

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 35

DECEMBER 31, 1920

No. 53

## PROGRESS REPORT ON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS IN CHILD HYGIENE IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO JUNE 30, 1920.

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In the summer of 1919 a preliminary conference was held between a representative of the United States Public Health Service and a representative of the Missouri State board of health relative to the Federal Government's aiding the State in child hygiene activities. As a result of this conference a letter was written by the acting governor of the State and resolutions were adopted by the State board of health requesting that the United States Public Health Service render assistance in creating a division of child hygiene and give such aid in the project as circumstances would warrant.

The writer was detailed, in October, 1919, to cooperate with the State board of health in investigations in child hygiene and to make a study of the work of the division of child hygiene of the State board of health. Headquarters were established in the offices of the State board of health in the State capitol at Jefferson City.

### Purpose of Proposed Investigations.

The United States Public Health Service purposed to carry on field investigations in order to obtain data relative to maternal and infant mortality and to study conditions influencing the mortality rate; to make investigations to insure proper standards for medical inspection of school children, with its attendant follow-up work; health supervision of expectant mothers, infants, and children of preschool age, and the establishment of child health centers; to advise with representative citizens of local communities and stimulate them to provide needed facilities for child health work problems; and to organize a division of child hygiene in the State board of health under the existing law. By a legislative act in 1919 a division of child hygiene had been created for the State, but no appropriation was provided for effecting the organization or for its cooperation with other organizations.

### Cooperation with Other Organizations.

It was realized that efficient results could be obtained only by coordinating all existing health agencies that were working or contemplating working in child hygiene with the field force of the United States Public Health Service. Accordingly, conferences were held at the start with representatives of various volunteer organizations. These conferences resulted in outlining a policy which gave all organizations definite functions delimiting the field of their special activities, and securing their agreement to cooperate through the Public Health Service with the constituted health authorities of the State.

It became the duty of the Missouri Tuberculosis Association to detail field agents for organizing purposes and to assist in State-wide publicity.

The American Red Cross agreed to furnish nurses for district, clinic, and health center work.

The Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Missouri detailed its home demonstration agents to conduct or assist in the conduct of nutrition clinics in schools.

The Parent-Teachers' Association lent valuable aid in volunteer work in the schools, assisting the school workers.

The W. C. T. U. furnished the division with a multigraph outfit and developed, in connection with the work of the child hygiene division, the "Big Sister to the Expectant Mother" idea.

The medical and dental professions gave valuable aid in the physical examinations of school children and donated time to clinics and health center work.

In a number of local communities central health committees were formed. These committees were composed of local representatives of State organizations of a number of nonofficial health agencies. The success of the work has largely been due to the help secured through these committees.

### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The field force of the Public Health Service, though subject to change from time to time, as circumstances warranted, in the main comprised—

One commissioned medical officer in charge of child hygiene field investigations in the State, who served as director of the division of child hygiene, State board of health.

Seven acting assistant surgeons (women physicians trained in child hygiene).

Six public health nurses.

Four school workers.

Eight schedule takers (field investigators in house-to-house canvass).

**AMERICAN RED CROSS.**

Cooperating actively with the Public Health Service, the southwestern division of the American Red Cross placed at the disposal of the service its public health nursing service. Great effort was made by this organization to place nurses in the field. A canvass of the nursing situation showed only four public health nurses in the State. It is worthy of note that by the end of the fiscal year there were on duty throughout local communities 20 Red Cross nurses, specially trained in public health work, devoting all their time to child hygiene activities. This organization has detailed to the State board of health a highly trained public health nurse as State supervisor of nurses. It has also detailed four well-qualified nurses as district supervisors.

**MISSOURI TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.**

The secretary of the Missouri Tuberculosis Association acted as associate State director of the division of child hygiene of the State board of health. This organization detailed three of its personnel as field organizers and furnished an experienced field investigator for a county survey in rural schools.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.**

Through its agricultural extension service, the University of Missouri rendered valuable aid in conducting nutrition clinics for children. The chiefs of home economics and extension economics divisions acted as general supervisors over their own field forces, which cooperated actively with the Service. Fourteen home demonstration agents, trained in nutrition work, were detailed in as many counties. Four nutrition specialists acted as district supervisors, giving attention to special problems.

**PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The parent-teachers' associations gave financial aid to local communities and did valuable work assisting the school workers.

**WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**

Through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union great aid is being rendered communities. It is agreed that, through its local union, layettes and comfort kits would be furnished on application to expectant mothers. Through the good offices of the president, a multigraph was furnished the State division of child hygiene.

**MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS.**

Through the central health committees the services of members of these professions were secured for assisting and supplementing the work of the service physicians in school examinations and health center work.

**LOCAL CHILD HEALTH COUNCILS.**

These councils cooperated closely with the field parties in all activities. They were instrumental in establishing health centers on a permanent basis and in employing public health nurses.

**Scope of the Work.**

On account of the extent of territory to be covered and limitation of funds for the project, the investigations were confined to those localities which offered the best prospects of establishing the work on a self-sustaining basis. It was contemplated that investigations would be made only in cities of 3,000 population or more, exclusive of the largest three cities of the State. No attempt was made to carry on investigations in rural districts except in isolated instances hereinafter reported.

From the inception of the work to June 30, 1920, the projects undertaken were as follows:

- (1) Field investigations, consisting of house-to-house canvass to determine the percentage of birth registration, and to obtain data relative to the sanitary condition of the home, to milk supply, relative income, and the relationship between prenatal influences and maternal and infant mortality.

- (2) School hygiene studies, consisting of monthly height and weight taking, physical examinations, followed by an attempt to secure the cooperation of parents for the correction of physical defects, and the holding of nutrition clinics for underweight children.

- (3) Establishing health centers for prenatal, infant, and pre-school clinics.

- (4) Placing the work on a permanent basis by obtaining at local expense one or more community public health nurses and school nurses and by forming community health councils.

- (5) Public health education by lectures, exhibits, and the distribution of literature and newspaper feature articles.

**General Results.**

To date (October, 1920) 25 cities have had a school survey, consisting of height and weight taking, physical examinations (with at-

tendant follow-up work to obtain the correction of physical defects), and the establishment of nutrition clinics.

In 21 cities, health centers are being, or have been, established and equipped, and funds have been appropriated for the employment of a permanent community nurse.

Four counties were selected as centers of intensive investigations, the staff acting primarily as a whole-time county organization. Each unit consists of a physician trained in public health work, and especially child hygiene, two or more public health nurses—nutrition specialists—and trained school workers and field investigators. In these counties the full program has been commenced.

#### JASPER COUNTY.

The personnel in Jasper County was as follows: One assistant surgeon, on duty in this county as county health officer, acted as local director; one acting assistant surgeon; one public health nurse; one school worker; and two field investigators.

Investigations were carried on in three cities in this county, namely, Joplin, Carthage, and Webb City. School surveys with its attendant follow-up work were made in all three cities.

A complete house-to-house canvass was made in Webb City and in two representative school districts in Joplin. The investigations and demonstrations led to the establishment of two health centers and the employment of three public health nurses.

#### GREENE COUNTY.

The personnel was as follows: The acting assistant surgeon assigned to direct the field investigations in this county also served as the county health officer and was assisted by one public health nurse, one school worker, and two schedule takers. Through the excellent cooperation of the local medical profession, an intensive school survey was made in the city of Springfield and of the greater part of the rural schools of the county.

A house-to-house canvass was made in two representative school districts.

A "baby-week" demonstration was also held, and a baby health center is now in operation in Springfield.

This county, a very progressive one, raised \$30,000 for health work, a great part of which has been spent in child health conservation.

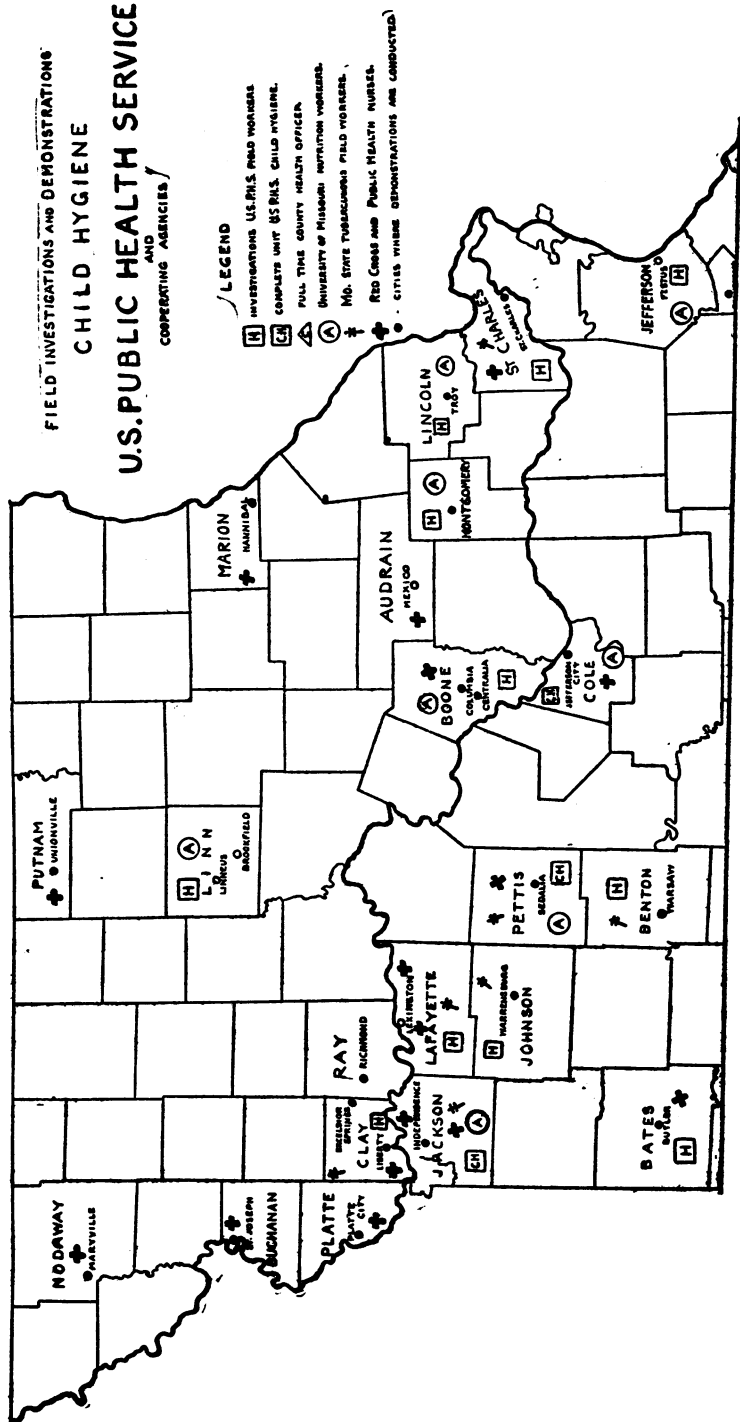
#### CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.

A unit was detailed to this county with headquarters in the largest city. The personnel was as follows: One acting assistant surgeon; one school nurse; three schedule takers; and one public health nurse.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

CHILD HYGIENE

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

AND  
COOPERATING AGENCIES

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stration convinced the health committee of the desirability of securing another nurse. Since the close of the schools the two nurses have been engaged in follow-up work and health center activities.

## PETTIS COUNTY.

A unit was established with headquarters in Sedalia and with the following personnel: One acting assistant surgeon, one public health nurse, one school worker, and three schedule takers.

The acting assistant surgeon also had supervision of activities in the surrounding counties.

Activities were carried on in Sedalia, Warrensburg, and Lexington, and consisted of school surveys, schedule taking, and the formation of health centers. In Lexington and Sedalia community health centers were formed by the local committee and a public health nurse was employed. In Warrensburg funds were appropriated for the employment of a whole-time school nurse.

## SCHEDULE TAKING.

In those cities where Public Health Service units made intensive investigations, field investigators, i. e., schedule takers, were detailed to make a complete house-to-house canvass of the town and, in some instances, to make a canvass of the homes in two or more representative school districts. The house-to-house canvass was made to determine, if possible, the percentage of birth registration and to obtain data relative to the sanitary condition of the home, the amount of milk used, and relative income, with its bearing on the physical condition of the children and infant mortality. Special studies of the relationship between prenatal influence and infant mortality are also under way. This procedure served as an excellent health education movement; parents displayed much interest in the work and, as a rule, unhesitatingly cooperated with the investigators in giving correct information. Valuable data were obtained, which led to better health supervision of large numbers of infants and young children. Many instances are recorded where improper habits in eating and sleeping were corrected, much to the benefit of the children.

In many cases the schedule taking was the entering wedge for the school and community nurse.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE.

School hygiene work was started in those cities that seemed most nearly ready to undertake the work, and where public sentiment was in accord with the movement, but where no organized work had been done.

On request of the school authorities a field party, consisting of a physician, a public health nurse, one or more school workers, and a nutrition specialist, was detailed to make the survey in the given city.



The work usually was started by weighing and measuring the children in the school. This was an easy approach, as it did not antagonize anyone and served to interest the children and their parents in other forms of health work. The results of the weighing and measuring were made known to the children, and friendly rivalry ensued as to which child would reach average weight first. Talks were given to the children and to parent-teacher associations, explaining that when a child was underweight it was due to some underlying condition which might be a physical defect or faulty habits of living. Mothers were particularly invited to attend these lectures and informal conferences. It was made clear to them that an effort would be made to determine the cause of malnutrition in individual cases. They were requested to allow the children to be physically examined for this purpose and were invited to be present at such examination.

In a few instances the physical examinations were made by Service representatives, but as a rule they were done by local physicians so as to enlist their interest and cooperation and insure the permanency of the work. The local physicians and dentists were divided into teams consisting of two physicians and one dentist, one team working each day. In this way the examinations were made in a short time.

After the examinations were completed notices were sent to the parents regarding the results, with the suggestion that the physical defects, where such were found, be given attention by the family physician or dentist. An effort was then made to have the community employ a public health nurse to do the follow-up work. This work consisted chiefly in visiting the homes of the school children and explaining the necessity for having the physical defects remedied, and advising the parents regarding the sanitary needs of the homes, and other health matters. During the visit the nurse explained in detail to the parents the harmful results of uncorrected physical defects, advising them to consult their family physician, or at least attend the clinics. Local physicians volunteered their services at these clinics, where treatment and advice in the matter of correction were given. In one city, where many cases of trachoma were found in the schools, the only eye specialist in the city volunteered to watch every suspected case all summer and to see each child sent to him once for every two weeks. He also offered to treat free any cases that could not afford to pay for the treatment.

In every community where a school survey was made the physicians and parents gave excellent cooperation, and in the majority of cities community nurses were employed for permanent work. About 25 nurses have been employed as a result of this campaign.

The cities in the following list were selected for school medical inspection studies and the establishment of nutrition clinics for undernourished children:

City.	Number examined.	Total number of defects found.	City.	Number examined.	Total number of defects found.
Springfield.....	4,816	7,936	Warrensburg.....	900	2,023
Joplin.....	1,885	4,053	Montgomery City.....	287	561
Independence.....	2,128	3,401	Cape Girardeau.....	568	1,316
Sedalia.....	2,782	6,433	St. Charles.....	1,195	3,430
Lexington.....	979	3,036	Total.....	17,561	34,823
Bonne Terre.....	803	1,310			
Jefferson City.....	1,215	1,291			

The defects noted are the commoner gross defects such as could be discovered in classroom examination. They include defective vision, hearing, teeth, nasal defects, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, skin eruptions, etc. The returns were incomplete at the time the table was compiled; the figures are based on the data which were available. A number of these studies and clinics continued in operation throughout the school year.

One of the outstanding features of the work has been the inauguration of the "mother-child" nutrition clinics for the use of undernourished children.

When the school children in several cities were weighed and measured nearly half were found to be noticeably underweight. In arriving at a decision as to what constituted an underweight child the table of heights and weights as prepared by Dr. Thomas S. Wood, Teachers' College, Columbia University, was used as the standard. A child who was found to be 2 or more pounds below the average weight for height and age, according to this table, was considered underweight.

The undernourished child is one who is from 7 to 10 per cent or more under the average weight for height and age according to the same table. He is not only below normal weight for height and age, but fails to gain at the normal monthly rate. During the period 8 to 12 years of age a boy should gain one-half pound per month; at 12 to 14 years of age he should gain three-fourths pound per month; and from 14 to 16 years he should gain 16 ounces per month. Undernourished children fail to make these gains and are, as a rule, pale, dull, listless, and undersized. They become fatigued easily, and at times have no ambition for work or play. One of the most striking results of such a condition in children is their lack of resistance to acute diseases; and the majority of them suffer from catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

The underweight children were examined and questioned in an effort to find the cause of the underweight. It was found that

these children had, besides physical defects, many faulty habits, such as late bed-time hours, and insufficient or improper food consumption, which accounted to a great extent for the fact that they were not gaining in weight normally. It was considered useless to try to correct these habits without the cooperation of the parents, and plans were worked out to secure this cooperation. Mothers of the underweight children were invited to the school building to confer with the nutrition worker. Instead of the usual class work in nutrition, individual mother-and-child clinics were held. The nutrition worker sat down with the child and its mother and had a confidential talk. Questions were asked to bring out the living habits of the child, and advice was given regarding the correction of these habits. By questioning the child in the presence of its mother, more reliable information was obtained. Experience has shown that in the individual talks, the mother would give information and ask questions that she would not do in the presence of other women. Advantage was taken of such opportunity by the nutrition worker to call the mother's attention to any physical defects that had been found by the physician on examination, and to impress upon her the necessity of having them corrected.

Special nutrition clinics were inaugurated and maintained during the school year in the following cities: Jefferson City, Montgomery City, Linneus, Independence, Elsberry, Bonne Terre, Desloge, Leadwood, Festus, Farmington, Liberty, Excelsior Springs, Troy, Cape Girardeau, Jackson, Gumbo, Springfield, and Joplin.

The findings of these clinics are summarized in Table I. This table shows the more common physical defects and faulty dietary habits observed in the children attending these clinics.

TABLE I.—*Physical defects and faulty dietary habits observed in children attending nutrition clinics in the cities.*

Number attending clinic.	Physical defects related to nutrition.						Dietary faults.		
	Mouth breathers.	Defective tonsils.	Adenoids.	Defective teeth.	Pale color.	Fatigue posture including winged scapulae.	Use of coffee.	Inadequate milk.	Excessive use of meat.
4,076	1,085	1,567	553	2,229	1,758	2,516	711	1,270	648

Table II shows that the majority of the children attending the nutrition clinics, who followed the advice given by the nutrition workers, gained in weight. Those children who did not gain were, in most instances, children who were absent during the month on account of sickness.

TABLE II.—*Record of loss or gain of underweight children for two or more months.*

City.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Loss.	Gain 2 pounds or more per month.	No change.
Jefferson City.....	4	161	39	108	14
Troy.....	1	77	6	68	3
Bonne Terre.....	2	66	5	56	5
Literly.....	1	47	11	32	4
Montgomery City.....	1	67	24	40	3
Cape Girardeau.....	3	167	36	122	9
Elsberry.....	1	105	27	64	14
Springfield.....	5	410	79	291	40

## RURAL SCHOOL SURVEYS.

Safeguarding the health of rural school children is yet a great unsolved health problem. Where physical examinations have been made, results show that the percentage of defects is as great, at least, as it is in the city schools.

