Bridgeport, Conn.	124,724	28	9				6	1	6	3
Bristol, Conn.	16,318	0	1		2				1	
Brockline, Mass.	33,526	6			1					1
Brunswick, Ga.	10,984	9			1		2		1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	475,761	107	44	1	13		6		26	7
Burlington, Iowa	25,144						1			
Burlington, Vt.	21,802	8					1			
Butte, Mont.	44,057	19	1		47				1	
Cadillac, Mich.	10,158	2							1	
Cairn, Ill.	15,995	4								
Cambridge, Mass.	114,293	30	1				3		7	7
Canton, Ill.	13,624	2								
Canton, Ohio.	62,566	11	7				2		1	
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	11,146	3	4				2			
Carbondale, Pa.	19,597		1		4					
Carnegie, Pa.	11,963		1							
Ceder Rapids, Iowa.	38,033		3							
Charleston, S. C.	61,941	24							1	
Charleston, W. Va.	31,060		1							
Charlotte, N. C.	40,759	13	8		3		1		4	
Chelsea, Mass.	48,405	15	1		1		2			1
Chester, Pa.	41,857		4				3		6	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	11,320	3	1				1			
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,963	1								
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	509	152	11	16		73	1	156	41
Chicopee, Mass.	29,950	8	3				1			1
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,825	4					1			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	414,248	86	14				9		13	10
Cleveland, Ohio.	692,259	100	32	1	5		36		12	11
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5	32	2						
Coatesville, Pa.	14,998								1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,331	3	1							
Colfax, N. Y.	25,292	6								
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38,965	12					1		12	4
Columbia, S. C.	35,165		1						1	
Columbus, Ohio.	220,135	65	8	1					5	4
Concord, N. H.	22,858	7								
Connelville, Pa.	15,876		3							
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,789	4								1
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	31,838	8	1				4			
Covington, Ky.	59,623	12							1	1
Cranston, R. I.	26,773	2	1							
Cumberland, Md.	26,686	10	3						1	
Dallas, Tex.	129,738	24	20				1		11	1
Danville, Ill.	32,069	6								
Danville, Va.	20,183	1	6							
Davenport, Iowa.	49,618		1						2	
Dayton, Ohio.	128,939	36	5		1		4		1	
Decatur, Ill.	41,493	11	9				1			1
Debatham, Mass.	10,618	0								
Denver, Colo.	268,439	88	31	2	6		3			16
Des Moines, Iowa.	104,652	2	10	2			3			