The country child has the advantage of fresh air and outdoor life, but he generally sleeps with closed bed room windows the greater part of the year.

On evidence obtained by questioning mothers of rural children, it was found that, in the majority of cases, well-balanced meals were rare. The diet of these children, especially in the fall and winter months, consists chiefly of some form of pork, hot biscuits, gravy, and sorghum. The dietary improves somewhat during the summer when homegrown fresh vegetables are obtainable.

Such defects as adenoids and decayed teeth are given little attention, because they never have been brought to the attention of the parents, and also because of the quite common lack of facilities for their correction. Plans are now being formulated to be tried out in one or more counties this fall.

Although the original program did not contemplate investigations in strictly rural districts, owing to repeated requests a survey was made among rural schools in two counties.

In Howell County, through the cooperation of the local physicians, 556 children were weighed and measured. Of these, 279 were found to be 7 per cent underweight, and 184, 10 per cent underweight. These figures are based on available standards. Of the underweight children, all were requested to attend the nutrition clinic, and 226 pupils took advantage of the opportunity. These were given a very careful examination with special reference to defects affecting nutrition.

The prominent defects noted among these children are pale color, winged scapula, and flabby muscle. These defects are symptomatic of undernourishment, which is due either to inability to properly

assimilate food or to the injection of too little food. No attempt was made to determine the apparent anemia by laboratory tests, but pale color was considered partially substantiating clinical evidence. Fatigue posture means extreme round shoulders and flat chest with prominent scapulæ. Flabby muscle was determined by manual examination. The muscles do not have the tone of muscles of normal healthy children. They are soft and do not contract with the hardness of the normal muscle.

These studies are summarized in Tables III and IV.

TABLE III.—*Underweight by grade and sex. Rural survey; Howell County, Mo.*

	Number weighed.	Seven per cent underweight.	Ten per cent underweight.
Total.....	556	279	184
Male.....	263	111	65
Female.....	293	168	119
Grades 7 and 8:			
Male.....	50	18	10
Female.....	63	29	20
Total.....	113	47	30
Grade 6:			
Male.....	23	6	4
Female.....	40	25	20
Total.....	63	31	24
Grade 5:			
Male.....	56	25	13
Female.....	48	27	22
Total.....	104	52	35
Grade 4:			
Male.....	32	14	7
Female.....	30	15	14
Total.....	62	29	21
Grade 3:			
Male.....	22	10	6
Female.....	33	19	13
Total.....	55	29	19
Grade 2:			
Male.....	34	13	7
Female.....	35	25	15
Total.....	69	38	22
Grade 1:			
Male.....	46	25	18
Female.....	44	28	15
Total.....	90	53	33

TABLE IV.—*Summary of medical examination of children attending nutrition clinics. Rural survey, Howell County, Mo.*

Defect.	Number examined.	Grade.						
		7 and 8	6	5	4	3	2	1
Total examined.....	226	36	20	45	20	25	34	46
Pale color.....	123	22	15	24	4	17	11	30
Winged scapulae.....	121	16	12	26	5	16	18	28
Flabby muscles.....	130	21	10	22	8	18	20	31
Flat chest.....	33	8	.....	15	7	2	1	.....
Fatigue posture (extreme).....	10	4	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Mouth breathing.....	37	10	3	16	4	1	2	1
Adenoids.....	13	2	1	2	4	.....	2	2
Nasal obstruction.....	6	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhinitis (chronic).....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	11
Enlarged tonsils.....	95	12	6	23	6	14	15	19
Defective vision.....	54	8	6	3	4	4	13	16
Defective hearing.....	7	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary defects.....	30	6	1	8	3	.....	1	7
Heart murmurs.....	12	8	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Valvular disease.....	6	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Enlarged thyroid.....	24	4	6	4	3	2	1	4
Enlarged cervical glands.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	10

Table V gives the results of physical examinations made during a survey of the rural schools of Greene County.

TABLE V.—*Result of physical examinations of 1,767 children in rural schools of Greene County, Mo.*

Defective vision:		Skin eruptions:	
One eye.....	76	Scabies.....	18
Both eyes.....	122	Ringworm.....	1
Defective hearing:		Acne.....	16
One ear.....	20	Pulmonary diseases:	
Both ears.....	33	Tuberculosis.....	0
Defective teeth:		Nontuberculous.....	30
Decayed teeth.....	797	Heart affections.....	40
Missing teeth.....	208	Orthopedic diseases.....	12
Riggs' disease.....	14	Spinal diseases.....	1
Use of toothbrush.....	842	Special diseases:	
Mouth breathing.....	330	Conjunctivitis.....	4
Nasal defects:		Blepharitis.....	1
Adenoids.....	103	Ptoxis.....	1
Other defect.....	47	Flat chest.....	7
Throat affections:		Pigeon chest.....	3
Enlarged tonsils.....	604	Defective speech.....	2
Diseased tonsils.....	85	Corneal ulcer.....	1
Enlarged cervical glands.....	3	Chorea.....	2
Enlarged thyroid.....	10	Epileptic.....	1

It is interesting to note that more than one-half of the children attending the nutrition clinics were accompanied by one of the parents or by some adult relative. The majority of these promised hearty cooperation in respect to following the advice regarding proper food and securing the correction of physical defects.

### CHILD HEALTH CENTERS.

The school investigations excited widespread interest, and a large number of the parents expressed the desire for their children of preschool age to be weighed and measured. This resulted in the establishment of child health centers in a number of communities throughout the State for the proper supervision of the health of children under school age.

In establishing a child health center usually the first step taken was to form a central committee, consisting of a representative of each local organization assisting in the survey. To this committee was delegated the work of securing and furnishing two or more suitable rooms in a central location and perfecting the necessary financial arrangements. In some instances the local Red Cross donated the use of their rooms, and in others rooms were secured in the county courthouse or city hall free of rent.

Parents were invited to bring the babies and children of preschool age to the centers for examination and advice at certain hours on designated days of the week. The work here was similar to that done in the schools, being under the direction of a physician assisted by the community nurse. In some communities clinics were organized, both medical and dental, for advice and treatment of the children who were seen at the health center or in the home by the visiting nurse. These were open to all classes of society. Furthermore, the various cities established the clinics that seemed most needed in the community, such as dental, trachoma, orthopedic, etc.

Wherever a child health center was established, the community nurse was instructed to start classes for mothers and expectant mothers, teaching them how to care for themselves and how to care for their babies.

Child health centers were organized by representatives of the United States Public Health Service in the following cities: Independence, Lexington, Sedalia, Cape Girardeau, Jackson, Springfield, Joplin, and Kennett.

As a result of these studies, and through the efforts of the local health councils, child health centers have been opened in the following cities: Butler, Platte City, Carthage, Hannibal, St. Charles, Liberty, and DeKalb.

### BIRTH REGISTRATION.

For the purpose of improving birth registration in the State and securing proper care for mothers both before and after confinement, a card was prepared and distributed to physicians, nurses, social workers, and representatives of various volunteer organizations, with the request that copies be handed to expectant mothers with the

advice that they be filled out and returned to the director of the division of child hygiene, State board of health. The following information was requested:

Father's name .....  
Father's age .....  
Father's address .....  
Mother's name .....  
Mother's age .....  
Date baby is expected ....., or  
Date of last menstrual period .....

On receipt of this information, an expectant mother is placed on the mailing list to receive from time to time one of a series of prenatal letters which has been prepared instructing her in regard to the precautions to be observed during the various stages of pregnancy.

The last prenatal letter contains a second blank requesting the following information:

Baby's name .....  
Date of birth .....  
Father's name .....  
Father's address .....  
Name of attending physician .....

When this blank is filled out and mailed to the director of the division of child hygiene, the mother is placed on the list to receive a series of lessons on the care of the baby, which was prepared for distribution in this manner. There is strong ground for the belief that the interest of the average mother will be more readily attracted and retained by periodic and timely letters than by the use of a baby book. This procedure has met with great success and returns are coming in in greater numbers than was expected. All reported births are referred to the State registrar who in turn communicates this information, together with the name of the attending physician in the case of births which have not been reported, to the local registrars. By this means it is hoped to arouse the mothers of the State to a sense of the importance of birth registration from the standpoint of their children, and to secure their assistance in causing a more general observance of birth reporting by the attending physicians. In fact, in Missouri, as in a number of other States, it is extremely difficult to bring about better birth reporting through resort to the courts. It is felt that when the mothers of the State realize the great laxity of physicians in this respect it will not be necessary to secure legal assistance in order to bring about great improvement in birth registration.

#### LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION.

On account of lack of funds, the State board of health has been unable to publish bulletins or other educational matter. Various



publications issued by the United States Public Health Service bearing on child hygiene have been distributed by nurses and other workers. These publications are distributed at all child health centers, and the demand has been greater than the supply. Many requests have come from school authorities for bulletins dealing with diseases of childhood and the correction of physical defects. At the various exhibits held during the last few months special interest was manifested in the "Keep Well" series and the standard forms for field investigators.

#### PUBLICITY.

During the year numerous requests have been received from medical societies and other organizations for addresses and papers on the subject of child hygiene. In each case, a representative of the Public Health Service was detailed to comply with the request. Lectures also were given before the State meeting of the League of Women Voters, the class in preventive medicine of the University of Missouri, the class for county health officers, and many parent-teachers' associations.

In every community where child hygiene work was commenced cooperation of the local newspapers was secured and editorials and special articles were provided.

#### Future Work.

Heretofore much has been written regarding child hygiene, from a theoretical standpoint, and a great deal of time and money have been spent in projects and publicity without leaving any definite results. This experiment in Missouri has shown that definite and permanent results can be accomplished. The work, so well started, should not be allowed to drag on account of lack of funds or material. Some of the work started is still in a formative stage and needs the assistance of trained workers to develop it. It is desirable to continue school investigations with special reference to height and weight, in order to arrive at a definite standard which will be applicable to children in Missouri and the Middle West.

From the survey it is noted that approximately 50 per cent of the children are under normal weight and are considered undernourished, and much more nutrition work is required throughout the State. Trachoma is another serious problem in the schools. An early survey showed that about 9 per cent of the population in the counties in southeast Missouri has trachoma. In one town in the northwestern part of the State, where trachoma was not suspected, our investigators found 158 cases of trachoma among 979 children

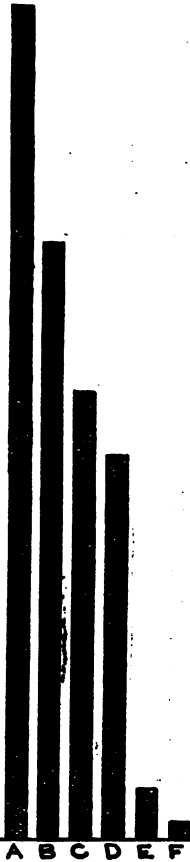
of the better class, or 16.1 per cent of those examined. This finding was corroborated by eye specialists who have had experience in diagnosing and treating trachoma.

### Appendix.

#### A. Physical defects observed in school children of 10 cities.

Physical defects.	Joplin.	Sedalia.	Cape Girardeau.	Montgomery City.	Warrensburg.	Independence.	Greene County.	Bonne Terre.	Jefferson City.	Springfield.
Defective vision:										
One eye.....	50	74	72	27	80	82	76	38	40	120
Both eyes.....	212	168	117	40	125	570	122	251	103	364
Defective hearing:										
One ear.....	60	68	50	19	16	43	20	40	51	42
Both ears.....	120	56	12	7	4	19	33	14	24	50
Defective teeth:										
Decayed.....	1,002	2,040	388	181	675	613	797	453	415	2,625
Missing.....	197	419	87	42	30	127	208	106	79	256
Hutchinson's teeth.....	1		2	2				2	6	2
Rigg's disease.....	23		2			1	14		3	8
Mouth breathing.....	687	714	105	120	90	436	330	90	166	1,310
Nasal defects:										
Adenoids.....	421	633	117	3	134	224	103	30	86	171
Other defects.....	12	11	8		210	41	47	2	4	43
Throat affections:										
Enlarged tonsils.....	906	1,303	202	110	224	700	604	284	220	1,997
Diseased tonsils.....	13	92	20		166	80	85	4	5	299
Enlarged cervical glands.....	5	33	6		6	1	3	2	1	69
Enlarged thyroid.....	10	6	9	1	29	27	10	2	7	44
Skin eruptions:										
Scabies.....	39	27	15	1	8	17	18	3	4	27
Ringworm.....	7	2		1	5	12	1	1	2	3
Acne.....	33	52	17	6	7	12	16	2	3	77
Pulmonary diseases:										
Tuberculosis.....	7	2	2			4		1	8	46
Bronchitis.....	8	53	15					1		
Others.....						3	30			70
Heart affections.....	21	173	12		25	95	40	2	19	132
Orthopedic diseases.....	82	17	12		13	54	12	4	9	53
Spinal diseases.....	11	11	12		3	2	1			4
Special diseases:										
Conjunctivitis.....	10	345	2		90	113	4	2	7	17
Suspected trachoma.....	28	60	21		31	23			6	55
Strabismus.....	8	6	4			17			2	9
Blepharitis.....		41		3	10	52	1			7
Ptosis.....	4		1				1			3
Flat chest.....	1	12				4	7	4	3	14
Pigeon chest.....	1	14	1		4	6	3	1	1	9
Defective speech.....	55		4	1	37	22	2		13	5
Cleft palate.....	4	1								1
Chorea.....	5		1			1	1	1		2
Ricketts.....	1								2	
Corneal ulcer.....					1		1			
Hairlip.....									2	1
Total.....	1,885	2,782	568	287	900	2,128	1,767	806	1,215	4,816

**B. CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL DEFECTS OBSERVED DURING A SCHOOL SURVEY OF ONE REPRESENTATIVE CITY.**



A-TOTAL EXAMINED	2,782
DEFECT	PERCENT
B-DECAYED TEETH	73
C-UNCLEAN TEETH	53
D-ENLARGED TONSILS	46
E-DEFECTIVE VISION	6
F-DEFECTIVE HEARING	2

A B C D E F G

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
FIELD INVESTIGATIONS CHILD HYGIENE

C. Contributing causes of malnutrition and associated conditions observed in children attending nutrition clinics.

Contributing causes of malnutrition and associated conditions.	Montgomery City.	Independence.	Linneus.	Jefferson City.	Bonne Terre.	Elsberry.	Gumbo.	Jackson.	St. Francis County rural school.	Cape Girardeau.	Troy.	Excelsior Springs.	Liberty.	Farmington.	Fostus.	Leadwood.	Desloge.	Springfield.
Mouth breathing.....	78	46	150	99	60	81	3	16	15	78	66	11	17	75	39	52	30	169
Defective tonsils.....	53	40	185	332	39	79	5	24	37	78	32	12	20	140	103	47	94	229
Adenoids.....	10	12	.....	71	42	70	3	9	22	19	18	3	19	63	41	23	25	103
Defective teeth.....	77	121	.....	302	39	145	15	55	81	135	75	27	82	183	130	51	120	341
Winged scapula.....	92	120	360	222	59	47	13	76	57	90	86	19	36	301	180	126	235	397
Pale color.....	72	65	310	152	42	18	24	6	61	12	18	23	71	196	195	126	223	144
Poor posture.....	12	75	360	222	60	47	.....	12	6	6	86	15	106	.....	142	126	235	402
Use of coffee.....	21	19	235	97	.....	47	2	22	11	38	37	6	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inadequate milk.....	25	106	250	180	.....	39	26	19	51	98	74	22	15	125	106	.....	134	.....
Too much meat.....	30	10	163	123	.....	49	12	10	32	17	29	5	9	75	81	.....	.....	.....
Too much sugar.....	35	48	166	101	.....	27	4	12	7	24	18	5	7	27	37	.....	.....	.....
Discontinued coffee.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Using milk.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Using eggs.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutting down sweets.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number attending clinic..	120	273	500	320	133	192	38	85	147	225	110	50	198	421	221	126	249	661

**D. CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL DEFECTS OBSERVED IN UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN**

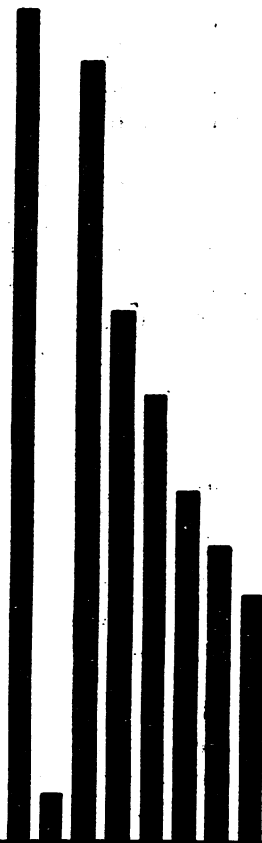


A-TOTAL EXAMINED 350	
DEFECT	PERCENT
B- FATIGUE POSTURE	66
C- PALE COLOR	60
D- DEFECTIVE TEETH	51
E- MOUTH BREATHERS	30

A B C D E

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
FIELD INVESTIGATIONS CHILD HYGIENE

E. CHART SHOWING THE FAULTY DIET  
OF UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN



A-TOTAL EXAMINED 350	
DIET	PERCENT
B-BALANCED	6
C-UNBALANCED	94
D-LACK FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	64
E-INADEQUATE MILK	54
F-EXCESS MEAT	42
G-EXCESS SUGAR	36
H-COFFEE DRINKERS	30

A B C D E F G H

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
FIELD INVESTIGATIONS CHILD HYGIENE

## DISEASES PREVALENT AMONG STEEL WORKERS IN A PENNSYLVANIA CITY.<sup>a</sup>

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

There are many industrial establishments in this country which have available data relating to disease prevalence among their employees. This fact does not seem to be generally known nor, when recognized, is its importance fully appreciated. The employees of a very considerable proportion of the larger plants are organized in sick-benefit associations for the purpose of providing sickness insurance for their members. The accounting procedure of such associations usually calls for a report from the member or his attending physician before claims for sickness benefits are considered. Generally the name of the ailing individual, the diagnosis of the disease or condition causing inability to work, and the dates on which disability began and ended must be reported. While exact interpretations and accurate comparisons can not be made in all instances, the data constitute a body of material which can be used to perform services of fundamental importance in contributing to the knowledge of disease incidence and prevalence among persons employed in industry, and in determining the directions in which preventive work and efforts to promote physical efficiency may be undertaken most profitably.

In connection with the collection and study of industrial morbidity statistics,<sup>1</sup> a report of a large employees' sick benefit association which has been furnished the Statistical Office of the United States Public Health Service has been selected as typical and is presented here for the purpose of pointing out (1) what such a report actually shows and (2) what salient facts such reports might reveal concerning the occurrence of disease in the group of industrial workers under consideration.

Certain conditions which limit the data should be pointed out first. It may be stated that these limitations are not peculiar to the records of the sick-benefit association in question, but are more or less common to all.

On account of the extraordinary fluctuation in the number of persons belonging to this association, a condition occasioned by the diminished demand for labor upon the cancellation of war contracts, and the subsequent expansion after peace-time orders had come in, the number of members in good standing at the end of each fiscal

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<sup>a</sup> From the Statistical Office, United States, Public Health Service.

<sup>1</sup> The United States Public Health Service is undertaking the study of industrial morbidity along the lines recommended by a committee of the American Public Health Association. The plan for standardized sickness records and reports is presented in the following reprints from the Public Health Reports:

- (1) "Report of Committee on Industrial Morbidity Statistics," Reprint No. 484.
- (2) "Continuation Report of the Committee on Industrial Morbidity Statistics," Reprint No. 564.
- (3) "Sickness Records for Industrial Establishments," Reprint No. 573.

year did not at all represent the average membership for the year. Incidentally the following statement of membership affords an idea of the tremendous labor turnover that has been characteristic of the reconstruction period.

Number of members in good standing May 31, 1918.....	30,080
Number of members admitted during year ending May 31, 1919.....	28,389
Number of members left during year ending May 31, 1919.....	45,276
Number of members in good standing May 31, 1919.....	13,193
Number of members admitted during year ending May 31, 1920.....	18,664
Number of members left during year ending May 31, 1920.....	14,879
Number of members in good standing May 31, 1920.....	16,978

The diseases reported have occurred among a membership that, to some extent, is a selected group. Generally persons under 16 or over 55 years of age are not permitted to belong to the association. Membership, however, may be retained as long as the person is in the employ of the company. The constitution and by-laws state that applicants must furnish, when so required, a certificate of good health from a regular physician approved by the board of managers, and that if persons become members while suffering from a chronic or other disease or complaint of a disabling character, such persons must forfeit their right to benefits for any recurrence of such ailments. Diseases contracted prior to the date of joining the association are accordingly not expected to appear in the reports.

The rules of the association further specify that benefits shall be denied for diseases resulting from immoral conduct or the use of intoxicating liquors, and that no money shall be paid to female employees for any sickness which is peculiarly due to their sex. With these exceptions, the prevalence of different diseases and conditions and the amount and percentage of total sickness benefits paid for each disease during the two-year period are shown in Table I and Figure 1. Only those cases of sickness which rendered members unable to work for seven days or more are included, as the association does not pay benefits for illness which incapacitates for less than one week.



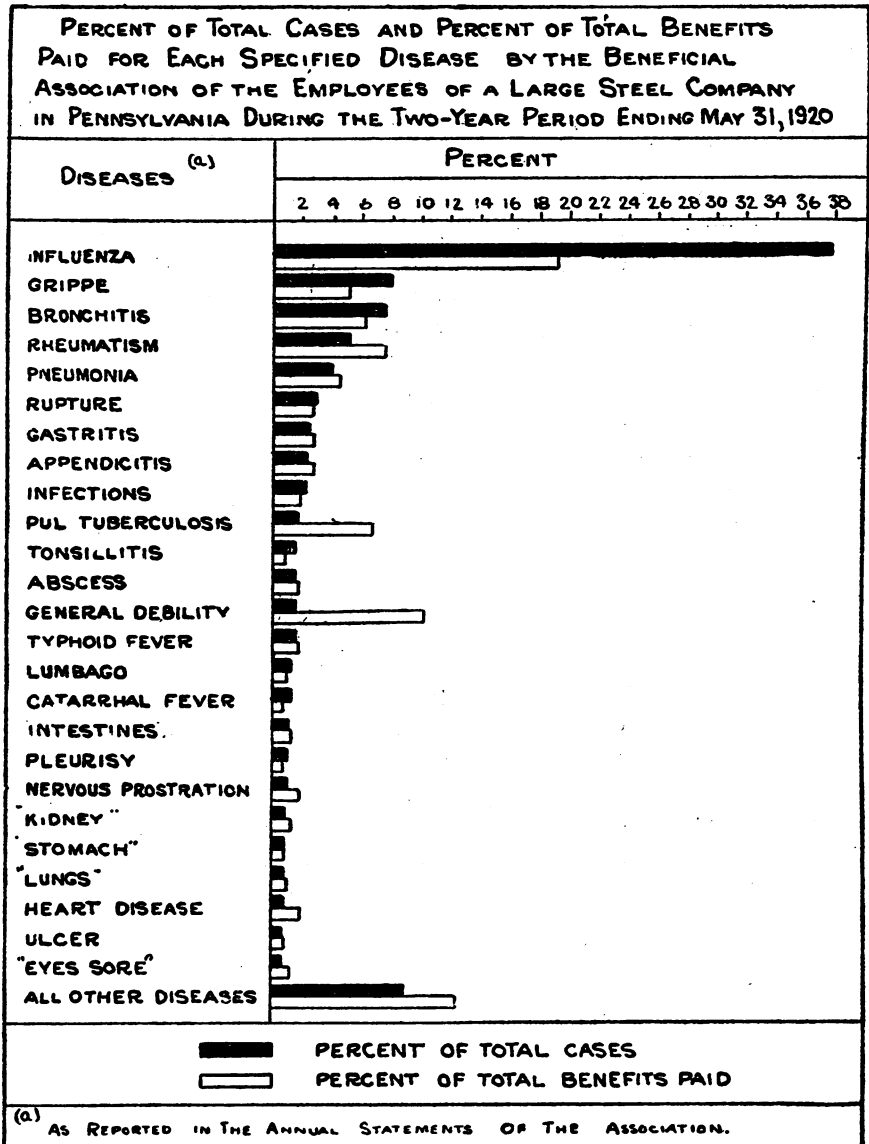


FIG. 1

TABLE I.—*Number and per cent of total cases and amount paid in benefits for each specified disease by the beneficial association of employees of a large steel company in Pennsylvania during the two-year period ending May 31, 1920.<sup>a</sup>*

Diseases and conditions causing disability. <sup>b</sup>	Rank.		Cases.		Benefits paid.	
	According to number of cases.	According to amount paid in benefits. <sup>c</sup>	Number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
All diseases and conditions.....			4,121	100.0	\$126,030.05	100.0
Influenza.....	1	1	1,561	37.9	24,255.19	19.2
Grippe.....	2	6	330	8.0	6,608.14	5.2
Bronchitis.....	3	5	313	7.6	7,867.29	6.2
Rheumatism.....	4	3	212	5.1	9,596.42	7.6
Pneumonia.....	5	7	164	4.0	5,621.95	4.5
Rupture.....	6	8	121	2.9	3,557.14	2.8
Gastritis.....	7	10	98	2.4	3,462.71	2.8
Appendicitis.....	8	9	95	2.3	3,477.00	2.8
Infections.....	9	13	92	2.2	2,367.54	1.9
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	10	4	73	1.8	8,423.71	6.7
Tonsillitis.....	11	24	67	1.6	1,095.46	.9
Abscess.....	12	14	64	1.6	2,286.76	1.8
General debility.....	13	2	63	1.5	12,806.97	10.2
Typhoid fever.....	14	15	61	1.5	2,242.96	1.8
Lumbago.....	15	21	54	1.3	1,298.28	1.0
Catarrhal fever.....	16	29	53	1.3	896.41	.7
"Intestines".....	17	19	44	1.1	1,625.72	1.3
Pleurisy.....	18	27	41	1.0	965.87	.8
Nervous prostration.....	19	12	39	1.0	2,378.27	1.9
"Kidney".....	20	17	37	.9	1,702.42	1.4
"Stomach".....	21	23	37	.9	1,164.05	.9
"Lungs".....	22	20	36	.9	1,304.31	1.0
Heart disease.....	23	11	31	.8	2,454.43	2.0
Ulcer.....	24	25	20	.7	1,052.58	.8
"Eyes sore".....	25	18	28	.7	1,656.24	1.3
All other diseases and conditions.....			378	9.0	15,922.23	12.5

<sup>a</sup> Includes only those sickness and nonindustrial accident cases which caused absence from work for at least one week.

<sup>b</sup> As reported in the annual statements of the association

<sup>c</sup> The disease for which sick benefits ranked 16th in amount paid was insanity (1.5 per cent of total benefits); ranking 22d was paralysis (1 per cent); 26th, myocarditis (0.8 per cent); and 28th, asthma (0.7 per cent).

The 28 diseases and conditions which had relatively long duration, as measured by the amount paid out in benefits, are shown in Table II and Figure 2. On January 1, 1920, sick benefits were increased from \$5 to \$8 per week; but this change in the scale of benefits, it is believed, has not seriously invalidated "benefits per case" as a method of determining the *relative* duration of the different maladies that occurred during the whole two-year period.

TABLE II.—*Sick benefits per case for each specified disease or condition causing disability for one week or longer to members of the beneficial association of employees of a large steel company in Pennsylvania during the two-year period ending May 31, 1920.*

Diseases and conditions causing disability. <sup>a</sup>	Number of cases.	Amount paid in sick benefits.	Sick benefits per case.
All diseases and conditions.....	4, 121	\$126, 090. 05	\$30. 60
General debility.....	63	12, 806. 97	203. 29
Apoplexy.....	5	856. 42	171. 28
Palsy.....	4	682. 72	164. 93
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	73	8, 423. 71	115. 39
Paralysis.....	11	1, 244. 86	113. 17
Vertigo.....	2	223. 58	111. 79
Insanity.....	17	1, 848. 86	108. 76
Dropsy.....	6	633. 15	105. 52
Cancer.....	4	399. 43	99. 86
Heart disease.....	31	2, 454. 43	79. 18
Nervous prostration.....	39	2, 378. 27	60. 98
"Eyes sore".....	28	1, 656. 24	59. 15
Sore throat.....	10	561. 42	56. 14
Myocarditis.....	18	1, 006. 85	55. 94
Asthma.....	19	913. 00	48. 05
Cyst.....	7	327. 99	46. 86
Diabetes.....	4	185. 28	46. 32
"Bladder".....	13	601. 72	46. 29
"Kidney".....	37	1, 702. 42	46. 01
Rheumatism.....	212	9, 596. 42	45. 27
"Sore feet".....	14	618. 69	44. 19
Gall stones.....	9	391. 42	43. 49
Periostitis.....	5	196. 43	39. 29
Tumor.....	9	342. 15	38. 02
Autointoxication.....	6	227. 86	37. 98
"Intestines".....	44	1, 625. 72	36. 95
Typhoid fever.....	61	2, 242. 96	36. 77
Appendicitis.....	95	3, 477. 00	36. 60
All other diseases.....	3, 275	68, 487. 08	20. 91

<sup>a</sup> As reported in the annual statements of the association.

### What the Report Shows.

An outstanding feature of the annual report as shown in Table I and Figure 1, is the large percentage of cases and benefits attributable to a relatively small group of diseases. This concentration is, of course, out of the ordinary because the two influenza epidemics occurred in the period which the tabulations cover; but when influenza is eliminated from the list, it is found that the next seven ailments constitute a majority of the remaining cases. Of the actual number of cases occurring, influenza, grippe, and pneumonia account for 50 per cent, and if to this trio of diseases we add the other principal diseases of the respiratory system—bronchitis, pleurisy, pulmonary tuberculosis, and other diseases of the lungs—we have accounted for 61 per cent of total cases and 44 per cent of benefits.

Rupture and infections, it will be noted, occupy surprisingly high places on the list, especially when one considers that the tabulations include only cases of nonindustrial origin. Infected wounds from accidents occurring in the course of employment are compensated according to the provisions of the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation law, and accordingly are not paid for from the treasury of the employees' relief and beneficial association. With rupture it is the company's policy to ascertain the cause and duration of each case

afflicting an employee of the corporation, and truly traumatic hernias of recent occurrence with accident histories are classified as industrial injuries and placed under compensation. If the case is an old one which "just happened" and if the ruptured man has been in the company's employ for five or more years, he may be operated on at company expense, and receive sickness benefits from the employees' relief association. The hernias recorded are therefore among employees who have been with the company for five years or longer. The chief surgeon who explained the company's policy in regard to hernia, commented: "For years men have had ruptures, and through fear or ignorance have paid no attention to them—it is through a process of education that we are able to convince them to be operated on for a cure."

Though information is not available concerning the causes of the 92 infections serious enough to necessitate absence from work for at least a week, generally they may be said to result from neglecting to attend to relatively insignificant cuts and bruises, or from inadequate self-treatment. The records of the medical department of a large manufacturing establishment in Ohio show that the number of necessary retreatments per case (generally dressings of the infected wound) decreased on the average from 10.5 to 3.2 by establishing a system of early recourse to the relief room for all abrasions liable to infection, regardless of whether they were of industrial or nonindustrial origin.

Next to influenza, general debility caused the biggest drain on the association's treasury, though the frequency of this cause of disability was relatively low, ranking thirteenth according to number of cases. The rather indefinite term "general debility," the secretary of the association explained, is applied to those men who, while suffering from no specific diseases causing disability, no longer possess the physical ability to do efficient manual labor in the mills. The average age of such men was found to be approximately 68 years, and the average length of employment more than 40 years. Inasmuch as few of these men ever resume employment in the steel mills, general debility, unlike the other diseases and conditions listed, seldom occurs among the present employees, but is applicable usually only to exemployees of the company. To these men sickness benefits are a sort of pension, for, in some instances, they may be paid continuously for four years. The duration of such benefits is indicated by the relatively large sum of \$203 per case of general debility shown in Table II and figure 2. It is suggested that application of the principles of fatigue elimination would gradually lengthen the span of the productive period in the lives of steel workers, and eventually reduce to a minimum the cost of this cause of incapacity.

Inasmuch as typhoid fever is reputed to be practically conquered, it is regrettable that this preventable disease should rank fourteenth in frequency among any group of employees, and entail an expenditure of \$2,243 of the funds of a relief association in the course of two years, not to mention particularly the needless suffering of the victims of the disease and the possibility of fatal termination. It

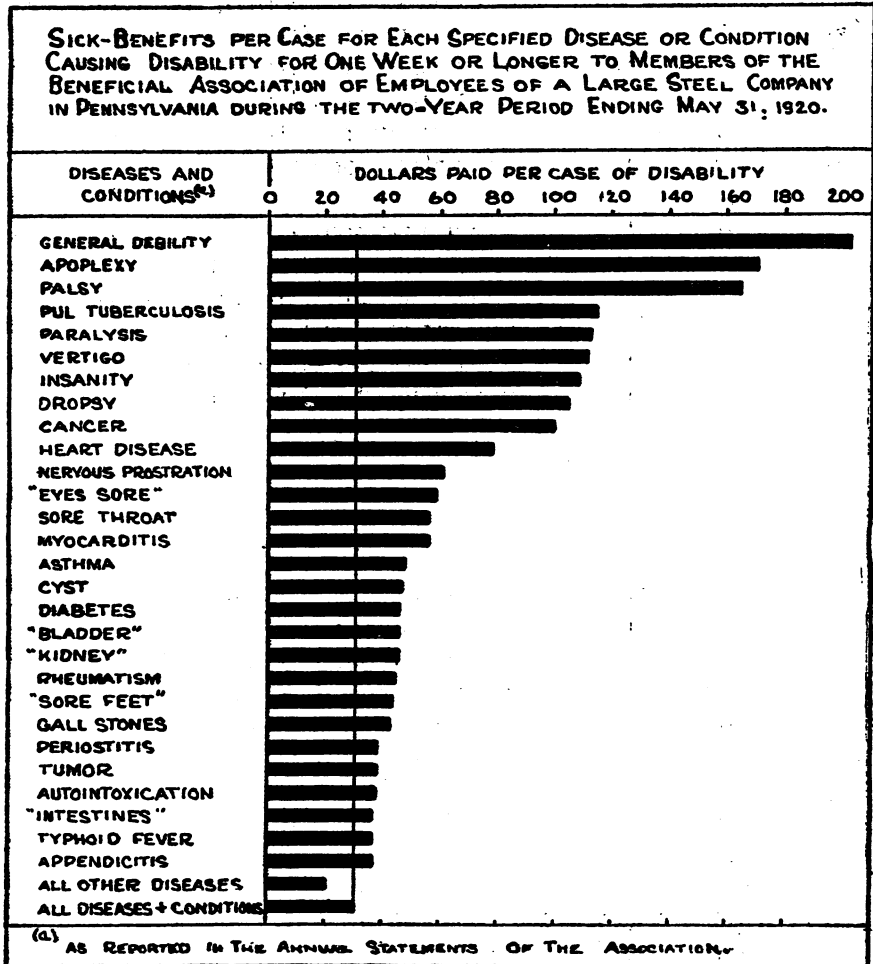


FIG. 2.

should be recognized, however, that control of the disease is made difficult by a large number of floating laborers.

It is evident from what has been presented that the kind of annual report under discussion *does* show in fairly definite fashion for the period of time considered the relative frequency and duration of the diseases for which sick benefits were paid. The report, however, does not permit measurement of the increase or decrease of sickness

from year to year, because percentages perform this function too inaccurately. Influenza, for example, may constitute only 3 per cent of all the cases in a certain year, and 40 per cent the next year. Variations of this sort make impracticable the comparison of disease occurrence in different years by means of percentages. The report, moreover, does not tell at what time of the year specific diseases and conditions occurred, nor does it indicate whether or not any working conditions have reacted unfavorably on the health of members of the association. Furthermore, it yields no information concerning the cost of insuring persons of each sex in different age periods, though age ordinarily is the largest single factor affecting the number of days of disability occasioned by sickness.

These points have been mentioned to suggest some of the more important inquiries that could be made to advantage by beneficial associations desiring to serve their members and save their funds by preventing sickness. The subject, it would seem, is of such importance to associations for sickness insurance as to warrant a more complete annual analysis of morbidity experience than has been made in the typical report under discussion.

#### A Suggested Annual Analysis.

In order to obtain the information suggested above, the following additional data are needed for the annual summary:

- (1) The number of persons holding membership in the association, preferably on or about the middle of each month, in each occupation (or department within the plant), according to sex and age groups.<sup>2</sup>
- (2) The sex, age, and occupation (or department within the plant) of each person who received benefits for sickness or nonindustrial accidents during the year.
- (3) The number of days of disability (or the number of days lost from work) by each member of the association on account of each illness.

Data concerning an association's membership are necessary in order to express sickness incidence in terms of *rates* based on the number of persons involved. Sickness rates are generally understood to include both frequency and severity rates, the frequency of sickness being expressed as the number of cases of disabling illness per year per 1,000 of the group or population under consideration, and the severity of sickness usually being measured either by the number of days of disability per person per year, or by the days of disability per case.

By means of sickness frequency and severity rates the annual report in question could be made to show the following additional comparisons:

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<sup>2</sup> The form for tabulating these figures is shown on p. 10 of "Sickness Records for Industrial Establishments," Reprint No. 573 from the Public Health Reports, Nov. 14, 1919.

(1) The amount of disabling sickness from each important disease and from all diseases in the current year compared with the sickness experience of past years. The difference in the illness rates before and after the organization of a medical department may be expected roughly to measure the effectiveness of the work of the industrial physician or sanitarian.

(2) The extent of disability from each important disease and from all diseases compared according to occupations or departments. When sickness rates are computed for each occupation or department, the plant physician can measure the effect on health of different manufacturing processes and working conditions, if he takes into consideration the sex and age composition of the labor force in the different occupations or departments.

(3) The diseases occurring among persons of either sex at different age periods.

(4) The seasonal variation in the occurrence and severity of different diseases and groups of diseases.