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 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.
Detroit, Mich.	619,648	181	80	5	2	1	59	—	27	14
Dover, N. H.	13,276	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dubuque, Iowa	40,096	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Duluth, Minn.	97,077	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Duquesne, Pa.	20,644	—	6	—	12	—	3	—	1	—
Durham, N. C.	26,160	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
East Chicago, Ind.	30,286	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Cleveland, Ohio	13,861	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easthampton, Mass.	10,656	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easton, Pa.	30,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
East Providence, R. I.	18,485	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
East St. Louis, Ill.	77,313	15	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
East Claire, Wis.	18,887	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Elgin, Ill.	28,562	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Elkhart, Ind.	22,273	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
El Paso, Tex.	60,149	43	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Englewood, N. J.	12,003	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erie, Pa.	76,592	—	21	—	—	—	11	—	4	—
Eugene, Oreg.	14,257	5	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Eureka, Calif.	15,142	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evanston, Ill.	29,304	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett, Mass.	40,160	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fairmount, W. Va.	16,111	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fall River, Mass.	129,828	48	7	1	7	—	5	—	5	2
Fargo, N. Dak.	17,872	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farrell, Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Findlay, Ohio	10,190	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flint, Mich.	14,853	3	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1
Fond du Lac, Wis.	57,386	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Smith, Ark.	21,486	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	29,390	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Worth, Tex.	78,014	12	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Fostoria, Ohio	109,597	30	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freeport, Ill.	10,959	8	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Fremont, Neb.	19,844	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fremont, Ohio	10,080	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galesburg, Ill.	11,034	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston, Tex.	24,629	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardiner, Mass.	42,650	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gary, Ind.	17,534	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Geneva, N. Y.	56,000	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Glens Falls, N. Y.	13,915	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester City, N. J.	17,160	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	152,861	34	9	2	1	—	2	—	19	1
Granite City, Ill.	15,890	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greeley, Colo.	11,942	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Green Bay, Wis.	30,017	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Greenfield, Mass.	12,251	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greensboro, N. C.	20,171	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwich, Conn.	19,594	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hackensack, N. J.	17,412	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond, Ind.	21,016	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	73,276	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrison, N. J.	17,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Haverhill, Mass.	49,180	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hazleton, Pa.	28,981	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hoboken, N. J.	78,324	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland, Mich.	13,459	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Holyoke, Mass.	66,503	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	3
Hot Springs, Ark.	17,660	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Huntington, W. Va.	47,686	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	283,622	83	3	—	—	1	—	12	1	8
Ironwood, Mich.	15,095	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Irvington, N. J.	16,710	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Isabella, Mich.	12,498	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ithaca, N. Y.	16,017	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Jacksonville, Fla.	79,065	6								
Jamesstown, N. Y.	37,431	7	7						1	1
Jefferson City, Mo.	13,712	2								
Jersey City, N. J.	312,557		15				7		11	
Johnstown, Pa.	70,437		3		1					
Joplin, Mo.	33,400		2				2			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	50,408	17	2				6			
Kankakee, Ill.	14,270	5			9					
Kansas City, Kans.	102,096		8				2			
Kansas City, Mo.	306,816	63	5	2	4		4			5
Kearny, N. J.	24,325	1			1					
Keene, N. H.	10,725	3						6		
Kenosha, Wis.	32,833		2					2		
Kewanee, Ill.	13,002	6						2		2
Knoxville, Tenn.	50,112		5				1			
Kokomo, Ind.	21,929	10								3
La Fayette, Ind.	21,481	3					1			
Lake Charles, La.	14,220	5								
Lancaster, Ohio	16,086						1			
Leavenworth, Kans.	51,437		7							
Lawrence, Kans.	12,332	2								
Lawrence, Mass.	13,477	2					3			
Leominster, Mass.	162,923	23	3		1		2		3	3
Lexington, Ky.	19,363	5								
Lima, Ohio	21,385						3		1	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	41,987	14					4			
Little Rock, Ark.	37,145	12	1							
Lockport, N. Y.	20,028	3	1		1		1		2	
Long Beach, Calif.	29,163	14								2
Long Branch, N. J.	15,733	1					2			
Lorain, Ohio	38,266		2				5			
Los Angeles, Calif.	535,435	125	82	2	18		9		38	19
Louisville, Ky.	240,808	56	6						7	5
Lowell, Mass.	114,366	32	7	1	17	1	1		6	
Ludington, Mich.	10,566	4								2
Lynchburg, Va.	33,497	16	2							
Lynn, Mass.	104,524	15	3				1		4	
McKeesport, Pa.	48,299				1		2			
Macon, Ga.	46,069	24	12		1					
Madison, Wis.	31,315									
Makanda, Mass.	52,243	6	1		1		4		1	1
Manchester, Conn.	15,559	1								
Manchester, N. H.	29,607	24	6		1				1	
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,331		2						2	
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	3					1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610						1			
Marion, Ind.	19,923	10	2				1			
Marquette, Mich.	12,555	2			2				3	1
Marshalltown, Iowa	14,519						1			
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12,384		3							
Mason City, Iowa	14,958	8	8	1			2			
Medford, Mass.	26,681	7	5							
Melrose, Mass.	17,724	7	3	1			1			
Meriden, Conn.	29,431		1						2	
Methuen, Mass.	14,320	4	2							
Middletown, N. Y.	15,390		1		6			1		
Milwaukee, Wis.	445,008	90	24	4	4		23		11	8
Minneapolis, Minn.	373,448	78	11				11	1	13	7
Mishawaka, Ind.	17,083	2	1							1
Missoula, Mont.	19,075	3							2	
Mobile, Ala.	39,201	20	3				1			1
Montclair, N. J.	27,587	3								
Montgomery, Ala.	44,039	39								
Morrisstown, N. J.	13,410	3					1			
Moundsville, W. Va.	11,513	3							1	
Mount Carmel, Pa.	20,709		2							
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	37,091	5	4				4		4	