This enumeration does not exhaust the list of useful comparisons that could be made, but roughly indicates what may be done with morbidity data that conform to the requirements of sickness frequency and severity rates. In classifying the diseases causing disability it is recommended that the International List of the Causes of Death be adopted as the standard.<sup>3</sup> For further information concerning sickness records and reports, the reader is referred to the joint recommendations of the United States Public Health Service and the American Public Health Association contained in "Sickness Records for Industrial Establishments," Reprint No. 573 from the Public Health Reports.<sup>4</sup>

Annual reports along the lines suggested would be contributions to the existing knowledge of the incidence and prevalence of various diseases, as the morbidity statistics of the present time are fragmentary, not uniform, and generally unrelated to working conditions. Standardization in sickness records would render comparable the morbidity experience of many different groups of industrial employees.

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<sup>3</sup> Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of the Causes of Death is obtainable upon request from the Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

<sup>4</sup> See also "Keeping Tab on Sickness in the Plant," Reprint No. 589 from the Public Health Reports of Apr. 9, 1920.

**AWARD UNDER COMPENSATION ACT FOR DISEASE CONTRACTED IN CARING FOR OTHER EMPLOYEES.**

The following abstract of a court decision is quoted from the advance sheets of the Pacific Reporter, issue of December 6, 1920:

"A safety engineer employed by a mining company contracted influenza which resulted in an affection of the heart and made it impossible for him to do any but light work. He was awarded compensation by the Industrial Accident Commission, and the Supreme Court of California affirmed the award in *Engels Copper Mining Co. v. Industrial Accident Commission*, 192 Pacific Reporter, 845. Judge Olney wrote the opinion. During the influenza epidemic a considerable number of employees of the mining company were attacked, and it attempted to care for the cases in its hospital and in temporary quarters used for that purpose, among which was the safety engineer's office. Because of the insufficient number of medical attendants and nurses to meet the emergency, the engineer practically gave up his own duties and devoted himself to caring for the influenza patients. He bathed them, gave them food and medicine, attended to their personal wants generally, and for five or six days had the closest personal contact with them. He finally contracted the disease himself, which resulted in his permanent industrial impairment. In discussing the question of voluntary exposure to the danger, the court said:

"It is true that an injury suffered by an employee in voluntarily doing something entirely outside of his employment, even though of benefit to his employer, is not an injury suffered by him in the course of his employment, and, if the facts of this case were only those we have stated, it might be that the award would have to be annulled on that ground. But there was evidence in the case which would justify the commission in believing that the further fact was present that the company's superintendent had directed Rebstock to assist in caring for the company's influenza patients. This fact, for we must take it to be the fact, at once took Rebstock's services in that respect out of the class of purely voluntary services. Although the services were exceptional, and without the usual scope of Rebstock's employment, they were within its actual scope at the immediate time, because rendered in response to the company's direction."



## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED DEC. 18, 1920.

[From the "Weekly Health Index," Dec. 21, 1923, 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 Dec. 18, 1920, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920, sub- ject to revision.	Week ended Dec. 18, 1920.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. <sup>2</sup>	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate. <sup>1</sup>		Week ended Dec. 18, 1920.	Previous year or years. <sup>2</sup>
Akron, Ohio.....	206,435	27	6.8	9.9	22.2	7.8
Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	37	17.0	C 14.3	10.8	C 9.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	43	12.5	C 16.6	8.3	C 11.1
Baltimore, Md.....	733,826	205	14.6	A 16.8	16.1	A 13.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	178,270	47	13.7	A 18.3	10.6	A 13.8
Boston, Mass.....	747,923	208	14.5	A 17.8	16.8	A 16.7
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,152	27	9.8	A 15.5	22.2	A 19.8
Buffalo, N. Y.....	506,775	146	15.0	C 12.0	17.1	C 19.0
Cambridge, Mass.....	109,456	29	13.8	A 16.0	24.1	A 11.5
Chicago, Ill.....	2,701,705	557	10.8	A 13.9	16.5	A 16.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	401,247	92	12.0	C 16.2	15.2	C 10.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	790,836	163	10.7	C 12.3	17.8	C 13.0
Columbus, Ohio.....	237,031	54	11.9	C 17.6	16.7	C 12.7
Dallas, Tex.....	158,976	31	10.2	A 15.1	22.6	A 10.8
Dayton, Ohio.....	153,830	40	13.6	C 10.0	12.5	C 10.3
Denver, Colo.....	256,491	84	17.1	A 13.7	10.7	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	993,739	197	10.3	.....	24.9	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	29	12.6	C 13.4	34.5	C 32.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	137,634	29	11.0	C 11.9	17.2	C 6.5
Houston, Tex.....	138,276	30	11.3	.....	10.0	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	314,194	65	10.8	C 14.5	12.3	C 8.1
Jersey City, N. J.....	298,079	74	12.9	C 13.4	18.9	C 9.2
Kansas City, Kans.....	101,177	28	14.4	.....	3.6	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	324,410	84	13.5	.....	15.5	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	576,673	115	10.4	A 15.6	9.6	A 9.0
Louisville, Ky.....	234,891	84	18.6	C 14.5	7.1	C 12.3
Lowell, Mass.....	112,479	36	16.7	A 20.0	19.4	A 26.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	182,351	67	21.5	C 29.9	3.0	C 7.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	457,147	95	10.8	A 13.1	18.9	A 18.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,582	69	9.5	C 11.6	18.8	C 9.5
Nashville, Tenn.....	113,342	31	13.7	C 17.7	22.6	C 17.5
Newark, N. J.....	414,216	73	9.2	C 12.7	19.2	C 14.0
New Bedford, Mass.....	121,217	25	10.8	A 15.2	16.0	A 26.9
New Haven, Conn.....	162,519	41	13.2	C 12.6	14.6	C 10.3
New Orleans, La.....	387,219	142	19.1	A 22.9	7.7	A 12.8
New York, N. Y.....	5,620,048	1,268	11.8	C 11.7	12.9	C 13.5
Norfolk, Va.....	115,777	30	13.5	.....	16.7	.....
Oakland, Calif.....	216,361	60	12.1	A 12.9	12.0	A 9.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	191,601	48	13.1	C 11.0	12.5	C 17.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,823,158	508	14.5	20.3	13.6	11.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	588,193	175	15.5	C 13.2	20.6	C 13.5
Portland, Oreg.....	258,288	58	11.7	C 14.1	8.6	C 17.4
Providence, R. I.....	237,595	67	14.7	C 12.8	14.9	C 15.5
Richmond, Va.....	171,667	43	13.1	C 19.4	16.3	C 6.3
Rochester, N. Y.....	285,750	52	9.2	C 10.9	11.5	C 6.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	772,897	190	12.8	C 15.3	7.9	C 9.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	234,680	47	10.4	C 15.4	10.6	C 11.6
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	118,110	28	12.4	A 16.2	7.1	.....
San Francisco, Calif.....	506,676	143	14.7	C 17.0	6.3	C 6.7
Springfield, Mass.....	129,338	36	14.5	.....	19.4	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,647	43	13.1	C 10.4	11.6	C 11.8
Toledo, Ohio.....	243,164	64	13.7	A 15.3	9.4	A 12.8
Trenton, N. J.....	119,289	30	13.1	A 21.1	16.7	A 18.6
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	110	13.1	A 16.5	6.4	A 11.7
Wilmington, Del.....	110,168	29	13.7	C 18.7	27.6	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	179,754	48	13.9	C 14.1	6.3	C 14.6
Yonkers, N. Y.....	100,176	23	12.0	A 12.6	30.4	A 15.5
Youngstown, Ohio.....	132,358	38	15.0	.....	18.4	.....

<sup>1</sup> Annual rates per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> "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.

<sup>3</sup> Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Dec. 18, 1920.

Policies in force.....	44,967,277
Number of death claims.....	7,958
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	9.2

## PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

**UNITED STATES.**

### CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

**Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1920.**

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

ARKANSAS.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....		56
Diphtheria.....		9
Influenza.....		100
Malaria.....		13
Measles.....		3
Pellagra.....		3
Polionomyelitis.....		1
Scarlet fever.....		8
Smallpox.....		9
Trachoma.....		3
Tuberculosis.....		7
Typhoid fever.....		3
Whooping cough.....		40
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		3
Influenza.....		14
Smallpox:		
Monterey.....		21
Oakdale.....		14
Scattering.....		60
Typhoid fever.....		3
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		1
Chicken pox.....		41
Conjunctivitis (infectious).....		1
Diphtheria:		
Bridgeport.....		14
New Britain.....		9
New Haven.....		16
Waterbury.....		8
Scattering.....		45
Influenza.....		15
Measles:		
New Britain.....		18
Scattering.....		22
Mumps.....		97
Pneumonia (lobar).....		19
<b>CONNECTICUT—continued.</b>		
Scarlet fever:		
Meriden (city).....		15
New Haven.....		21
Scattering.....		58
Trachoma.....		1
Trichinosis.....		3
Tuberculosis (all forms).....		22
Typhoid fever.....		5
Whooping cough.....		67
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
Chicken pox.....		2
Diphtheria.....		4
Influenza.....		14
Malaria.....		1
Measles.....		2
Pneumonia.....		2
Scarlet fever.....		11
Tuberculosis.....		11
Whooping cough.....		16
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Diphtheria.....		20
Influenza.....		25
Malaria.....		17
Pneumonia.....		21
Scarlet fever.....		4
Smallpox.....		6
Typhoid fever.....		6
<b>GEORGIA.</b>		
Chicken pox.....		6
Diphtheria.....		13
Dysentery (bacillary).....		1
Hookworm.....		1
Influenza.....		8
Malaria.....		4
Measles.....		14
Pneumonia.....		2
Scarlet fever.....		12

## GEORGIA—continued.

	Cases.
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	26
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	21
Typhoid fever.....	3

## ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chicago.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Chicago.....	226
Scattering.....	67
Influenza.....	21
Pneumonia.....	63
Poliomyelitis—Chicago.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Chicago.....	140
Springfield.....	53
Scattering.....	70
Smallpox:	
Robinson.....	9
Rockford.....	22
Vandalia.....	9
Scattering.....	43
Typhoid fever.....	19

## INDIANA.

Diphtheria.....	55
Scarlet fever.....	133
Smallpox.....	98
Typhoid fever.....	4

## IOWA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Burlington.....	1
Diphtheria.....	45
Influenza.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	79
Smallpox:	
Dubuque.....	17
Hiteman.....	34
Ottumwa.....	16
Scattering.....	103

## KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	49
Diphtheria.....	136
German measles.....	2
Influenza.....	7
Measles.....	152
Mumps.....	7
Pneumonia.....	24
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	121
Smallpox.....	38
Trachoma.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	18
Typhoid fever.....	10
Whooping cough.....	21

## LOUISIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4
Diphtheria.....	16
Scarlet fever.....	9
Smallpox.....	40
Typhoid fever.....	6

## MAINE.

	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	33
Diphtheria.....	12
Influenza.....	5
Measles.....	172
Mumps.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	29
Smallpox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	8
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	16

MARYLAND.<sup>1</sup>

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	73
Diphtheria.....	82
Dysentery.....	1
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	45
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Malaria.....	1
Measles.....	53
Mumps.....	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Pneumonia (all forms).....	77
Scarlet fever.....	35
Septic sore throat.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	51

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	198
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	5
Diphtheria.....	178
German measles.....	8
Influenza.....	12
Measles.....	308
Mumps.....	32
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	22
Pneumonia (lobar).....	82
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	173
Septic sore throat.....	4
Smallpox.....	3
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	129
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	80

## MINNESOTA.

Poliomyelitis.....	1
Smallpox.....	32

## MISSISSIPPI.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	12
Scarlet fever.....	11
Smallpox.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	3

<sup>1</sup> Week ended Friday.

## MONTANA.

Cases.

Diphtheria.....	2
Paratyphoid fever.....	9
Scarlet fever.....	5
Smallpox.....	9

## NEBRASKA.

Chicken pox.....	24
Diphtheria:	
Omaha.....	17
Scattering.....	6
Influenza.....	6
Measles.....	7
Mumps.....	5
Scarlet fever:	
Otoe County.....	13
Scattering.....	68
Smallpox:	
Dannebrog.....	8
Elmwood.....	8
Lexington.....	35
Milligan.....	9
Otoe County.....	15
Scattering.....	59
Tuberculosis.....	3
Whooping cough.....	8

## NEW JERSEY.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	189
Diphtheria.....	177
Influenza.....	21
Measles.....	40
Pneumonia.....	120
Scarlet fever.....	143
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	119

## NEW MEXICO.

Chicken pox.....	6
Diphtheria:	
Holman.....	12
Scattering.....	26
Measles.....	40
Mumps.....	8
Pneumonia.....	11
Scarlet fever.....	11
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	29
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	12

## NEW YORK.

[Exclusive of New York City.]

Diphtheria.....	228
Influenza.....	20
Measles.....	856
Pneumonia.....	198
Poliomyelitis:	
North Tonawanda.....	1
Rockland.....	1
Springville.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	234
Smallpox.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	17
Whooping cough.....	289

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Cases.

Chicken pox.....	11
Diphtheria.....	21
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	42
Pneumonia.....	13
Scarlet fever.....	25
Smallpox.....	60
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	3

## TEXAS.

Chicken pox.....	67
Influenza.....	6
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	3
Typhus fever—Galveston.....	2

## VERMONT.

Chicken pox.....	34
Diphtheria.....	4
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	2
Measles.....	9
Mumps.....	19
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	18
Smallpox.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	30

## WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox.....	49
Diphtheria.....	17
Measles.....	38
Mumps.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	54
Smallpox.....	91
Tuberculosis.....	10
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	10

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria:	
Wheeling.....	9
Scattering.....	23
Measles:	
Charleston.....	31
Morgantown.....	22
Scattering.....	19
Scarlet fever.....	22
Smallpox.....	17
Typhoid fever.....	4

## WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	18
Diphtheria.....	66
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	4
Measles.....	9
Scarlet fever.....	41
Smallpox.....	12
Tuberculosis.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	5

## WISCONSIN—continued.

Scattering:	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	112
Diphtheria.....	117
Influenza.....	37
Measles.....	63
Poliomyelitis.....	2

## WISCONSIN—continued.

Scattering—Continued.	Cases.
Scarlet fever.....	118
Smallpox.....	162
Tuberculosis.....	24
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	138

## District of Columbia and Kentucky Reports for Week Ended Dec. 18, 1920.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Chicken pox.....	33
Diphtheria.....	33
Influenza.....	15
Measles.....	9
Scarlet fever.....	15
Tuberculosis.....	22
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	29

## KENTUCKY.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Lawrence County....	1
Chicken pox.....	44
Diphtheria:	
Jefferson County.....	17
Scattering.....	52

## KENTUCKY—continued.

Influenza.....	17
Measles:	
Boyd County.....	10
Harlan County.....	12
Scattering.....	7
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	40
Streptococcic sore throat.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	4
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Jefferson County.....	11
Scattering.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	15
Whooping cough.....	16

## SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
1920.										
Alabama (November).....	1	153	4	31	6	1	2	66	42	63
Indiana (November).....	1	483			151		2	829	452	112
Iowa (October).....	2	191	2				13	322	242	
Maryland (November).....	2	404	123	10	98	1	7	198	3	121
Minnesota (November).....	8	498	7		31		15	342	853	61
Montana (November).....	1	18	19		797		1	80	85	10
Rhode Island (November).....	1	127	6		87		1	64		5
South Dakota (November).....		97	6		176			106	94	7

## RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

## Minnesota—November, 1920.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during November, 1920, to other State health departments by the Department of Health of the State of Minnesota.

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Anterior poliomyelitis: Rochester, Olmsted County.	Terry Town, Prairie County, Mont.....	At isolation hospital in Rochester.
Typhoid fever: Rochester, Olmsted County.	Havre, Hill County, Mont.....	At Stanley Hospital in Rochester. Epidemiological data states there were 4 or 5 cases in Havre.
Tuberculosis: Sand Beach Sanitarium, Becker County.	Mizpah, Custer County, Mont.....	Left sanitarium for Mizpah Oct. 27, 1920, as an improved case of tuberculosis.
Do.....	Huron, Beadle County, S. Dak.....	Left sanitarium for Huron Oct. 19, 1920, as a quiescent case of tuberculosis.
State Sanitarium, Cass County.	Somerville, Middlesex County, Mass..	Left sanitarium for home Oct. 31, 1920, as an unimproved case of tuberculosis.

## RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION—Continued.

*Cases of communicable diseases referred during November, 1920, to other State health departments by the Department of Health of the State of Minnesota—Continued.*

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
<b>Tuberculosis—Contd.</b>		
Moorhead, Clay County.	Fargo, Cass County, N. Dak.....	Specimen of sputum examined by Minnesota State Board of Health positive.
Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis Hennepin County.	.....do.....	Left hospital for home as an improved case of tuberculosis.
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County.	Tuscan, Pima County, Ariz.....	4 advanced, 11 moderately advanced, 1 stage of disease not given, 1 apparently arrested, and 1 cured case left the Mayo Clinic for their homes.
	Alexis, R. No. 1, Warren County, Ill.....	
	Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill.....	
	Peru, Miami County, Ind.....	
	Sabula, Jackson County, Iowa.....	
	Stockton, Rooks County, Kans.....	
	Waterloo, Madison County, Mont.....	
	Callaway, Custer County, Nebr.....	
	Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex.....	
	Buffalo Springs, Bowman County, N. Dak.....	
	Tulsa, Tulsa County, Okla.....	
	Isabel, Dewey County, S. Dak.....	
	Faith, Meade County, S. Dak.....	
	Brookings, Brookings County, S. Dak.....	
	Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis.....	
	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.....	
	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.....	
	Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.....	
	Prescott, Pierce County, Wis.....	
Pokegama Sanitarium.	Jamestown, Stutsman County, N. Dak.....	Left sanitarium for home as an incipient case of tuberculosis.
		Left sanitarium for home as a far advanced case of tuberculosis.

## ANTHRAX.

**Binghamton, N. Y.—Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

During the week ended December 11, 1920, one case of anthrax was reported at Binghamton, N. Y.

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

**City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks 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.
Arkansas:				North Carolina:			
North Little Rock...	0	1	.....	Rocky Mount.....	0	.....	1
California:				Ohio:			
Oakland.....	0	1	2	Cleveland.....	(1)	.....	1
Stockton.....	0	.....	2	Mansfield.....	.....	.....	1
Illinois:				Pennsylvania:			
Chicago.....	3	1	.....	Philadelphia.....	2	2	.....
Maryland:				Utah:			
Baltimore.....	(1)	1	1	Salt Lake City.....	0	1	.....
Massachusetts:				Virginia:			
Lynn.....	0	1	.....	Richmond.....	0	.....	1
Springfield.....	(1)	1	.....	West Virginia:			
Michigan:				Charleston.....	0	1	1
Detroit.....	(1)	2	.....	Huntington.....	0	.....	1
Flint.....	0	.....	1	Wisconsin:			
Kalamazoo.....	0	1	1	Milwaukee.....	(1)	2	3
New York:				Wausau.....	.....	1	.....
New York.....	6	6	5				
Schenectady.....	(1)	1	1				

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

**DENGUE.****Alabama—November, 1920.**

During November, 1920, one case of dengue was reported in Alabama.

**DIPHTHERIA.**

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 3174; Monthly summaries by States, p. 3177; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 3186.

**INFLUENZA.****City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Alabama:</b>			<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>		
Birmingham.....		1	Methuen.....	1	
Mobile.....		1	North Attleboro.....	1	
<b>California:</b>			Springfield.....	1	
Alameda.....	3		<b>Michigan:</b>		
Los Angeles.....	3		Detroit.....	5	
Oakland.....	1	1	Grand Rapids.....	1	
Sacramento.....	2		<b>Minnesota:</b>		
San Francisco.....	10	1	Winona.....	2	
<b>Colorado:</b>			<b>Missouri:</b>		
Denver.....		1	St. Charles.....	2	
<b>Connecticut:</b>			St. Joseph.....	1	
Bridgeport.....	2	1	St. Louis.....	1	
<b>District of Columbia:</b>			<b>New Jersey:</b>		
Washington.....	25	6	Engelwood.....	1	
<b>Georgia:</b>			Kearny.....	2	
Atlanta.....	7	2	Newark.....	5	
Brunswick.....	16		Trenton.....	7	
Macon.....	3		<b>New York:</b>		
<b>Illinois:</b>			Albany.....	1	
Chicago.....	18	4	Buffalo.....	1	1
Danville.....	1		Cohoes.....	1	
Decatur.....	9		Jamestown.....	2	
East St. Louis.....	2		New York.....	43	9
Evanston.....	1		Rochester.....	1	
<b>Indiana:</b>			Saratoga Springs.....	6	
Marion.....	4		<b>North Carolina:</b>		
Terre Haute.....	1		Winston-Salem.....	1	
<b>Kentucky:</b>			<b>Ohio:</b>		
Louisville.....	3		Cincinnati.....	2	2
Paducah.....	2		Cleveland.....	5	2
<b>Louisiana:</b>			Toledo.....		1
Baton Rouge.....	1		<b>Pennsylvania:</b>		
New Orleans.....	1	1	Philadelphia.....	5	2
<b>Maine:</b>			<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Lewiston.....	1		Sioux Falls.....		1
Portland.....	1		<b>Texas:</b>		
Sanford.....	1		Dallas.....	14	2
<b>Maryland:</b>			El Paso.....		2
Baltimore.....	22	2	<b>Virginia:</b>		
Cumberland.....	2	1	Richmond.....		1
<b>Massachusetts:</b>			<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Boston.....	7	1	Wausau.....	1	
Cambridge.....	3				

**LEPROSY.****New Orleans, La.—Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

During the week ended December 11, 1920, one case of leprosy was reported at New Orleans, La.

**LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.****Maryland, Michigan, and Rhode Island.**

During November, 1920, one case of lethargic encephalitis was reported in Maryland and one in Rhode Island. During the week ended December 11, 1920, one death was reported at Highland Park, Mich.

**MALARIA.****City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Georgia:			Louisiana:		
Atlanta.....	1		Alexandria.....	14	
Brunswick.....	2		Montana:		
Macon.....	1		Missoula.....	1	
Savannah.....		1	Texas:		
			Dallas.....	6	

**MEASLES.**

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 3174; Monthly summaries by States, p. 3177; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 3186.

**PELLAGRA.****City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Oklahoma:		
Montgomery.....		1	Oklahoma City.....		1
Georgia:			Tennessee:		
Atlanta.....	1	1	Nashville.....		2
Macon.....	1		Texas:		
Louisiana:			Dallas.....		1
Baton Rouge.....	1		Waco.....		1
New Orleans.....	1		Virginia:		
Maryland:			Richmond.....		1
Baltimore.....		1			
Massachusetts:					
Danvers.....	1				

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

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:	1920.			
Pensacola.....	May 31 to Aug. 31.....	10	4	
	Sept. 1 to Dec. 22.....	0	0	
Louisiana:	1919.			
New Orleans.....	Oct. 22 to Dec. 31.....	12	4	
	1920.			
	Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.....	0	0	
	May 1 to Aug. 31.....	7	3	
	Sept. 1 to Dec. 25.....	0	0	
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	June 19 to Aug. 20.....	14	5	
	Aug. 21 to Dec. 22.....	0	0	
Galveston.....	June 8 to Nov. 14.....	17	11	
	Nov. 15 to Dec. 22.....	0	0	
Port Arthur.....	July 7.....	1	1	From Galveston.



## PLAGUE—Continued.

## Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida:	1920.	
Pensacola.....	June 28 to Sept. 19.....	31
	Sept. 20 to Dec. 23.....	0
Louisiana:	1919.	
New Orleans.....	November and December.....	308
	1920.	
	January to November.....	269
	Dec. 1 to 20.....	5
	Dec. 21 to 23.....	0
Texas:		
Beaumont.....	July 1 to Oct. 25.....	123
	Oct. 26 to Dec. 23.....	0
Galveston.....	June 21 to Dec. 4.....	67
	Dec. 5 to 23.....	0
Port Arthur.....	Oct. 25.....	1

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

## City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Illinois—Continued.		
Anniston.....	1		Freeport.....	2	
Birmingham.....		4	Galesburg.....		1
Mobile.....		1	Jacksonville.....		2
Montgomery.....		2	Kankakee.....		1
Arizona:			Peoria.....		3
Tucson.....		1	Quincy.....		1
Arkansas:			Rockford.....	2	2
Hot Springs.....		1	Springfield.....	2	
Little Rock.....	1		Indiana:		
California:			Bedford.....		1
Alameda.....	1		East Chicago.....		1
Long Beach.....	3	1	Elwood.....		1
Los Angeles.....	24	8	Evansville.....	1	2
Oakland.....	1	3	Fort Wayne.....		3
Pasadena.....	1		Gary.....		7
Riverside.....	1		Hammond.....		1
Sacramento.....	2	1	Indianapolis.....		11
San Bernardino.....	7	2	Kokomo.....		3
San Diego.....	1		La Fayette.....		2
Santa Barbara.....		1	Logansport.....		1
Santa Cruz.....	1	1	Muncie.....		1
Stockton.....		1	Terre Haute.....		5
Vallejo.....		1	Iowa:		
Colorado:			Burlington.....		1
Denver.....		18	Council Bluffs.....		1
Pueblo.....		5	Keokuk.....	2	1
Connecticut:			Kansas:		
Bridgeport.....	5	8	Hutchinson.....	2	
Bristol.....	2	1	Kansas City.....	2	
Hartford.....		6	Topeka.....		2
Manchester.....	1		Wichita.....	1	3
New Haven.....		7	Kentucky:		
Norwich.....	1		Covington.....	2	2
Delaware:			Lexington.....		6
Wilmington.....		10	Louisville.....	8	7
District of Columbia:			Louisiana:		
Washington.....		15	Baton Rouge.....	3	3
Georgia:			New Orleans.....		15
Atlanta.....	2	9	Maine:		
Macon.....	1	4	Bangor.....	3	
Savannah.....		9	Lewiston.....	1	
Illinois:			Portland.....	1	1
Bloomington.....		1	Sanford.....	2	1
Chicago.....	215	48	Maryland:		
Danville.....	2		Baltimore.....	29	18
Decatur.....		2	Cumberland.....	2	
East St. Louis.....	3	1			

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>			<b>New York:</b>		
Arlington.....	11	1	Albany.....	8	.....
Boston.....	30	28	Beacon.....	2	1
Cambridge.....	3	2	Buffalo.....	36	14
Chelsea.....	2	.....	Cohoes.....	3	.....
Clinton.....	.....	2	Elmira.....	1	.....
Easthampton.....	1	1	Ithaca.....	.....	1
Everett.....	1	.....	Jamestown.....	1	.....
Fall River.....	5	2	Lockport.....	2	.....
Gardner.....	.....	3	Middletown.....	1	1
Holyoke.....	1	3	Mount Vernon.....	5	.....
Lowell.....	1	3	New York.....	376	120
Lynn.....	1	2	Peekskill.....	2	.....
Methuen.....	1	1	Poughkeepsie.....	2	.....
New Bedford.....	.....	2	Rochester.....	7	.....
Newton.....	1	1	Schenectady.....	.....	1
Quincy.....	.....	3	Syracuse.....	11	3
Salem.....	5	1	Troy.....	8	3
Somerville.....	3	1	White Plains.....	4	2
Southbridge.....	2	1	Yonkers.....	5	3
Springfield.....	6	2	<b>North Carolina:</b>		
Taunton.....	.....	3	Charlotte.....	.....	3
Waltham.....	1	.....	Greensboro.....	.....	1
West Springfield.....	1	1	Wilmington.....	.....	1
Woburn.....	.....	1	Winston-Salem.....	.....	2
Worcester.....	.....	7	<b>Ohio:</b>		
<b>Michigan:</b>			Akron.....	4	.....
Detroit.....	32	23	Alliance.....	.....	1
Flint.....	1	1	Barberton.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids.....	9	3	Canton.....	1	1
Highland Park.....	6	2	Cincinnati.....	4	9
Ishpeming.....	2	.....	Cleveland.....	29	20
Kalamazoo.....	6	2	Columbus.....	.....	6
Muskegon.....	5	2	Dayton.....	1	.....
Pontiac.....	1	.....	East Cleveland.....	1	.....
Port Huron.....	2	.....	Findlay.....	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	.....	Hamilton.....	1	1
<b>Minnesota:</b>			Lancaster.....	.....	1
Duluth.....	2	3	Lima.....	.....	1
Minneapolis.....	1	4	Middletown.....	3	2
St. Paul.....	.....	6	Norwood.....	1	.....
Winona.....	1	.....	Piqua.....	1	.....
<b>Missouri:</b>			Springfield.....	1	1
Jefferson City.....	.....	1	Toledo.....	.....	2
Kansas City.....	10	12	Youngstown.....	.....	5
St. Joseph.....	.....	1	<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
<b>Montana:</b>			Muskogee.....	.....	3
Anaconda.....	.....	1	<b>Oregon:</b>		
Billings.....	1	.....	Portland.....	.....	4
Butte.....	.....	3	<b>Pennsylvania:</b>		
Missoula.....	1	.....	Philadelphia.....	79	51
<b>Nebraska:</b>			<b>Rhode Island:</b>		
Beatrice.....	.....	1	Pawtucket.....	.....	2
Lincoln.....	1	4	Providence.....	.....	8
Omaha.....	.....	2	<b>South Carolina:</b>		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>			Charleston.....	.....	1
Manchester.....	.....	1	<b>Tennessee:</b>		
Nashua.....	.....	1	Memphis.....	.....	4
<b>New Jersey:</b>			Nashville.....	2	8
Atlantic City.....	1	1	<b>Texas:</b>		
Bayonne.....	2	.....	Dallas.....	4	2
Bloomfield.....	3	.....	El Paso.....	.....	6
East Orange.....	2	1	Waco.....	1	.....
Elizabeth.....	2	3	<b>Utah:</b>		
Hackensack.....	2	1	Salt Lake City.....	.....	5
Harrison.....	1	.....	<b>Vermont:</b>		
Hoboken.....	.....	3	Burlington.....	.....	2
Jersey City.....	18	.....	<b>Virginia:</b>		
Kearny.....	.....	1	Richmond.....	.....	5
Montclair.....	1	2	Roanoke.....	4	.....
Morristown.....	1	1	<b>West Virginia:</b>		
Newark.....	62	11	Huntington.....	.....	8
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	Wheeling.....	.....	3
Orange.....	1	1	<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Passaic.....	3	1	Kenosha.....	.....	1
Pateron.....	7	.....	La Crosse.....	.....	1
Phillipsburg.....	1	1	Madison.....	.....	1
Trenton.....	4	5	Milwaukee.....	5	11
<b>New Mexico:</b>			Oshkosh.....	1	1
Albuquerque.....	.....	1	Racine.....	.....	1
			Superior.....	.....	2

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks 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.
California:				Michigan:			
San Diego.....	0	1	.....	Detroit.....	0	1	.....
San Francisco.....	1	1	1	New Jersey:			
Illinois:				Kearny.....	0	1	.....
Chicago.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	New York:			
Maine:				New York.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	1
Waterville.....		1	.....	Poughkeepsie.....	0	1	.....
Massachusetts:				Syracuse.....	0	1	.....
Boston.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1	North Carolina:			
Haverhill.....	0	1	.....	Raleigh.....	0	1	.....
Lynn.....	0	1	.....				
Newburyport.....	0	1	.....				
Newton.....	0	1	.....				
Somerville.....	0	1	.....				

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

<sup>2</sup> Excluding 1916, an epidemic year, average less than 1.

**RABIES IN ANIMALS.****Covington, Ky.—Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

During the week ended December 11, 1920, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Covington, Ky.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 3174; Monthly summaries by States, p. 3177; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 3186.

**SMALLPOX.****City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.**

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks 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:				District of Columbia:			
Anniston.....	0	1	.....	Washington.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Birmingham.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	.....	Georgia:			
Mobile.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Atlanta.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Montgomery.....	0	4	.....	Macon.....	0	1	.....
California:				Rome.....	0	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	2	8	.....	Idaho:			
Oakland.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Boise.....	2	5	.....
Sacramento.....	0	9	.....	Illinois:			
San Bernardino.....	0	1	.....	Bloomington.....	0	5	.....
San Francisco.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	30	.....	Chicago.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	7	.....
Stockton.....	0	1	.....	East St. Louis.....	0	5	.....
Colorado:				Elgin.....	1	2	.....
Colorado Springs.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Galesburg.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	.....
Denver.....	10	4	.....	Granite City.....	0	1	.....
Greeley.....	.....	2	.....	Kewanee.....	.....	1	.....
Pueblo.....	0	5	.....	Mattoon.....	.....	1	.....

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Average cases.	1920		Place.	Average cases.	1920	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois—Continued.				Nebraska:			
Pekin.....	0	1	.....	Beatrice.....	0	1	.....
Quincy.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Omaha.....	16	13	.....
Rockford.....	0	10	.....	North Carolina:			
Rock Island.....	1	13	.....	Charlotte.....	0	2	.....
Springfield.....	2	2	.....	Durham.....	0	1	.....
Indiana:				Winston-Salem.....	1	9	.....
Bedford.....	0	5	.....	North Dakota:			
Elkhart.....	.....	5	.....	Fargo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	12	.....
Frankfort.....	0	3	.....	Ohio:			
Hammond.....	0	6	.....	Akron.....	1	6	.....
Indianapolis.....	13	6	.....	Canton.....	2	20	.....
Kokomo.....	4	1	.....	Cleveland.....	10	1	.....
Lafayette.....	1	4	.....	Columbus.....	2	1	.....
Marion.....	0	1	.....	Hamilton.....	3	9	.....
Mishawaka.....	0	12	.....	Lima.....	0	33	.....
South Bend.....	1	30	.....	Lorain.....	2	5	.....
Terra Haute.....	0	4	.....	Middletown.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	.....
Iowa:				Norwood.....	0	1	.....
Cedar Rapids.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Toledo.....	1	8	.....
Council Bluffs.....	1	3	.....	Oklahoma:			
Davenport.....	9	13	.....	Tulsa.....	.....	1	.....
Dubuque.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	48	.....	Oregon:			
Iowa City.....	0	1	.....	Eugene.....	.....	1	.....
Keokuk.....	.....	1	.....	Portland.....	19	11	.....
Sioux City.....	4	32	.....	South Carolina:			
Kansas:				Charleston.....	0	4	.....
Hutchinson.....	0	2	.....	South Dakota:			
Kansas City.....	12	4	.....	Sioux Falls.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	.....
Leavenworth.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Texas:			
Kentucky:				Beaumont.....	4	4	.....
Louisville.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Galveston.....	0	1	.....
Louisiana:				Utah:			
New Orleans.....	2	36	5	Salt Lake City.....	4	21	.....
Maine:				Vermont:			
Auburn.....	1	1	.....	Burlington.....	.....	1	.....
Lewiston.....	.....	1	.....	Rutland.....	0	4	.....
Waterville.....	.....	1	.....	Washington:			
Maryland:				Aberdeen.....	.....	1	.....
Cumberland.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	.....	Bellingham.....	0	3	.....
Michigan:				Seattle.....	7	13	.....
Battle Creek.....	0	31	.....	Spokane.....	39	23	.....
Detroit.....	12	52	.....	Tacoma.....	2	17	.....
Flint.....	2	2	.....	Walla Walla.....	4	2	.....
Highland Park.....	1	1	.....	West Virginia:			
Muskegon.....	.....	1	.....	Bluefield.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Port Huron.....	.....	3	.....	Wisconsin:			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	6	.....	Appleton.....	0	1	.....
Minnesota:				Beloit.....	0	1	.....
Duluth.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	15	.....	Eau Claire.....	1	1	.....
Mankato.....	0	2	.....	Green Bay.....	2	2	.....
Minneapolis.....	13	113	.....	La Crosse.....	1	23	1
St. Paul.....	10	33	.....	Madison.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	5	.....
Winona.....	0	24	.....	Milwaukee.....	4	8	.....
Missouri:				Racine.....	1	4	.....
Kansas City.....	30	24	.....	Shelbygan.....	.....	16	.....
St. Louis.....	1	11	.....	Superior.....	1	2	.....
Montana:							
Missoula.....	0	4	.....				

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

## TETANUS.

## City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Louisiana:</b>			<b>Missouri:</b>		
Baton Rouge.....	1	1	St. Louis.....	1	1
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	<b>Tennessee:</b>		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>			Knoxville.....	1	1
Taunton.....	1	.....			

## TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 3174, and Weekly reports from cities, p. 3186.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.