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber-culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Muncie, Ind.	25,653	9					1			
Muscatine, Iowa	17,713	5								2
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,811		1		1					
Nashville, Tenn.	118,136	32	9	1			9		2	2
Newark, N. J.	418,789	68	17		2		10		42	5
New Bedford, Mass.	121,622	18	2		1		1		11	
New Britain, Conn.	55,385	5	2				2			
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,855		4				1			
Newburyport, Mass.	15,291	3								
New Castle, Pa.	41,915		2		2		2			
New Haven, Conn.	152,275	30	12	1	1		12		3	2
New London, Conn.	21,199		1				1			
New Orleans, La.	377,010	98	6		5		2		25	16
Newport, R. I.	30,585	4	1							
Newton, Mass.	44,343	8	1		4		1		1	
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	1,054	158	8	23		67	4	233	81
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38,466	11	2		1		6			
Norristown, Pa.	31,969		3		1		1			
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	10							1	
Northampton, Mass.	20,006	9	1							1
North Attleboro, Mass.	11,248		3						1	1
North Little Rock, Ark.	15,515				1					
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,060	0								
Northwalk, Conn.	27,332	4	2							
Norwich, Conn.	21,923	4	2				1			
Norwood, Ohio	23,289	3								2
Oakland, Calif.	206,405	44	6				2		3	3
Oak Park, Ill.	27,816	9							1	1
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,845	8								
Oil City, Pa.	20,162		4		3		1			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97,588	20	4				1		2	2
Olean, N. Y.	16,927	7								
Omaha, Nebr.	177,777	50	23	4						2
Orange, Conn.	14,393	2								1
Orange, N. J.	33,636	7	1				2		4	
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,549						2			
Paducah, Ky.	25,178		8							
Parkersburg, W. Va.	21,059	2	1							
Parsons, Kans.	15,952				5		1		1	
Pasadena, Calif.	49,620	9			3					
Passaic, N. J.	74,478	15	9	1	2				2	2
Paterson, N. J.	140,512		5		1		2		9	
Pawtucket, R. I.	60,666	15	2				1			
Peekskill, N. Y.	19,034	6								
Peoria, Ill.	72,184	12	1		1		3			
Perth Amboy, N. J.	42,646	7	2		1					2
Petersburg, Va.	25,817	9	9				1		2	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,733,514	412	48	3	5		46	1	128	36
Philipsburg, N. J.	15,879	8								1
Piqua, Ohio.	14,275	4								
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196		25		10		36		14	
Pittsfield, Mass.	39,678	10			4				4	3
Plainfield, N. J.	24,330	9	4							
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,111	10								
Plymouth, Mass.	14,001	8								
Plymouth, Pa.	19,439								1	
Pontiac, Mich.	18,006	14	4	1			2			
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,727	1								
Port Huron, Mich.	118,863	5	5							
Portland, Me.	64,720	10	1		4		4			
Portland, Oreg.	308,399	50	4		1		7		2	2
Pottsville, Pa.	22,717		3		1					
Providence, R. I.	259,985	56	10		7		5			2
Pueblo, Colo.	56,084	16	3	1	1				2	1
Quincy, Mass.	39,022	7							4	2
Racine, Wis.	47,465		2				3		1	
Rahway, N. J.	10,361	2								
Raleigh, N. C.	20,274	13	4		1		2			
Reading, Pa.	111,607		1				1		6	

1 Population Apr. 15, 1910.

2 Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Redlands, Calif.	14,573	2			1				1	
Reino, Nev.	15,514	3					3			
Richmond, Ind.	25,080	3	4				2			
Richmond, Va.	158,702	54	42	1	1		7		8	1
Riverside, Calif.	20,498	5								
Roanoke, Va.	46,282	16	13	1			1		3	
Rochester, N. Y.	264,714	50	31		4		7		22	3
Rockford, Ill.	56,739	18	1							
Rock Island, Ill.	29,452	4					2		2	1
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,673	6						1		3
Rome, Ga.	15,607		2				3		4	
Rome, N. Y.	24,259		2		5				1	
Sacramento, Calif.	68,984	16	5	1			3		7	2
St. Cloud, Minn.	12,013		2							
St. Joseph, Mo.	86,498	26	2				6			
St. Louis, Mo.	768,630	149	70	5	2		7	1	40	11
St. Paul, Minn.	252,465	43	14	2			4		14	2
Salem, Mass.	49,346	9	3						2	1
Salem, Oreg.	21,274	6							1	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.	121,623	24	1		10		1			
San Bernardino, Calif.	17,616	6							1	1
San Diego, Calif.	56,412								4	1
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,226	3								
Sanford, Me.	11,217	3							1	
San Francisco, Calif.	471,023	104	19	1	4		4		20	14
Santa Barbara, Calif.	15,360	2								
Santa Cruz, Calif.	15,150	5		1						2
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,839	3								
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14,130	3					7			1
Savannah, Ga.	69,250	25	3							2
Schenectady, N. Y.	103,774	13	6				1		1	1
Scranton, Pa.	149,541		6	1			1			
Seattle, Wash.	366,445		1				4			
Shamokin, Pa.	21,274		2	1						
Sharon, Pa.	19,156						1			
Sheboygan, Wis.	28,607		1				2			
Sioux City, Iowa.	58,568						1			
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	16,887	4	1				3	1		
Somerville, Mass.	88,618	18							2	
South Bend, Ind.	70,987	10					2		1	
Southbridge, Mass.	14,465	5								
Spokane, Wash.	157,656				2		5			
Springfield, Ill.	62,623	19			2				2	
Springfield, Mass.	108,668	31			1		8	1	4	1
Springfield, Mo.	41,169	9								1
Springfield, Ohio.	52,296	7			2				2	1
Steelton, Pa.	15,759		1							
Steubenville, Ohio.	28,259	11					2			
Stillwater, Minn.	10,198	0	1							
Stockton, Calif.	36,209	8	2							1
Superior, Wis.	47,167	11	1				1		2	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	158,559	43	16		3		4		4	3
Tacoma, Wash.	117,446				1		5			
Taunton, Mass.	36,610	13								
Terre Haute, Ind.	67,361	14		1						
Tiffin, Ohio.	12,962	3								
Toledo, Ohio.	202,010	55	30	1	1		12			5
Topeka, Kans.	49,538	21			2		3			
Traverse City, Mich.	14,090	3					1		1	
Trenton, N. J.	113,974	28							3	
Troy, N. Y.	78,094	25	3	1	1		1		3	1
Tucson, Ariz.	17,324	4							3	3
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10,824		2							
Uniontown, Pa.	21,600		1					1		
Vancouver, Wash.	13,805		1					2		
Waco, Tex.	34,015	5								

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 2, 1920—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Waltham, Mass.	31,011	6			8				3	
Warren, Pa.	15,083						1		2	
Washington, D. C.	369,282	101	3				7		17	
Washington, Pa.	22,076		1		12				1	
Watertown, Conn.	89,201	14	1		2				1	
Watertown, Mass.	15,188	2								
Wausau, Wis.	19,666	3								
West Chester, Pa.	13,493								1	
Westfield, Mass.	18,769	8								1
West New York, N. J.	19,613	4	1		1					
West Orange, N. J.	13,984	1							1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,637	21	4				4			1
White Plains, N. Y.	23,331	6	2				5		1	
Wichita, Kans.	73,597	14	7				6			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	78,334		10		2		1			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	23,899									
Williamsport, Pa.	34,123		4				13			
Wilmington, Del.	95,369	25	3	1			2			1
Winona, Minn.	18,583						1			
Winston-Salem, N. C.	33,136	5	8						3	
Winthrop, Mass.	13,105		1				3			
Woburn, Mass.	16,076		6							
Worcester, Mass.	166,106	46	7				6		4	2
Yakima, Wash.	22,058						2			
Yonkers, N. Y.	103,066	20	4				1		11	
Youngstown, Ohio.	112,282	28	4				3		4	5
Zanesville, Ohio.	31,320	13	1						1	2

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS ON VESSEL.

Steamship "Roberto Figueras"—At Australian Ports.

On July 29, 1920, the steamship *Roberto Figueras* from Haiphong, China, arrived at Thursday Island, Queensland, Australia, with a history of six fatalities occurring on board during the voyage. The vessel left immediately for Townsville, Queensland, in quarantine. On arrival at Townsville, August 1, 1920, 26 cases of sickness with three fatalities were reported as having occurred after leaving Thursday Island. The disease was diagnosed at Townsville as cerebro-spinal meningitis. Thirty-two patients were landed at the quarantine station and nine additional fatalities were reported after the vessel's arrival. The vessel left for Noumea, New Caledonia, August 4, 1920.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Plague Rats—Hongkong.

During the month of July, 1920, 10,381 rats were examined for plague at Hongkong. No plague infection was found. During the three weeks ended August 21, 1920, 6,338 rats were examined. Two plague-infected rats were found, one during the week ended August 14 and one during the week ended August 21, 1920.

FINLAND.

Influenza—July 1-15, 1920.

During the period July 1 to 15, 1920, 255 cases of influenza were notified in Finland. Of these cases, 103 occurred in cities, the greatest number, viz, 43, occurring in the city of Helsingfors. The cases were distributed by provinces as follows: Abo-och-Borneborg, 30 cases; Kuopio, 18 cases; Nylands, 73 cases; St. Michaels, 10 cases; Tavastehus, 38 cases; Vasa, 16 cases; Viborg, 53 cases; Uleaborg, 17 cases. The officially estimated population of Finland is 3,331,814.

ITALY.

Quarantine Against Ports in Greece.