The column headed "Average cases" gives the average number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks 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.
Arkansas:				Missouri:			
Fort Smith.....	0	1	.....	Kansas City.....	2	2	.....
Hot Springs.....	0	.....	1	St. Louis.....	6	3	.....
California:				Nebraska:			
Los Angeles.....	4	1	.....	Omaha.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Oakland.....	1	2	1	New Jersey:			
San Bernardino.....	0	.....	1	East Orange.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	.....
San Diego.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	.....	Jersey City.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	7	.....
San Francisco.....	4	2	1	New Mexico:			
Colorado:				Albuquerque.....	0	1	.....
Denver.....	0	2	1	New York:			
Connecticut:				Albany.....	3	1	.....
New Haven.....	1	1	.....	Beacon.....	0	1	.....
Norwich.....	0	3	.....	Buffalo.....	2	3	1
District of Columbia:				Cohoes.....	0	2	.....
Washington.....	3	10	.....	Elmira.....	0	.....	1
Georgia:				New York.....	25	24	5
Atlanta.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	1	North Tonawanda.....	0	1	.....
Macon.....	0	1	.....	Syracuse.....	2	1	.....
Savannah.....	0	3	.....	North Carolina:			
Illinois:				Winston-Salem.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1
Chicago.....	8	6	1	Ohio:			
Danville.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Akron.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Mattoon.....	0	1	.....	Cincinnati.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1
Pekin.....	0	1	.....	Columbus.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Quincy.....	1	1	.....	Dayton.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....
Springfield.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Easton.....	0	1	.....
Indiana:				Lancaster.....	0	1	.....
Evansville.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Lima.....	1	1	.....
Fort Wayne.....	0	1	1	Lorain.....	1	1	.....
Indianapolis.....	4	3	2	Marion.....	0	1	.....
Kokomo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1	Newark.....	1	1	.....
South Bend.....	2	1	.....	Piqua.....	2	1	.....
Kansas:				Toledo.....	3	1	.....
Coffeyville.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Oklahoma:			
Wichita.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	.....	Oklahoma City.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Kentucky:				Tulsa.....	.....	1	.....
Louisville.....	2	3	.....	Oregon:			
Louisiana:				Portland.....	1	2	1
Alexandria.....	0	1	.....	Pennsylvania:			
New Orleans.....	4	1	1	Harrisburg.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Maine:				Philadelphia.....	7	7	1
Biddeford.....	0	1	.....	Pittsburgh.....	2	2	.....
Lewiston.....	.....	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....
Waterville.....	.....	1	.....	Williamsport.....	0	1	.....
Maryland:				Rhode Island:			
Baltimore.....	9	3	.....	Pawtucket.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	.....
Cumberland.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	.....	Tennessee:			
Massachusetts:				Knoxville.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1
Arlington.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1	Memphis.....	0	1	.....
Boston.....	3	4	.....	Nashville.....	4	1	.....
Fall River.....	5	1	.....	Texas:			
Melrose.....	0	1	.....	Dallas.....	2	1	1
New Bedford.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1	Galveston.....	1	1	.....
North Adams.....	0	1	.....	Temple.....	.....	3	.....
Michigan:				Waco.....	0	1	.....
Battle Creek.....	0	1	.....	Washington:			
Detroit.....	6	1	2	Spokane.....	0	1	.....
Highland Park.....	0	1	.....	West Virginia:			
Port Huron.....	1	2	2	Bluefield.....	1	1	.....
Minnesota:				Huntington.....	1	1	.....
Duluth.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1	Wisconsin:			
Minneapolis.....	1	1	.....	Milwaukee.....	1	.....	1
St. Paul.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	.....	Wausau.....	0	1	1

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

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Alabama:</b>										
Anniston.....	17,734								2	
Birmingham.....	178,270	46	6				1		2	6
Mobile.....	60,151	30	1							5
Montgomery.....	43,464	12	3							1
Tuscaloosa.....	11,996		4						1	
<b>Arizona:</b>										
Tucson.....	20,292	14								3
<b>Arkansas:</b>										
Fort Smith.....	28,811		6				1			
Hot Springs.....	11,695	6	1				1			
Little Rock.....	64,997		5		46				2	
North Little Rock.....	14,048	2	1		1					
<b>California:</b>										
Alameda.....	28,806	2	4						2	
Long Beach.....	55,593	9	4				2			
Los Angeles.....	576,673	157	63	1	46		14		125	18
Oakland.....	216,361	46	3		7		10		4	3
Pasadena.....	45,354	15	1							2
Riverside.....	19,341	14	1	1	5					1
Sacramento.....	65,857	18	3						2	1
San Bernardino.....	18,721	11			1		1		5	4
San Diego.....	74,683	22	2		1		1			4
San Francisco.....	508,410	126	31	2	5		21		22	12
Santa Barbara.....	19,441	11								
Santa Cruz.....	10,917	3					1			
Stockton.....	40,296	11	1							
Vallejo.....	21,107	3	1				1			
<b>Colorado:</b>										
Colorado Springs.....	30,105	6	1		1		1		12	2
Denver.....	256,362	78	33	2	127		9			14
Greeley.....	10,883	1			1		1			
Pueblo.....	42,903	17	7		1		4			
<b>Connecticut:</b>										
Bridgeport (town) <sup>1</sup> .....	143,533	35	12	1			13		6	2
Bristol (town) <sup>1</sup> .....	20,620	5	7						2	
Hartford (town) <sup>1</sup> .....	138,036	37	11				3		3	1
Manchester (town).....	18,370	2			1				1	
New Haven (town) <sup>1</sup> .....	162,519	41	18		1		27		11	6
Norwalk (town) <sup>1</sup> .....	27,700	6	3						1	1
Norwich (town).....	29,685	3	2				1			
<b>Delaware:</b>										
Wilmington.....	110,163	28	4		1		3			
<b>District of Columbia:</b>										
Washington.....	437,571	134	24	5	7		28		22	15
<b>Georgia:</b>										
Atlanta.....	200,616	77	5	3	17		3	1	3	3
Brunswick.....	14,413	4	2						1	1
Macon.....	52,995	15	1				3		1	
Rome.....	13,252		1		1					
Savannah.....	83,252	48	2				1		1	3
<b>Idaho:</b>										
Boise.....	21,393	3			1					
<b>Illinois:</b>										
Alton.....	24,682	6	7		1		1			1
Aurora.....	36,397	4	1		3					
Bloomington.....	28,725	3	1				3		1	
Centralia.....	12,491	4								
Chicago.....	2,701,705	584	307	25	143	4	165	4	165	44
Danville.....	33,750	6	1		1				2	
Decatur.....	43,818	9	9	2			2			
East St. Louis.....	66,740	11	5				3		5	1
Elgin.....	27,454	4	2	1			1			
Evanston.....	37,215	8	9		1		6			
Freeport.....	19,669	6	1							
Galesburg.....	23,834	7	1	1						
Jacksonville.....	15,713	11			3					1
Kankakee.....	16,753	5			14					
Kewanee.....	16,026	1	2		5		9			
Pekin.....	12,086		1				1			
Peoria.....	76,121	19	13	1			10		4	3
Quincy.....	35,978	12	3		1		1			1

<sup>1</sup> Coextensive with city of same name.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois—Continued.										
Rockford.....	65,651	13	2		1		3			
Rock Island.....	35,177	6			1		1		2	
Springfield.....	59,183	19	4		6		54			1
Indiana:										
Bloomington.....	11,585	2	1				1			
Crawfordsville.....	10,139	2					4			
East Chicago.....	35,967	6		2						
Elkhart.....	24,277	7	1				11			
Elwood.....	10,700	2								
Evansville.....	85,264	16	9	2			2		1	
Fort Wayne.....	86,549	28	6				3		1	1
Frankfort.....	11,585	2					2			
Gary.....	55,378	17	5		1		1		1	
Hammond.....	36,004	7	4	1			2			
Huntington.....	14,000	3					2			
Indianapolis.....	314,194	74	8		6		40		9	9
Kokomo.....	30,067	14			1		4		1	1
La Fayette.....	22,486	8	1		1		5			
Logansport.....	21,626	5								1
Marion.....	23,747	6					4		1	1
Mishawaka.....	15,195	4					2			
Muncie.....	36,624	8	3	1			2		1	
Richmond.....	26,765	1	1							
South Bend.....	70,983	15	6				3		1	
Terre Haute.....	66,063	28	2	2			7		1	2
Iowa:										
Burlington.....	24,057		1				2			
Cedar Rapids.....	45,566						1			
Council Bluffs.....	36,162	7					8			
Davenport.....	56,727		1				3			
Dubuque.....	39,141		1				1			
Keokuk.....	14,423	3	3							
Muscatine.....	16,068	6								
Sioux City.....	71,227		5				5			
Kansas:										
Atchison.....	12,630		14				1			
Coffeyville.....	13,452	3	2							
Fort Scott.....	10,693	2	8							
Hutchinson.....	23,298		2							
Kansas City.....	101,177		16		1		5		8	
Lawrence.....	12,456	4	4							
Leavenworth.....	16,512	2	3				1			
Parsons.....	16,028		1				1		1	
Salina.....	15,065	6	6				4			
Topeka.....	50,022	7	2		124		7		3	
Wichita.....	72,128	29	17		4		11		6	
Kentucky:										
Covington.....	57,121	16					3			
Lexington.....	41,534	19	5				1		2	1
Louisville.....	234,891	46	20		1		12		6	4
Paducah.....	24,735		1							
Louisiana:										
Alexandria.....	17,510	6								
Baton Rouge.....	21,782	7	1				2			
Monroe.....	12,675	7	2				2			
New Orleans.....	387,219	140	11	1	115		7	1	28	12
Maine:										
Auburn.....	16,685	2	1		31					
Bangor.....	25,978				6		4		1	
Biddeford.....	18,008		2		6					
Lewiston.....	31,791	7	2		32				2	
Portland.....	66,272	22	2	1	17		1			3
Sanford.....	10,661	6							1	
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	733,626	210	51	2	22		16		21	19
Cumberland.....	29,537	9	3							
Massachusetts:										
Amesbury.....	10,036	3	1							
Arlington.....	18,665	5					1			
Attleboro.....	19,731	6	1				2		5	
Beverly.....	22,561	4					1			

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts—Continued.										
Boston.....	748,050	197	64	5	26	.....	31	2	49	11
Brockton.....	66,138	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	109,694	39	7	.....	10	.....	5	.....	6	6
Chelsea.....	43,184	6	1	.....	9	.....	1	.....	3	1
Chicopee.....	36,214	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton.....	12,979	7	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Danvers.....	11,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Dedham.....	10,792	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easthampton.....	11,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett.....	40,120	9	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Fall River.....	120,485	36	10	2	15	2	1	.....	7	3
Gardner.....	16,971	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Greenfield.....	15,462	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill.....	53,884	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Holyoke.....	60,203	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4
Lawrence.....	94,270	17	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	6	3
Leominster.....	19,744	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lowell.....	112,479	22	15	.....	86	2	8	.....	6	1
Lynn.....	99,148	21	8	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	2
Medford.....	39,038	8	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Melrose.....	18,204	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Methuen.....	15,189	3	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
New Bedford.....	121,217	25	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Newburyport.....	15,618	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	46,051	12	2	.....	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
North Adams.....	22,282	7	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Northampton.....	21,951	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Peabody.....	19,552	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pittsfield.....	41,751	9	2	.....	20	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Plymouth.....	13,045	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Quincy.....	47,876	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Salem.....	42,529	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Somerville.....	93,091	32	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	3
Southbridge.....	14,245	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	129,563	35	10	1	6	.....	15	1	7	2
Taunton.....	37,137	17	1	.....	10	.....	3	.....	1	1
Waltham.....	30,915	12	1	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Watertown.....	21,457	3	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Springfield.....	13,443	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	18,601	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winthrop.....	15,455	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Woburn.....	16,574	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	179,751	53	6	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5	4
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Battle Creek.....	36,164	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor.....	12,233	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Detroit.....	993,739	195	155	9	6	.....	100	3	32	13
Flint.....	91,599	23	18	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	137,634	40	17	1	1	.....	21	.....	5	.....
Highland Park.....	46,499	8	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1
Holland.....	12,166	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Ironwood.....	15,739	2	.....	.....	36	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Ishpeming.....	10,500	5	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo.....	48,858	25	1	1	1	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	12,718	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon.....	36,570	9	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
Pontiac.....	34,273	6	1	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....
Port Huron.....	25,944	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	98,917	14	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3
Hibbing.....	15,089	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	330,532	69	18	2	2	.....	45	2	14	4
St. Cloud.....	15,873	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul.....	234,595	50	40	1	1	.....	17	2	10	4
Winons.....	19,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau.....	10,252	9	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Independence.....	11,686	11	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....



# DIPHThERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Missouri—Continued.										
Jefferson City.....	14,490	5								1
Joplin.....	29,855		2				3			
Kansas City.....	324,410	81	25	1	7		23		1	6
St. Joseph.....	77,939	24	4				5			
St. Louis.....	772,897	162	183	5	6		37		27	11
Springfield.....	39,631	15		1						
Montana:										
Anaconda.....	11,668	5			2		3			
Billings.....	15,109	1			62		1			
Butte.....	41,611	13	1	1	23				1	
Great Falls.....	24,121	5			9		2		1	1
Missoula.....	12,668	5			1				2	
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	54,934	19	3				3			1
Omaha.....	191,691	25	7		1		3			2
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,016	6								
New Hampshire:										
Berlin.....	16,104	5			18					
Concord.....	22,167	3			1					1
Dover.....	13,029	3			2					
Keene.....	11,210	1								
Manchester.....	78,384	13	22	3						
Nashua.....	28,379	6	1		1		3			
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park.....	12,409	3					1			
Atlantic City.....	50,692	11	7				8			
Bayonne.....	76,751		9		1		2			
Belleville.....	15,669		1						2	1
Bloomfield.....	22,019	3					1			1
East Orange.....	50,710	10	31				3		3	
Elizabeth.....	95,682		9				7		7	2
Englewood.....	11,627	3								
Garfield.....	19,381		2							
Gloucester City.....	12,162						1			
Hackensack.....	17,667	4	6							
Harrison.....	15,721		5		1		1			
Hoboken.....	68,166	18							2	
Irvinton.....	25,480		2				2			
Jersey City.....	297,864		28		6		13		10	
Kearny.....	26,724	7	10				2			
Montclair.....	28,810	6					2		2	
Morristown.....	12,548	5	1							
New Brunswick.....	32,779		4				2		3	
Newark.....	414,216	85	37	2	45	1	17	1	22	5
Orange.....	33,268	8	2				4		1	
Passaic.....	63,824	14	5	1	7		1		2	
Paterson.....	135,866		3		1		7		4	
Phillipsburg.....	16,923	5								
Plainfield.....	27,700	8	3				3			
Rahway.....	11,042	2	1							
Trenton.....	179,289	40	6		1		4		9	6
West Hoboken.....	40,068	6	2						1	
West New York.....	29,926	2	4	2						
West Orange.....	15,573		2		2		2		1	
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15,157	10	5	1	10				1	6
New York:										
Albany.....	113,344		8		32		2		4	
Beacon.....	10,996	3								
Buffalo.....	506,775	148	111	8	75		18		25	7
Cohoes.....	22,887	2			62		1			
Elmira.....	45,305	15	3	1			3		1	
Geneva.....	14,648	4								
Glens Falls.....	16,638	7			1				4	
Ithaca.....	17,004	6								
Jamestown.....	38,917		8				13		3	
Lockport.....	21,308	3	3				1		1	
Middletown.....	18,420	2	3		41		1		1	1
Mount Vernon.....	42,726	14	3		1		1		2	

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
New York.....	5,621,151	1,144	449	18	84	2	273	13	265	86
Niagara Falls.....	50,760	15	7	2			33			
North Tonawanda.....	15,482	3		1						
Ogdensburg.....	14,609	8								
Olean.....	20,506	4	6		19		1		1	
Peekskill.....	15,868	1					1			
Plattsburg.....	10,909	3	1							
Poughkeepsie.....	35,000	16								
Rochester.....	295,750	59	104	2	5		34	2	8	4
Rome.....	26,341				8		1		4	
Saratoga Springs.....	13,181	2							1	
Schenectady.....	88,723	16	5		19		1		4	
Syracuse.....	171,717	41	23	1	32		24	1	1	2
Troy.....	72,013	17	1		61		3		4	2
Watertown.....	31,285	0	2				1			
White Plains.....	21,031	3	2				4		2	
Yonkers.....	100,226	24	13	5			1			2
North Carolina:										
Charlotte.....	46,338	12			13		1			
Durham.....	21,719	1	1		1		3		3	1
Greensboro.....	10,861	9								
Raleigh.....	24,418	9	3		28		3			
Rocky Mount.....	12,742	7								
Wilmington.....	33,372	10	1				1			
Winston-Salem.....	45,395	13	3		2		3		4	2
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	21,961	3					2			
Ohio:										
Akron.....	208,435	30	13		8		15		15	
Alliance.....	21,603	5	1							1
Ashtabula.....	22,082	2	2				1			
Barberton.....	18,811	6								
Canton.....	87,091	7	9		2		4		3	
Cincinnati.....	401,247	118	24	2	3		37	1	19	10
Cleveland.....	796,836		39	3	27		81	6	22	13
Columbus.....	237,031	71	23	1			15	1	6	5
Dayton.....	152,559	35	9				3		1	
East Cleveland.....	27,292	1			1		1		1	
Findlay.....	17,021	2	1							
Fremont.....	12,468						2			
Hamilton.....	39,675	7	2				15			1
Lancaster.....	14,706	4					1			
Lima.....	41,306	10	1		2		6			1
Lorain.....	37,295		2						1	
Mansfield.....	27,824	10								1
Marion.....	27,891		1						2	
Middletown.....	23,594	4	1				2		2	1
Newark.....	26,718	11					1			
New Philadelphia.....	10,718		3							
Norwood.....	24,966	3	1				2			
Piqua.....	15,044	1								
Sandusky.....	22,897	3								
Springfield.....	60,840	15	2		10		4			1
Steubenville.....	28,508	14	1		2		1		1	
Toledo.....	243,109	55	35	2			15		10	1
Youngstown.....	132,358	27	4	2	6		7		5	2
Zanesville.....	29,569	9	3							
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City.....	91,258	19	11	1	1		2		2	
Tulsa.....	72,075		10				2			
Oregon:										
Eugene.....	10,593				4					
Portland.....	258,288	57	13		21		2		7	4
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown.....	73,502		5		52		5			
Altoona.....	60,331		4				2			
Beaver Falls.....	12,832									
Bethlehem.....	50,358		3		2		23		1	
Braddock.....	20,879				5		2			
Carbondale.....	18,640		6		24					
Carlisle.....	10,916		3				2			

¹Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1921, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pennsylvania—Continued.										
Carnegie.	11,516		2				1			
Chambersburg.	12,171				1					
Chester.	58,070		6				3		4	
Coatesville.	14,515		5				13			
Connellsville.	13,874		3		1		3			
DuBois.	13,681		2		1		2			
Easton.	33,813		3				2			
Erie.	93,372		28		6		14		7	
Farrell.	15,585		3		1		13			
Greensburg.	15,033				1		3			
Harrisburg.	75,917		5		2		2			
Hazleton.	32,277		1							
Lancaster.	53,159		9						1	
McKeesport.	45,975		2				3			
McKees Rocks.	16,713				1				1	
Mahanoy City.	15,539		1							
Meadville.	14,568						6			
Monessen.	18,179		1		7		1			
Mount Carmel.	17,469				1				4	
Nanticoke.	22,611		7		5					
New Castle.	44,938		2		2		2			
Norristown.	32,319		3				6			
North Braddock.	14,928		6				1			
Oil City.	21,274		9		7					
Old Forge.	12,237		2		2					
Philadelphia.	1,823,158	448	91	10	17		143	2	69	35
Pittsburgh.	588,193		25		4		45			
Plymouth.	16,500		1							
Pottstown.	17,431		5							
Pottsville.	21,876		4							
Reading.	107,781		7		1		5			
Scranton.	137,783		8		2		12		1	
Shamokin.	21,291		2				3			
Sharon.	21,747		1				3			
Sunbury.	15,721		2		1					
Uniontown.	15,692						6			
Warren.	14,256		1				2		1	
Washington.	21,480				24					
Wilkes-Barre.	73,833		6		33		7			
Wilkesburg.	24,493						1			
Williamsport.	36,198		1				10			
York.	47,512		12				2			
Rhode Island:										
Cranston.	29,407	4	2		2		1			1
Newport.	30,255	12					3			2
Pawtucket.	64,248	18								6
Providence.	237,535	71	31	2	22		10			
South Carolina:										
Charleston.	67,957	20	2				1		2	
Columbia.	37,524		2		5					
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls.	25,176	5	4		1					2
Tennessee:										
Knoxville.	77,818		4				3		2	2
Memphis.	162,351	29	18	1	1		9		7	1
Nashville.	118,342	55	5				1		2	3
Texas:										
Austin.	34,876	10								
Beaumont.	40,422	9					1			
Dallas.	158,976	40	12		1		7		6	4
El Paso.	77,543	32					1			10
Fort Worth.	106,482	12	5				2			
Galveston.	44,255	10	4				1			1
Temple.	11,033		2				2			
Waco.	38,500	9	1						1	
Utah:										
Salt Lake City.	118,110	25	1		189	1	5		3	
Vermont:										
Barre.	10,008						1			
Burlington.	22,779	5					3			
Rutland.	14,954	5								1

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1920—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Virginia:</b>										
Alexandria.....	18,060	4	2	1						
Lynchburg.....	29,956	10	1		1		2		1	
Norfolk.....	115,777	4			10		1		4	1
Petersburg.....	31,002	9	6						2	1
Richmond.....	171,667	46		13		2		8	4	3
Roanoke.....	50,842	8	11		5		4		1	1
<b>Washington:</b>										
Everett.....	27,644						1			
Seattle.....	315,652		19		2		9			
Spokane.....	104,437		2		1		4			
Tacoma.....	96,965		2		9		3			
Walla Walla.....	15,503		4							
Yakima.....	18,539				2					
<b>West Virginia:</b>										
Charleston.....	39,608	6	2		15					1
Fairmont.....	17,851		3							
Huntington.....	50,177	28	1				1			
Martinsburg.....	12,515		2							
Morgantown.....	12,127				18		1			
Moundsville.....	10,669	1						1		
Parkersburg.....	20,050		7				2			
Wheeling.....	54,322	16	9		2		8			1
<b>Wisconsin:</b>										
Appleton.....	19,561						1			
Beloit.....	21,284	6								
Eau Claire.....	20,880				1		1		1	
Fond du Lac.....	23,427	3	13							
Green Bay.....	31,017	3	4				2			1
Janesville.....	18,293	6					2			
Kenosha.....	40,472	5					2			
Madison.....	38,378	8			1					
Manitowoc.....	17,563		1				2			
Marinette.....	13,610				2					
Milwaukee.....	457,147	102	85	6	8		40	1	17	4
Oshkosh.....	33,162	2	1							
Racine.....	58,593	13	33	3			11		2	1
Sheboygan.....	30,955		1				1			
Superior.....	39,624	12	2		2		2	1	1	2
Wausau.....	18,661	6	1						1	

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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### TYPHUS FEVER ON VESSEL.