According to information dated September 10, 1920, all vessels arriving at ports in Italy from Kavala and Nauplia, Greece, have been made subject to restrictions against plague.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 22, 1920.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Changsha.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	76	39	
Chosen:				
Chemulpo.....	Sept. 10-16.....	8	6	
Fusen.....	do.....	11	2	
Seoul.....	do.....	38	16	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 15-21.....	5	.....
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 9-15.....	3	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 1-7.....	7	2	

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Aug. 22-28.....	2	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	do.....	3	4	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-15.....	3	.....
Egypt:				
Provinces—				
Garbieh.....	Sept. 4-7.....	2	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Oct. 14.....	1	.....
Chios.....	do.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 15-21.....	9	9	
Madras Presidency.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	523	358	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 9-15.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Trujillo-Salaverry.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 5.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 8-21.....	8	3	
Sao Paulo.....	Aug. 2-8.....	.....	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 2.....	1	.....
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	do.....	1	.....
North Bay.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 9.....	2	.....
Ottawa.....	Oct. 3-9.....	9	.....
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	3	.....
China:				
Foochow.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	.....		Present.
Nanking.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 11.....	.....		Do.
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	July 9-15.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	.....	From vessel.
India:				
Madras.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 4.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Catania.....	Sept. 13-19.....	1	.....	In vicinity, 43 cases.
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	Sept. 12-18.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2.....	.....	1	
Spain:				
Vigo.....	Sept. 5-11.....	.....	1	

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

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 22, 1920—Continued.
TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Ghent.....	Sept. 11-18.....	2	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 15-21.....	4	4	
China:				
Antung.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 5.....	6	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 3-9.....	.....	1	
Cairo.....	July 9-15.....	34	23	
Italy:				
Trieste.....	Sept. 4-21.....	53	4	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 12-18.....	2	.....

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Guaymas.....	Oct. 12.....	.....	2	
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 4-17.....	16	18	

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920.
CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 27-July 3.....	.....	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 29-Aug. 14.....	.....	12	
Antung.....	Aug. 9-15.....	1	1	
Canton.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Chungking.....	May 16-24.....	.....	1,319	
Do.....	June 6-Aug. 28.....	.....	5,057	
Changsha.....	Aug. 22-28.....	42	7	
Foochow.....	July 11-24.....	.....	5	
Hankow.....	July 4-17.....	12	5	
Harbin.....				Year 1919: Cases, 603. On East- ern Chinese R. R. line. At other stations, same line, 100 cases.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1	1	
Shanghai.....	Aug. 2-29.....	1	6	Sept. 8, 1920: Cases, 13,000; deaths, 5,000 (estimated).
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 9.....	3	3	
Chinnampo.....	Aug. 1-26.....	34	23	
Fusan.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 9.....	682	273	Corrected from 280 by later report
Gensan.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1	.....
Mokpo.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 9.....	26	15	
Seoul.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 9.....	887	549	
Greece:				
Patras.....	July 23-Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	Present in surrounding country.
Zante.....	Aug. 2-8.....	.....	.....	Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 2-June 23.....	85	36	Apr. 11-May 22, 1923: Deaths, 7,549. May 30-June 26, 1923: Deaths, 3,710. June 27-July 10, 1923: Deaths, 1,711.
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14.....	84	57	
Calcutta.....	May 2-June 24.....	439	423	
Do.....	July 18-Aug. 21.....	138	133	
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. 20-June 13.....	130	94	Report for May 9 not received.
Do.....	July 23-Aug. 8.....	5	2	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 14-27.....	36	24	
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	
Java:				
West Java—				
Batavia.....	Apr. 30-June 3.....	6	2	
Do.....	June 25-Aug. 12.....	3	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 9-June 26.....	5	1	
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 11-31.....	13	14	
Laguna.....	July 4-10.....	8	.....
Misamis.....	July 11-17.....	4	2	
Nueva Viscaya.....	July 25-31.....	49	42	
Pangasinan.....	July 4-17.....	6	4	
Russia:				
Sebastopol (district).....	June 20.....	.....	.....
Simferopol.....	.....	.....	.....
Vilna.....	Sept. 28.....	40	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	542	343	
Do.....	June 26-July 31.....	39	16	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 18-Aug. 7.....	16	14	
Turkey:				
Amassia.....	Dec. 24.....	1	.....
Kaiseri.....	Dec. 22.....	1	.....
Karassi.....	Jan. 3.....	1	.....
Mamuret-ul-Aziz.....	Dec. 31.....	1	1	
Panderma.....	Dec. 2-Jan.....	16	6	
Rodosto.....	Dec. 29.....	1	.....
Smyrna.....	Dec. 22.....	3	2	
On vessel:				
S. S. Keketicut.....	Aug. 2.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Azores:				
St. Michaels.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4, 1920: 5 suspect cases isolated vicinity of Ponta Delgada. On Oct. 7, 1920, 14 cases with 6 fatalities reported.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	10	10	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 21.....	8	4	
Pernambuco.....	May 3-9.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 28-Aug. 15.....	32	16	
Porto Alegre.....	June 27-Aug. 21.....	2	.....
British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	14	12	
Do.....	July 11-Aug. 14.....	4	4	
Mombasa.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	104	39	
Do.....	June 27-July 31.....	68	34	
Nairobi.....	Apr. 25-June 10.....	14	8	

Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 22; deaths, 9.