Steamship "*Osterley*"—Fremantle, Australia.

On October 22, 1920, the steamship *Osterley* from London to Australian ports, via Naples, Suez, and Colombo, arrived at Fremantle, Australia, with a history of typhus fever occurring on board, en route, in the person of a passenger embarked at Naples September 27. The case was reported October 7, 1920, and was removed from the vessel at Colombo, Ceylon, October 11. On arrival of the *Osterley* at Fremantle, October 22, the contacts and one hospital employee were landed at the quarantine for special observation. All passengers for western Australia were landed in quarantine. The *Osterley* left Fremantle in quarantine October 23, arriving at Adelaide October 27, at Port Nepean quarantine station, Victoria, October 30, and proceeding to Sydney for final release of passengers and treatment of vessel. Measures are stated to have been taken for the destruction of lice.

### JAMAICA.

#### Infectious Disease Reported Present.<sup>1</sup>

During the week ended November 27, 1920, 295 new cases of alastrim or Kaffir milk pox were reported in the island of Jamaica.

#### Summary of Reported Prevalence.

Information dated August 20, 1920, showed the presence in the island of Jamaica of an infectious disease resembling smallpox, with 300 reported cases. Later information showed the occurrence of 500 cases with 3 fatalities during the week ended August 21, 1920. The disease continued to be reported present in epidemic form, under the names of alastrim or Kaffir milk pox. The total number of reported cases from the date of outbreak to November 27, was about 5,000.

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Sept. 3, 1920, p. 2132; Sept. 21, 1920, p. 2298; Oct. 15, 1920, p. 2491; Oct. 23, 1920, p. 2603; Nov. 19, 1920, p. 2314; Dec. 3, 1920, p. 2343; Dec. 10, 1920, p. 2694.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.****Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 31, 1920.<sup>1</sup>****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chosen (Korea).....				Aug. 1-Nov. 4, 1920: Cases, 23,902; deaths, 13,204.
Chemulpo.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 4.....	23	21	
Chinnampo.....	do.....	34	23	
Fusan.....	do.....	664	518	
Gensan.....	do.....	1	1	
Mokpo.....	do.....	28	18	
Seoul.....	do.....	1,068	883	
India.....				Sept. 19-25, 1920: Deaths, 1,640.
Calcutta.....	Oct. 17-30.....	60	58	

**PLAGUE.**

Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		2	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 9-16.....	5		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	9	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-15.....	19	8	
India:				
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 7-13.....	662	458	
Java:				
West Java—				
Batavia.....	Oct. 15-21.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Trujillo-Salaverry.....	Nov. 8-14.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 24-30.....	1	1	

**SMALLPOX.**

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 26-Oct 23....	75	13	
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 11....	2	1	
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Dec. 12-18.....	4		
Kingston.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 11....	5		
North Bay.....	Dec. 5-11.....	2		
Ottawa.....	do.....	40		
Saskatchewan—				
Moosejaw.....	do.....	2		
Saskatoon.....	do.....	14		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	do.....		2	
Harbin.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		Eastern Chinese Railway.
Mukden.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....			Present.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 7-13.....	1	1	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	Nov. 10-20.....	11		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-15.....	11		
France:				
Rouen.....	Nov. 14-20.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1		
India:				
Madras.....	Nov. 7-13.....	2	1	
Java:				
West Java.....				Oct. 15-28, 1920: Cases, 62;
Batavia.....	Oct. 15-28.....	4	2	deaths, 6.
Malta.....				Oct. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 1.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....		1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 21-27.....		5	

<sup>1</sup> 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 Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 11-17.....	.....	3	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-27.....	4	.....	
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 22-28.....	4	3	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 14-20.....	2	.....	

## **TYPHUS FEVER.**

Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Sept. 21-30.....	2	1	
Italy:				
Trieste.....	Nov. 14-20.....	11	3	
Mexico:				
Los Mochis.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	2	.....	State of Sinaloa.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Nov. 21-27.....	3	.....	

## **YELLOW FEVER.**

Mexico:				
Guaymas.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	

**Reports Received from June 23 to Dec. 31, 1920.**

## **CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 27-July 3.....	.....	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 20-Aug. 14.....	.....	12	
Antung.....	Aug. 9-31.....	2	1	
Canton.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	5	4	
Changsha.....	Aug. 22-Oct. 16.....	138	51	Aug. 15-21: Present. Oct. 3-9: Present.
Chungking.....	May 16-21.....	.....	1,319	
Do.....	June 6-Sept. 11.....	.....	5,322	Sept. 18: Present. Oct. 3-16: Present and in vicinity.
Dairen.....	Sept. 29.....	4	1	
Foochow.....	July 11-21.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hankow.....	July 4-17.....	12	5	
Harbin.....	.....	.....	.....	Year 1919: Cases, 603. On Eastern Chinese R. R. line. At other stations, same line, 190 cases.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 8-Nov. 6.....	3	3	
Nanking.....	Sept. 12-Oct. 30.....	.....	6	Several cases reported at Nanking University, Aug. 30. Reported prevalent among Chinese, Aug. 30.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 2-23.....	1	6	Aug. 1-Oct. 7, 1920: Cases, 24, 535; deaths, 12,549.
Tientsin.....	Oct. 3-9.....	15	.....	
Tsinanfu.....	Oct. 24-30.....	5	.....	
Chosen (Korea):				Nov. 5-18, 1920: Cases, 113; deaths, 87. Aug. 1-Nov. 4, 1920: Cases, 23,902; deaths, 13,244.
Chemulpo.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 4.....	23	21	
Chinampo.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 4.....	34	23	
Fusan.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 4.....	664	518	
Gensan.....	Aug. 27-Nov. 4.....	1	1	
Mokpo.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 4.....	23	18	
Seoul.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 4.....	1,068	883	
Galicia:				
Buczacz.....	Oct. 18.....	.....	.....	Present.
Greece:				
Patras.....	July 23-Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	Present in surrounding country.
Zante.....	Aug. 2-8.....	.....	.....	Present.

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India.....				Apr. 11-May 22, 1920: Deaths, 7,549. May 30-June 26, 1920: Deaths, 3,710. June 27-July 10, 1920: Deaths, 1,711. July 25-Aug. 7, 1920: Deaths, 2,637. Aug. 21-Sept. 11, 1920: Deaths, 7,893. Sept. 19-25, 1920: Deaths, 1,640.
Bombay.....	May 2-June 26.....	85	36	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 9.....	106	69	
Calcutta.....	May 2-June 24.....	439	423	
Do.....	July 18-Oct. 30.....	274	263	
Madras.....	May 2-June 26.....	20	13	
Do.....	July 11-Oct. 30.....	16	3	
Rangoon.....	June 27-Oct. 16.....	23	17	
Indo-China.....				1920: Jan.—Cases, 40; deaths, 24. Feb.—Cases, 25; deaths, 15. Mar.—Cases, 52; deaths, 30. Apr.—Cases, 204; deaths, 99. May—Cases, 323; deaths, 184. June—Cases, 292; deaths, 201.
Saigon.....	Apr. 26-June 13.....	13	94	
Do.....	July 26-Sept. 5.....	9	5	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 14-27.....	35	24	Kobe, June 6-13, 34 cases. Moji, June 6-12, 10 cases. Kochi, June 6-12, 1 case. Hiroshima, June 6-12, 6 cases.
Do.....	June 23-Oct. 17.....	409	223	
Nagasaki.....	June 21-27.....	7		
Do.....	June 28-July 18.....	34	13	
Osaka.....	June 8.....			Present.
Taiwan Island.....	May 22-June 30.....	66	38	
Do.....	July 11-Nov. 10.....	2,043	984	
Java:				
West Java.....				Oct. 8-14, 1920: Cases, 4; deaths, 1. June 4-17; Present.
Batavia.....	Apr. 30-June 3.....	6	2	
Do.....	June 25-Oct. 14.....	4		
Philippine Islands.....				May 9-June 26, 1920: Cases, 16; deaths, 12. June 27-July 17, 1920: Cases, 63; deaths, 31. July 25-31: Cases, 57; deaths, 48.
Manila.....	May 9-June 26.....	5	1	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 23.....	7		
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-Oct. 2.....	55	23	
Cavite.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Iloilo.....	June 27-July 17.....	3		
Isabela.....	July 11-Sept. 4.....	25	26	
Laguna.....	July 4-10.....	8		
Masbate.....	do.....	1	1	
Misamis.....	July 11-17.....	4	2	
Nueva Viscaya.....	July 25-31.....	49	42	
Pangasinan.....	July 4-Aug. 7.....	7	5	
Tarlac.....	Sept. 12-18.....	1	1	
Poland.....				Nov. 21, 1920: Cholera reported in Posen. Nov. 29: At Warsaw, about 50 cases, estimated. Case occurred in employee on river boat plying between Warsaw and Danzig.
Warsaw.....	Oct. 28.....	1	1	Reported prevalent in southern Russia, June 4, 1920.
Russia.....				Present.
Grodno.....	Oct. 18.....			Reported increasing.
Sebastopol (district).....	June 20.....			Jan.-June, 1920: Cases, 1,262; deaths, 584. South Russia, Government of Tauride.
Simferopol.....				Oct. 18: Present.
Vilna.....	Sept. 28.....	40		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	542	343	
Do.....	June 26-Oct. 9.....	73	30	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 18-Oct. 2.....	26	24	
Sumatra:				
Medan.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 3.....	1		On local steamship. From Singapore.
Turkey:				
Amassia.....	Dec. 24.....	1		Asiatic Turkey.
Kaiseri.....	Dec. 22.....	1		Do.
Karassi.....	Jan. 3.....	1		Do.
Mamuret-ul-Aziz.....	Dec. 31.....	1		Do.
Panderma.....	Dec.-Jan.....	16	6	
Rodosto.....	Dec. 29.....	1		European Turkey.
Smyrna.....	Dec. 22.....	3	2	Asiatic Turkey..
On vessel:				
S. S. Kekettient.....	Aug. 2.....	1		U. S. S.: At Shanghai.
Steamship (local).....	Aug. 20-Sept. 3.....	1	1	At Medan, island of Sumatra. From Singapore.



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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **PLAGUE.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....				Sept. 1-Oct. 31, 1920: Cases, 4; deaths, 1.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		2	
Azores:				
St. Michaels.....	Oct. 4-20.....	35	12	Oct. 4, 1920: 5 suspect cases isolated vicinity of Ponta Delgada.
Do.....	Nov. 10-26.....	34	10	Oct. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 76; deaths, 27. To Nov. 16: Cases, 110; deaths, 33. Nov. 6-26: Cases, 59; deaths, 16.
Ponta Delgada.....	Oct. 1-26.....	2		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	10	10	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 30.....	13	7	
Ceara.....	Sept. 5-25.....	1	4	
Pernambuco.....	May 3-9.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 28-Aug. 15.....	32	16	
Porto Alegre.....	June 27-Oct. 24.....		2	Oct. 21-30, 1 case.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 9-16.....	5		
British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	14	12	Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 22; deaths, 9.
Do.....	July 11-Oct. 30.....	13	7	Present.
Mombasa.....	Apr. 25-June 26.....	104	39	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 30.....	163	112	
Nairobi.....	Apr. 25-June 10.....	14	8	
Do.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 25-June 12.....	7	2	
Do.....	June 27-Nov. 6.....	62	43	
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-Nov. 21.....	14	1	
Iquique.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	8	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 20-Sept. 18.....		8	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 4-June 26.....	90	70	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 23.....	29	26	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Aug. 16-Nov. 15.....	28	9	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Nov. 18, 1920: Cases, 447; deaths, 259.
Cities.....				
Alexandria.....	June 18-Oct. 9.....	13	7	
Port Said.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 26.....	3		
Suez.....	May 13-June 8.....	12	6	3 cases pneumonic.
Do.....	July 3-Nov. 16.....	8	3	
Provinces.....				
Assiout.....	May 15-June 5.....	7	4	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 13.....	7	1	
Beni-Souef.....	July 7-10.....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	June 5.....	1		
Gharbieh.....	Do.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-Nov. 12.....	24	20	
Girgeh.....	Sept. 22.....	1	1	Pneumonic.
Keneh.....	May 18.....	1		
Martut.....	May 18-June 8.....	19	22	
Do.....	July 3-9.....	1	2	
Minieh.....	May 15.....	2	1	Septicemic.
Do.....	July 13.....	1		
Fiume.....	Sept. 21.....	4	2	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 20-26.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Aug. 19-Oct. 14.....	3	2	
Chios.....	Oct. 14.....	1		
Dante.....	July 22.....	2		
Kavalla.....	July 5-Oct. 3.....	4		
Nauplia.....	Aug. 21.....	2		Approximately 20 cases Sept. 9.
Piræus.....	June 29-Sept. 20.....	12	1	
Saloniki.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 8.....	4		
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 18-June 26.....	170	135	Apr. 18-June 26, 1920: Cases, 12,476; deaths, 9,961. June 27-Oct. 23, 1920: Cases, 45,955; deaths, 32,215.
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 25.....	63	50	
Calcutta.....	May 2-June 12.....	26	19	

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India—Continued.</b>				
Karachi.....	May 9–Oct. 16.....	82	74	
Madras Presidency.....	May 9–June 26.....	163	131	
Do.....	June 27–Nov. 13.....	8,689	6,153	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 25–June 26.....	120		
Do.....	June 27–Oct. 30.....	268	233	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 42; deaths, 30. Feb. 1–29, 1920: Cases, 41; deaths, 36. Mar. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 79; deaths, 70. Apr. 1–30, 1920: Cases, 69; deaths, 63. May 1–31, 1920: Cases, 87; deaths, 75. June 1–30, 1920: Cases, 72; deaths, 63.
Saigon.....	May 10–June 13.....	9	2	
Do.....	July 23–Aug. 15.....	5	4	
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. Aug. 5–25, 1920: Cases, 4; deaths, 4. Surabaya Residency.
West Java—				
Batavia.....	July 22–Oct. 21.....	17	17	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	June 1–30.....	6	3	
Do.....	Sept. 1–30.....	1		
Mexico:				
Cerritos.....	Oct. 20–Nov. 10.....	31	17	State of San Luis Potosi. Present in vicinity.
Tampico.....	July 28–Sept. 27.....	4	3	
Vera Cruz.....	June 14–20.....	11	1	May 23–July 14, 1920: Cases, 49; deaths, 29. Corrected statement: From outbreak in May to July 20, 1920—cases, 58; deaths, 36. Nov. 8–14, 1920: Two plague-infected rodents found.
Do.....	July 18–21.....	2	2	
Peru.....				Mar. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 46; deaths, 23. Apr. 1–30, 1920: Cases, 36; deaths, 13. In coastal departments.
Callao.....	Mar. 1–Apr. 30.....	15	7	
Do.....	Aug. 1–31.....	1		
Lima (city).....	Mar. 1–31.....	5	3	
Do.....	Apr. 1–30.....	4	4	
Lima (country).....	Mar. 1–31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 1–30.....	1		
Mollendo.....	Mar. 1–31.....	13	9	
Paíta.....	....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—Salaverry.....	May 31–June 29.....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 30–Nov. 14.....	8	14	
Russia:				
Batum.....	Sept. 28.....			Prevalent.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25–June 5.....	8	5	
Do.....	June 23–Aug. 28.....	6	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25–June 19.....	14	13	
Do.....	July 11–Oct. 30.....	4	4	May 16–22, 1920: Cases, 2; deaths, 3. Present.
Syria:				
Beirut.....	June 30.....			
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 25–Aug. 21.....	7	6	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	June 1–30.....	1	1	

## **SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 11–Aug. 31.....	51		City of Algiers, Apr. 1–30, 1920: 1 case. July 1–Aug. 31, 1920: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Constantine.....	June 1–Aug. 31.....	18		
Oran.....	May 11–Aug. 31.....	168		
Austria.....				May 30–June 26, 1920: Cases, 27. June 27–July 23, 1920: Cases, 35.
Gratz.....	July 11–28.....	5		
Vienna.....	May 30–June 26.....	1		
Do.....	July 11–28.....	1		

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada.....	July 17-Aug. 20...	7		
St. Michaels.....	Aug. 21-27.....	1		From Madeira.
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	May 2-June 30...	10	8	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	18	8	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Apr. 25-June 26...	5	5	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 23...	22	2	
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 29-June 27...	114	3	
Do.....	June 30-Oct. 17...	269	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 11-June 26...	431	6	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 23...	182	41	
Santos.....	Mar. 24-28.....	1		
Do.....	July 25-Sept. 25...		9	
Sao Paulo.....	June 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 17...		6	
British East Africa				Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 107. Apr.
Mombasa.....	May 2-22.....	2	1	1-30, 1920: Cases, 69. Reported
Do.....	July 11-17.....	3		by native inspectors.
Nairobi.....	May 23-June 26...	11	1	
Do.....	Aug. 1-21.....	5		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	July 11-17.....	1		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Do.....	July 4-Dec. 11...	9		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	May 16-Aug. 28...	4		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	May 29-June 5...	3		
Do.....	Aug. 8-21.....	2		
New Brunswick—				
Bonaventure and Gaspé	Aug. 1-Oct. 31...	2		
Counties.....				
Carleton County.....	Sept. 19-25.....	1		
Gloucester County.....	May 31-June 26...	5		
Do.....	Sept. 19-Nov. 27...	6		
Madawaska County.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 4...	2		
Northumberland	Nov. 28-Dec. 4...	1		
County.....				
Queens County.....	July 4-Aug. 21...	7		
Restigouche County...				Sept. 26-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 4
Campbellton.....	July 1-31.....	7		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	do.....	2		
Sydney.....	May 31-June 26...	2		
Do.....	Nov. 7-27.....	4		
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	June 25-30.....	2		
Fort William and Port	July 11-Oct. 2...	4		
Arthur.....				
Hamilton.....	June 13-Dec. 18...	25		
Kingston.....	May 31-June 19...	4		
Do.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 11...	23		
Montreal.....	Oct. 24-30.....	1		
North Bay.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Do.....	July 11-Dec. 11...	16		In district, at Sturgeons Falls,
Ottawa.....	June 6-26.....	32		C. P. R. R., Dec. 8, about 50
Do.....	June 27-Dec. 11...	347		cases. In other localities in
Peterborough.....	Apr. 18-July 31...	33	1	district.
Prescott.....	July 11-17.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 1-14.....			Present at Cardinal and Brock-
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Oct. 24-30.....	1		ville.
Toronto.....	June 6-19.....	13		
Do.....	June 26-Dec. 11...	49		
Windsor.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 11...	5		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	Aug. 12-Oct. 13...	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Do.....	July 4-Aug. 7.....	4		
Quebec.....	June 27-Dec. 4...	12		
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	June 26-30.....	6		
Do.....	July 25-Dec. 11...	5		

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Saskatchewan—Continued.				
Regina.....	June 2-30.....	1		
Do.....	Oct. 3-30.....	5		
Saskatoon.....	Sept. 5-Dec. 11.....	23		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-June 5.....	2		
Do.....	Aug. 29-Nov. 6.....	55	7	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 17-23.....			1 case in interior.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 2-Nov. 6.....	4	24	Cases, foreign; deaths, native.
Antung.....	May 9-June 13.....	3	3	
Do.....	June 21-27.....	1		
Canton.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.....			Present.
Chungking.....	May 2-June 9.....			Do.
Do.....	July 11-Nov. 6.....			Do.
Dairen.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 1.....	2	1	
Foochow.....	May 9-29.....			Do.
Do.....	July 26-Nov. 6.....			Do.
Hankow.....	June 20-26.....	2		
Harbin.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 7.....	3		
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-Nov. 6.....			Present.
Nanking.....	May 9-June 5.....			Do.
Do.....	July 4-Nov. 13.....			Do.
Pogranitchnaya.....	Oct. 25-31.....	3		On Eastern Chinese Railway.
Tientsin.....	May 25-June 29.....	4		
Do.....	Nov. 7-13.....	3	1	
Tsinanfu.....	May 9-15.....	1		
Do.....	Oct. 24-30.....	13		
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	69	40	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	18	8	
Fusan.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	24	6	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Seoul.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	358	86	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	15	6	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	May 13-July 3.....			Epidemic.
Santa Marta.....	May 31-Dec. 4.....			Present.
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	Aug. 24-Nov. 29.....	6		
Habana.....	July 4.....	1		From steamship Frank Hennis, from Jamaica. Arrived Santiago June 30, 1920.
Matanzas.....	Aug. 15-21.....	1	1	In vicinity, at Aguacate, Aug. 1-7, 1920: Cases, 12.
Santiago.....	Nov. 10-20.....	11		August, 1919: Cases, 242; deaths, 54.
Cyprus.....				May 23-June 26, 1920: Cases, 345; deaths, 36.
Czechoslovakia.....				
Moravia.....	Feb. 1-2.....	68		
Danzig.....	June 20-July 17.....	9	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 15.....	17	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 14-June 29.....	53	19	
Do.....	June 25-Nov. 4.....	14	4	
Cairo.....	Apr. 2-June 24.....	62	23	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23.....	6	1	
Port Said.....	Apr. 2-June 24.....	22	8	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	2	1	
France.....	May 15-31.....	1		
Brest.....	June 24-30.....		1	
Cette.....	do.....		1	
Nice.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Paris.....	May 1-10.....	3		
Rouen.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 20.....	2		
Germany.....				
Berlin.....	July 26-Sept. 4.....	1		Feb. 22-June 12, 1920: Cases, 720; July 11-Sept. 4, 1920: Cases, 81; deaths, 6. Additional cases, May 26-July 17, 1920, 66; deaths, 2.

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....	7	1	
Glasgow.....	May 25-June 26....	136	22	
Do.....	July 4-Dec. 4.....	185	51	
Liverpool.....	July 18-Sept. 11....	2	.....	
London.....	June 13-July 19....	14	.....	
Manchester.....	Aug. 22-28.....	5	.....	Oct. 24-30, 1920: Cases, 50. At Middletown, 6 miles distant.
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 31-June 27....	4	1	
Do.....	July 25-Aug. 15....	1	1	
Haiti.....				Nov. 6, 1920: Approximately 35 cases.
Jacmel.....	Nov. 6.....	1	.....	In vicinity.
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 22-Nov. 7....	50	.....	
Honduras:				
San Pedro Sula.....	Sept. 5-11.....		1	
India.....				Apr. 11-May 22, 1920: Deaths, 7,743. May 30-June 26, 1920: Deaths, 3,864. July 25-Aug. 7, 1920: Deaths, 1,028. Aug. 15-Sept. 11, 1920: Deaths, 924.
Bombay.....	Apr. 26-June 26....	103	45	May 9-15, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths, 11.
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 2....	51	11	
Calcutta.....	May 2-June 12....	101	93	
Do.....	July 18-Sept. 18....	9	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-Nov. 13....	60	27	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 25-June 26....	35	14	July 1-31, 1920: Cases, 22; deaths, 4.
Do.....	Aug. 8-Oct. 9.....	7	3	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 410; deaths, 101. Feb. 1-29, 1920: Cases, 625; deaths, 119. Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 782; deaths, 114. Apr. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 312; deaths, 25. May 1-31, 1920: Cases, 428; deaths, 61. June 1-30, 1920: Cases, 318; deaths, 220.
Saigon.....	May 10-June 13....	12	3	
Do.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 5....	1	1	
Italy:				
Catania.....	July 12-Oct. 31....	27	.....	Province, Sept. 18-Nov. 14, 34 cases.
Genoa.....	May 17-23.....	12	.....	In Province.
Do.....	June 14-27.....	20	.....	
Do.....	June 23-July 4....	3	.....	
Messina.....	May 10-June 27....	7	1	Province, May 10-June 27: Cases, 163; deaths, 27.
Do.....	June 28-Oct. 3....	14	3	Province: Cases, 37; deaths, 3.
Milan.....	Mar. 1-May 31....	3	5	
Naples.....	May 23-June 20....	7	3	
Do.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7....	8	21	
Palermo.....	May 11-Oct. 28....	402	128	
Trieste.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 2....	16	6	
Turin.....	June 28-Sept. 12....	2	.....	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 9-June 27....	10	5	
Do.....	June 28-July 18....	7	2	
Taiwan Island.....	May 1-June 30....	45	16	
Do.....	June 21-July 20....	19	11	
Tokyo.....	Apr. 21-May 10....	5	4	
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	.....	
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Apr. 16-June 17....	94	26	Apr. 16-June 24, 1920: Cases, 56; deaths, 10. June 25-Oct. 28, 1920: Cases, 230; deaths, 40.
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 28....	22	7	Feb. 1-June 23, 1920: Cases, 2,519; deaths, 561.
Jugo-Slavia.....				
Liberia:				
Monrovia.....	Nov. 30.....	34	.....	Nov. 13, present; Nov. 30, epidemic.
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	June 20-26.....		2	
Do.....	July 18-Nov. 6....	1	5	
Malta.....	May 1-June 30....		3	
Do.....	Oct. 1-30.....	1	.....	

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Manchuria:				
Mukden.....	May 2-8.....			
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 5.....	1	5	
Ciudad Juarez.....	Aug. 2-8.....	1		
Guadalajara.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	4	1	
Laredo.....	July 30.....	2		
Mazatlan.....	May 19-23.....		1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-30.....	5	3	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
San Luis Potosi.....	May 21-June 6.....		1	
Do.....	June 23-Nov. 6.....		13	
Tampico.....	July 1-31.....		5	
Newfoundland:				
Broad Cove.....	Sept. 4-10.....	1		
Ladle Cove.....	Sept. 11-17.....	6		
St. Johns.....	June 5-11.....	3		Reported at 2 other localities.
Shoal Harbor.....	July 10-16.....	7		July 3-16: Present at 4 localities.
New Zealand:				
Dunedin.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 20.....	15		
Persia:				
Teheran.....	June 6.....			Present.
Poland:				
Minsk District.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1,052	228	Jan. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 1,895; deaths, 301.
Porto Rico:				
Caguas.....	Aug. 9-15.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 16-June 23.....		8	
Do.....	June 27-Nov. 6.....		45	
Oporto.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 27.....	2		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Inhambane.....	Sept. 12-18.....		1	
Lourenco Marques.....	Sept. 12-Oct. 9.....	7		June 1-Aug. 31, 1920: Deaths, 1. Present in interior, Oct. 3-9, 1923.
Russia:				
Riga.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	5		May, 1920: Cases, 5. June, 1920: Cases, 7.
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....	252	78	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	3		
Sierra Leone:				
Baktau.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Freetown.....	do.....	3		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 19-June 12.....		4	
Do.....	June 18-Nov. 27.....		26	
Corunna.....	July 16-Nov. 20.....		3	
Gijon.....				July-Sept., 1920: Cases, 17.
Madrid.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		
Malaga.....				Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1920: Deaths, 9. Present.
Orense, Province.....	Sept. 6.....			
Valencia.....	May 23-June 26.....	15	3	
Do.....	July 4-Nov. 27.....	20	3	
Vigo.....	May 31-June 26.....		4	
Do.....	July 18-Nov. 16.....		11	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 16-22.....	1		Received out of date.
Sweden:				
Goteborg.....	Nov. 14-20.....		6	
Stockholm.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 9.....	4		
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	May 9-15.....	7		
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Aug. 29-Nov. 13.....			In city and in Armenian orphanage.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	May 25-June 27.....	6	5	
Do.....	June 28-Nov. 28.....	48	28	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 16-June 19.....	7		
Do.....	June 20-Nov. 20.....	15		
Union of South Africa:				
East London.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 9.....	2		
Johannesburg.....	May 1-31.....	23		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	19		

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
On vessels:				
S. S. Bradford.....	Nov. 4.....	1		At Vancouver. From Talara, Peru, via ports in Chile, Mexico, and Peru. Left Talara about 21 days previous to arrival at Vancouver.
S. S. Henry R. Mallory....	Oct. 2.....	1		At Habana from Spanish port. Vessel left Vigo, Spain, Sept. 19.

## **TYPHUS FEVER.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 11-Aug. 31...	44		
Constantine.....	May 21-Aug. 31...	20		
Oran.....	May 11-Aug. 31...	352		
Austria:				Feb. 15-June 26, 1920: Cases, 67.
Vienna.....	Feb. 15-June 26...	65		
Belgium:				
Ghent.....	Sept. 11-Nov. 13..	10	2	
Bermuda:				
Hamilton.....	Oct. 18-23.....	2		
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	May 2-June 30....		17	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30....	7	21	
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	Apr. 25-June 12....		4	
Do.....	July 11-24.....		2	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	June 20-25.....	2		
Chile.....				Mar. 1-June 30, 1920: Cases, 1,338; deaths, 244.
Antofagasta.....	July 5-11.....			Present.
Caleta Colosa.....	May 10-16.....		2	
Concepcion.....	Mar. 8-June 28....	31	39	
Do.....	June 29-Oct. 26....		24	Oct. 13: Cases, 34.
Coquimbo.....	Aug. 8-Oct. 7.....	1	1	
Santiago.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	470	86	Sept. 10: Cases, 183.
Valparaiso.....	May 2-Oct. 23....		32	
China:				
Antung.....	July 12-Nov. 14....	85	13	Report week ended July 31, 1920, not received.
Eastern Chinese Railway..	Aug. 9-Sept. 28....	5		At stations on line.
Harbin.....				On Eastern Chinese Railroad line. Year 1919: Cases, 301.
				At other stations on line, 789 cases.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Seoul.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	4	1	
Czechoslovakia.....				Feb. 1-28, 1920: Cases, 88; deaths, 7.
Leipnik.....	Feb. 22-28.....	1		Quarantine station.
Danzig.....	June 20-26.....	1		Feb. 27-Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 16.
Do.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 7-June 28....	483	149	
Do.....	June 29-Nov. 18....	149	53	
Cairo.....	Apr. 2-June 24....	867	370	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 30....	167	105	
Port Said.....	Apr. 9-June 24....	112	53	
Do.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1		
Germany.....				Feb. 22-Mar. 27, 1920: Cases, 23.
				Among troops, 4; among persons from Poland, 8. Mar. 28-June 26, 1920: Cases, 96. July 18-Sept. 28, 1920: Cases, 14.
				Additional cases, June 18-July 10, 1920, 16.
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 6....	4	2	
Dublin.....	May 23-June 19....	3	1	
Do.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 27....	38	3	

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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain—Continued.				
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	
Piræus	June 29-July 5.....	.....	1	
Saloniki	Apr. 12-27.....	384	42	
Do.	June 28-Oct. 17.....	134	57	
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City	Aug. 9-15.....	.....	1	
Hungary:				Jan. 19-May 30, 1920: Cases, 54.
Budapest	Jan. 10-June 20.....	28	.....	
Italy:				
Catania	July 10-17.....	3	.....	
Trieste	May 16-22.....	5	.....	
Do.	June 13-Nov. 20.....	314	23	
Japan:				
Kobe	Aug. 17-23.....	7	.....	
Nagasaki	May 25-June 27.....	2	1	
Do.	Sept. 13-Nov. 14.....	12	4	
Jugo-Slavia				Feb. 1-June 23, 1920: Cases, 691; deaths, 92. June 27-July 24, 1920: Cases, 286.
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya	June 10-16.....	1	.....	
West Java—				
Batavia	May 28-June 30.....	5	1	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	May 31-June 6.....	.....	1	
Los Mochis	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	2	.....	
Nogales	Aug. 9-14.....	2	.....	
San Luis Potosi	June 8-July 8.....	.....	.....	
Do.	July 2-Nov. 27.....	2	2	Present. Sept. 19: Present. Nov. 14-20, 1920: Present.
Poland:				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1920: Cases, 87,910; deaths, 19,733.
Warsaw				Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1920: Cases, 911; deaths, 117.
Serbia				Mar. 14-Apr. 10, 1920: Cases, 181; deaths, 23.
Portugal:				
Oporto	Apr. 4-June 24.....	15	6	
Do.	Aug. 1-Nov. 27.....	15	3	
Russia:				
Riga	June 25-Oct. 23.....	125	.....	
Simferopol				Jan.-June, 1920: Cases, 3,955; deaths, 500.
Vilna	Sept. 28.....	35	.....	
Vladivostok	May 1-21.....	22	2	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1920: Cases, 1,264; deaths, 144.
Do.	July 1-Aug. 31.....	36	4	
Spain:				
Barcelona	July 9-15.....	.....	1	
Madrid	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	June 28-July 4.....	1	.....	
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 24-June 27.....	36	18	
Do.	July 6-Aug. 31.....	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-June 12.....	27	.....	
Do.	June 19-Nov. 13.....	36	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth	Sept. 27-Oct. 2.....	1	.....	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	July 21-27.....	.....	1	
On vessel:				
S. S. United States	Nov. 18.....	1	.....	At Copenhagen, Denmark. Case found on clearance. Removed with contacts at Christiania, Norway. Vessel sailed Nov. 19 for New York.



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

**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.**

## **YELLOW FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 23-June 19...	1	.....	
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Buenaventura.....	June 3.....	1	1	
<b>Guatemala</b>				
Los Amates.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 1.....	10	3	Oct. 25, 1920: Present.
Quirigua.....	Aug. 9-15.....	.....	.....	Aug. 17: Present at several localities.
Virginia.....	Sept. 10.....	1	.....	Present.
				Station on railway from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, 4 miles from Puerto Barrios.
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Culiacan.....	Oct. 16.....	.....	.....	Present.
Empalme.....	Oct. 12.....	1	1	
Guaymas.....	do.....	.....	1	Previously reported. 2 deaths
Mazatlan.....	Oct. 13.....	1	1	later information shows 1 death
				Nov. 1-30, 1920: Deaths, 1.
Orizaba.....	Nov. 17-23.....	1	.....	State of Vera Cruz.
Papantla.....	do.....	3	2	Do.
Progreso.....	July 30.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Aug. 4-18.....	4	2	July 30-Aug. 18, 1920: Cases, 5; deaths, 3.
Puerto Mexico.....	Aug. 24-27.....	1	1	Cases arrived Aug. 23, on S. S. Melchor Ocampo from Progreso.
San Blas.....	Sept. 13.....	1	.....	Previously reported P. H. R.,
Tampico.....	Sept. 17.....	1	.....	Sept. 10, 1920.
Do.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 4.....	3	2	Aug. 26-Oct. 27, 1920: Cases, 112
Tuxpam.....	Sept. 1.....	.....	2	deaths, 59. Nov. 17-23, 1920;
Vera Cruz.....	June 22.....	.....	2	Cases, 18; deaths, 18.
Do.....	July 19-Dec. 12.....	110	86	
Yucatan State—				
Campeche.....	Oct. 13.....	1	1	In sailer from S. S. Yumuri
				The vessel left Vera Cruz Oct. 1
				for Campeche and New Orleans
				In interior.
Hocoba.....	Sept. 8.....	8	.....	Do.
Hunucma.....	Sept. 8-Oct. 11.....	2	1	From Hunucma.
Izmal.....	Oct. 10-16.....	.....	1	In interior.
Merida.....	Nov. 5.....	1	1	
Sotuta.....	Sept. 8.....	1	1	
<b>Peru</b>				
Callao.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....	Mar. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 223. Apr.
Catacas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	14	.....	1-20, 1920: Cases, 64.
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2	.....	At quarantine station. From
La Huaca.....	Mar. 1-31.....	9	.....	S. S. Huallaga.
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	.....	
Morropón.....	do.....	37	.....	
Munucella.....	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	.....	
<b>Salvador</b>				
Armenia.....	June 20-26.....	1	1	Sept. 12-19, 1920: 1 case, Aug. 22-
San Salvador.....	Aug. 1-21.....	6	2	Oct. 11, 1920: Cases, 3; deaths, 1
Sonsonate.....	May 22-June 24.....	49	17	Fatal cases were in Europeans.
<b>On vessels:</b>				
S. S. Curacao.....	Nov. 16.....	1	1	At San Francisco, Calif. From
				Mexican ports, 6 days out from
				Mazatlan.
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, I. S.
S. S. Yumuri.....	Oct. 13.....	1	1	At Campeche. Vessel left Vera
				Cruz Oct. 1, 1920.