Present.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.....	10		
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 21.....	26	23	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Aug. 16-30.....	4		
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Aug. 26, 1920: Cases, 400; deaths, 239.
Cities—				
Alexandria.....	June 18-Aug. 12.....	10	7	
Port Said.....	Aug. 2-16.....	2		
Suez.....	May 13-June 8.....	12	6	3 cases pneumonic.
Do.....	July 3-Aug. 4.....	4	3	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 15-June 5.....	7	4	
Do.....	July 2-14.....	6		
Boni-Souef.....	July 7-10.....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	June 5.....	1		
Garbieh.....	Do.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 19.....	16	12	
Keneh.....	May 18.....	1		
Mariut.....	May 18-June 8.....	19	22	
Do.....	July 3-9.....	1	2	
Minich.....	May 15.....	2	1	Septicemic.
Do.....	July 13.....	1		
Flume.....	Sept. 21.....	4	2	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 20-28.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Aug. 19-Oct. 8.....	3	2	
Dante.....	July 22.....	2		
Kavalla.....	July 5-Aug. 21.....	3		
Nauplia.....	Aug. 21.....	2		
Pirirus.....	June 29-Sept. 20.....	12	1	Approximately 20 cases Sept. 9.
Saloniki.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 8.....	3		
Zante.....				
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 18-June 26.....	170	135	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14.....	25	22	
Calcutta.....	May 2-June 12.....	26	19	
Karachi.....	May 9-Aug. 21.....	66	59	
Madras Presidency.....	May 9-Aug. 28.....	4,647	3,417	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	120		
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 7.....	157	136	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 10-June 13.....	9	2	
Do.....	July 26-Aug. 8.....	4	3	
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.....	July 22-Aug. 8.....	9	9	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	June 1-30.....	6	3	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	July 26-Sept. 27.....	4	3	
Vera Cruz.....	June 14-20.....	11	1	May 29-July 24, 1920: Cases, 49; deaths, 29. Corrected statement: From outbreak in May to July 20, 1920—cases, 58; deaths, 36.
Do.....	July 18-24.....	2	2	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru:				
Callao.....	Mar. 1-31.....	6.....	3.....	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9.....	4.....	
Ima (city).....	Mar. 1-31.....	5.....	3.....	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4.....	4.....	
Ima (country).....	Mar. 1-31.....	1.....	1.....	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1.....	.....
Molcendo.....	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.....	
Russia:				
Batum.....	Sept. 28.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
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-Aug. 7.....	3.....	3.....	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	June 30.....	.....	.....	Present.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 25-Aug. 21.....	7.....	6.....	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	June 1-30.....	1.....	1.....	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 11-Aug. 31.....	51.....	.....
Constantine.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	18.....	.....
Oran.....	May 11-Aug. 31.....	168.....	.....
Austria:				
Vienna.....	May 30-June 26.....	1.....	.....
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada.....	July 17-Aug. 20.....	7.....	.....
St. Michaela.....	Aug. 21-27.....	1.....	.....
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	May 2-31.....	6.....	8.....	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3.....	1.....	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	5.....	5.....	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 21.....	20.....	2.....	
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 29-June 27.....	114.....	3.....	
Do.....	June 30-Aug. 15.....	112.....	2.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 11-June 26.....	431.....	6.....	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 7.....	37.....	6.....	
Santos.....	Mar. 24-28.....	1.....	.....
Sao Paulo.....	June 21-27.....	.....	1.....	
Do.....	June 27-July 4.....	.....	1.....	
British East Africa:				
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-Aug. 28.....	4.....	.....
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	May 29-June 5.....	3.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 8-21.....	2.....	.....

Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 107; Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 69. Reported by native inspectors.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct., 15, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
New Brunswick—				
Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties.	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Carleton County.....	Sept. 19-25.....	1	.....
Gloucester County.....	May 31-June 26.....	5	.....
Do.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2	.....
Queens County.....	July 4-Aug. 21.....	7	.....
Restigouche County—				
Campbelton.....	July 1-31.....	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. 25.....	7	.....
Kingston.....	May 31-June 19.....	4	.....
North Bay.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Do.....	July 11-Sept. 11.....	6	.....
Ottawa.....	June 6-26.....	32	.....
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 25.....	55	.....
Peterborough.....	Apr. 18-July 31.....	33	1	
Port Arthur.....	July 11-17.....	2	.....
Prescott.....	do.....	1	.....
Do.....	Aug. 1-14.....	.....	
Toronto.....	June 6-19.....	13	.....
Do.....	June 26-Sept. 25.....	26	.....
Windsor.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 11.....	5	.....
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....
Do.....	July 4-Aug. 7.....	4	.....
Quebec.....	June 27-Aug. 28.....	6	.....
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	June 26-30.....	6	.....
Do.....	July 25-Sept. 25.....	3	.....
Regina.....	June 26-30.....	1	.....
Saskatoon.....	Sept. 5-25.....	3	.....
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. 28.....	.....		Do.
Foochow.....	May 9-29.....	.....		Do.
Do.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	.....		Do.
Hankow.....	June 23-28.....	2	.....
Harbin.....				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 4-June 26.....	19	15	Year, 1919: Cases, 79. On Eastern Chinese R. R. line. At other stations, 109 cases.
Do.....	June 27-July 17.....	2	2	
Mukden.....	July 19-Aug. 21.....	.....		Present.
Nanking.....	May 9-June 5.....	.....		Do.
Do.....	July 4-Aug. 28.....	.....		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. 18.....	.....		Present.
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 13.....	2	.....
Habana.....	July 4.....	1	.....	From steamship Frank Hennis from Jamaica. Arrived Santiago June 30, 1920.
Matanzas.....	Aug. 15-21.....	1	1	In vicinity of Aguacate, Aug. 1-7, 1920: Cases, 12.
Cyprus.....				August, 1919: Cases, 242 deaths, 54.

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Czechoslovakia:				
Moravia.....	Feb. 1-28.....	68	.....
Danzig.....	June 23-July 17.....	9	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 14-June 29.....	53	19	
Do.....	June 25-Aug. 26.....	11	3	
Cairo.....	Apr. 2-June 24.....	12	23	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1	.....
Port Said.....	Apr. 2-June 24.....	22	8	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1	.....
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:				
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	7	1	
Glasgow.....	May 25-June 26.....	136	22	
Do.....	July 4-Sept. 18.....	160	43	
Liverpool.....	July 18-24.....	1	.....
London.....	June 13-July 19.....	14	.....
Manchester.....	Aug. 22-28.....	5	.....
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 31-June 27.....	4	1	
Do.....	July 25-Aug. 15.....	1	1	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 22.....	5	.....
India.....				
Bombay.....	Apr. 26-June 26.....	103	45	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14.....	45	9	
Calcutta.....	May 2-June 12.....	101	93	
Do.....	July 18-Aug. 21.....	8	8	
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. 28.....	33	9	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	35	14	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 7.....	20	5	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 10-16.....	7	2	
Do.....	June 7-13.....	5	1	
Italy:				
Catania.....	July 12-Sept. 12.....	88	.....	Province.
Genoa.....	May 17-23.....	12	.....	In Province.
Do.....	June 14-27.....	20	.....
Messina.....	June 28-July 4.....	3	.....
Do.....	May 10-June 27.....	7	1	Province, May 10-June 27: Cases 168; deaths, 27.
Milan.....	June 28-Sept. 4.....	11	3	Province: Cases, 9; deaths, 3.
Naples.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	30	5	
Palermo.....	May 23-June 20.....	7	3	
Turin.....	May 11-Sept. 9.....	110	19	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 28-July 4.....	1	.....
Japan:				
Kobe.....	July 22.....	.....		Present.
Do.....	May 9-June 27.....	10	5	
Taiwan Island.....	June 28-July 18.....	7	2	
Do.....	May 1-June 20.....	40	11	
Tokyo.....	June 21-July 20.....	14	8	
Java:				
West Java.....	Apr. 21-May 10.....	5	4	
Batavia.....	Apr. 16-June 17.....	94	26	Apr. 16-June 24, 1920: Cases, 56; deaths, 10. June 25-Aug. 19, 1920: Cases, 50; deaths, 8.
Do.....	July 9-29.....	4	1	Feb. 1-June 23, 1920: Cases, 2,519; deaths, 561.
Jugo-Slavia.....				
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	June 20-26.....	.....	2	
Do.....	July 18-24.....	.....	
Malta.....	May 1-June 30.....	.....	3	
Manchuria:				
Mu-ten.....	May 2-8.....	.....		Do.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Sept. 19.....		8	
Tampico.....	July 1-31.....		5	
Newfoundland:				
Broad Cove.....	Sept. 4-10.....	1		
Ladle Cove.....	Sept. 11-17.....	6		
St. Johns.....	June 5-11.....	3		
Sheaf Harbor.....	July 10-16.....	7		
Poland:				
Minsk District.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1,052	228	
Porto Rico:				
Caguas.....	Aug. 9-15.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 10-June 28.....		8	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14.....		11	
Russia:				
Riga.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....	252	78	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 19-June 12.....		4	
Do.....	June 18-Sept. 8.....		16	
Corunna.....	July 16-29.....		1	
Orense, Province.....	Sept. 6.....			
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		
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....			In city and in Armenian orphanage.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	May 25-June 27.....	6	5	
Do.....	June 28-Sept. 19.....	38	10	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 16-June 19.....	7		
Do.....	June 20-Aug. 28.....	12		
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 1-31.....	23		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	15		
On vessel:				
S. S. Henry R. Mallory.....	Oct. 2.....	1		At Habana from Spanish ports. Vessel left Vigo, Spain, Sept. 19.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:	Departments—			
Algeria.....	May 11-Aug. 31.....	44		
Constantine.....	May 21-Aug. 31.....	20		
Oran.....	May 11-Aug. 31.....	352		
Austria:	Vienna.....	Feb. 15-June 26.....	65	Feb. 15-June 26, 1920: Cases, 67.
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:	Antofagasta.....	July 5-11.....		Mar. 1-June 30, 1920: Cases, 1,338; deaths, 244.
Caleta Coloso.....	May 10-16.....		2	Present.
Concepcion.....	Mar. 8-June 28.....	31	39	
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 23.....	37	8	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile—Continued.				
Coquimbo.....	Aug. 8-15.....	1	.....
Santiago.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	470	86	
Valparaiso.....	May 2-Sept. 24.....	.....	92	
China:				
Antung.....	July 12-Aug. 8.....	7	.....	Report week ended July 31, 1920, not received.
Eastern Chinese Railway.....	Aug. 9-15.....	4	.....	At stations on line.
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:				
Leipnik.....	Feb. 22-28.....	1	.....
Danzig.....	June 20-26.....	1	.....
Do.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	Feb. 1-28, 1920: Cases, 88; deaths, 7. Quarantine station. Feb. 27-Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 16.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 7-June 24.....	338	86	
Do.....	June 25-Sept. 2.....	141	61	
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	
Piraeus.....	June 29-July 5.....	.....	1	
Saloniki.....	Apr. 12-27.....	384	42	
Do.....	June 28-Aug. 29.....	114	38	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Aug. 9-15.....	.....	1	
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Jan. 10-May 23.....	27	.....	Jan. 19-May 29, 1920: Cases, 50.
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.....	.....	.....	.....
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	June 10-16.....	1	.....
West Java—				
Batavia.....	May 28-June 30.....	5	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 31-June 6.....	.....	1	
Nogales.....	Aug. 9-14.....	2	.....
San Luis Potosi.....	June 8-July 8.....	.....	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 15.....	.....	2	
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbia.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Apr. 4-June 24.....	15	6	
Do.....	Aug. 1-14.....	3	.....
Russia:				
Riga.....	June 25-July 1.....	20	.....
Simferopol.....	Sept. 28.....	35	.....	Jan.-June, 1920: Cases, 3,955; deaths, 500.
Vilna.....	May 1-21.....	22	2	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1920: Cases, 1,264; deaths, 144.
Do.....	July 1-31.....	16	2	

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 15, 1920—Continued.
TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 15-June 12.....	27		
Do.....	June 19-Sept. 11.....	16		
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	
Quirigua.....	Aug. 9-15.....			
Virginia.....	Sept. 10.....	1		
Mexico:				
Progreso.....	July 30.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 4-18.....	4	2	
Puerto Mexico.....	Aug. 24-27.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	Sept. 17.....	1		
Do.....	Sept. 21-27.....	2	1	
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 1.....		2	
Vera Cruz.....	June 22.....		2	
Do.....	July 19-Sept. 18.....	52	28	
Do.....	Sept. 28.....	1	1	
Yucatan: (State)—				
Hocabá.....	Sept. 8.....	8		In interior.
Hunucmá.....	do.....	1	1	Do.
Sotuta.....	do.....	1	1	Do.
Peru.....				
Callao.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 128; Apr. 1-20, 1920: Cases, 64.
Catacaos.....	Mar. 1-31.....	14		At quarantine station. From s. s. Huallaga.
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
La Huaca.....	Mar. 1-31.....	9		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Morropón.....	do.....	37		
Munayella.....	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.....				Sept. 12-18, 1920: 1 case.
Armenia.....	June 20-26.....	1	1	
San Salvador.....	Aug. 1-21.....	6	2	Fatal cases were in Europeans.
Sonsónate.....	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.