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THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE: ITS EVOLUTION AND ORGANIZATION.

Historical.

The history of the Public Health Service dates back more than a century. It had its origin in the old Marine Hospital Service, which was first authorized by Congress by the act approved July 16, 1798. Under this act the President was authorized to nominate and appoint medical officers at such ports and places in the United States as might be required to furnish medical care to sick and disabled seamen of the American Merchant Marine, either in hospitals maintained by the United States, or by contract with civilian institutions. The marine hospital fund was obtained by imposing a tax of 20 cents per month on seamen employed on American vessels engaged in the foreign and coasting trade. The levy was collected by the collectors of the customs, and in this manner the Service came under the jurisdicton of the Treasury Department, where it has remained since its inception.

The first marine hospital built under the act of 1798 was located at Norfolk, Va., in 1800. In 1802 a marine hospital was built for the port of Boston, and from time to time marine hospitals were built at other important seaports. In order to provide for the relief of seamen on the lakes and rivers, Congress passed an act, approved March 3, 1837, authorizing the appointment of a board of medical officers of the Army to select sites for marine hospitals on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and on Lake Erie, and under authority of this act a number of hospitals were established.

The evolution of public health functions from such a service was along natural lines. The medical officers, in providing care for the American merchant marine, were often the first physicians to diagnose such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and the like, which were being imported into the United States. This was especially the case in the southern ports as regards yellow fever; and during epidemics, when called upon by State and local health authorities, the President authorized the Marine Hospital Service to aid the health authorities in giving relief and in the control of these diseases.

In the epidemics of cholera which at times occurred in certain ports of the United States, the marine hospitals and the medical officers were utilized wherever practicable for the relief of those suffering from the disease.

During the Civil War the marine hospitals, together with the medical officers, were used by the military authorities, both North and South, for the care of the military forces.

It was not until 1878 that Congress authorized the use of the Marine Hospital Service in an extensive way as the Federal health service. The act approved April 29, 1878, gave very broad powers to the Service to cooperate with State and local health authorities in the control of disease, especially yellow fever. This act was for the most part a quarantine act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States. Not until the act of March 27, 1890, was passed did Congress utilize the Marine Hospital Service as the Federal health agency for the prevention of interstate spread of disease. This act authorized the use of the Service for the prevention of only four diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and plague. By the act of February 15, 1893, the powers of the Marine Hospital Service in this regard were extended to cover all infectious and contagious diseases, in cooperation with State and local health agencies.

Recognizing the efficiency of military discipline of the marine hospital corps in the control of epidemic diseases, Congress passed the act approved January 4, 1889, which authorized by law the organization of the marine hospital corps and provided that the officers be commissioned in grades similar to those of the medical department of the United States Army. The act approved March 3, 1875, had already provided that the Surgeon General (Supervising Surgeon) should be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This office was created by the act approved June 29, 1870, which defined the duties of the office and provided that the officer appointed be a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service.

After the act of 1893, which organized the Marine Hospital Service into the Federal health service, Congress continued to impose additional health functions upon the Service, and on July 1, 1902, passed the act which changed its name to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and made it a health service in name as well as functions. The larger part of its functions up to this time had been the combating of epidemics, especially those of yellow fever, which from time to time swept over the country. When bubonic plague threatened the country in 1900, through the port of San Francisco, the Marine Hospital Service was placed in charge of control methods, and after an extensive campaign it succeeded in preventing any extensive spread of that disease throughout the United States.

Functions.

While the public health functions of the Service had their inception in the prevention of the introduction and spread of quarantinable diseases, their development in logical sequence was brought about by growing public opinion. In addition to the quarantine and hospital functions, the activities of the Service include research and educational work. The investigative functions began with the investigation of such diseases as yellow fever and cholera, in the early part of the existence of the service, but it was not until July 1, 1902, that Congress authorized the establishment of the Hygienic Laboratory for this purpose. Since this legal authorization, the Hygienic Laboratory has grown very rapidly, until now it stands as one of the foremost research institutions in the world. It contains approximately 50,000 square feet of space, has a personnel of 119, and is most excellently equipped for carrying on pathological, zoological, pharmacological, bacteriological, chemical, and physiological work.

From the control of epidemics, the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service began to develop control measures for the more common contagious and infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. The history of the wonderful control of typhoid fever which has taken place in the United States within the past 15 years is a part of the history of the Public Health Service in cooperation with State and local health agencies; and now typhoid fever, which formerly took a toll of more than 50,000 lives annually of the population of the United States, is responsible for the death of something less than 10,000.

The development of health functions of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service continued until finally Congress, by the act approved August 14, 1912, changed the name again to its present one, the United States Public Health Service, and at the same time gave it very broad powers to investigate the diseases of man and the pollution of navigable streams and lakes of the United States.

Under existing authority of law, in addition to its hospital functions, the functions of the Public Health Service may be described under the following heads:

1. Protection of the United States from the introduction of disease from without.
2. Prevention of the interstate spread of disease and suppression of epidemics.
3. Cooperation with State and local boards of health in health matters.
4. Investigation of diseases of man.

5. Supervision and control of biological products.
6. Public health education and dissemination of health information.

To protect the United States from the introduction of disease from without, the Service now operates all of the maritime quarantine stations of the United States and its insular possessions. The object of the quarantine service is to protect the United States from diseases like smallpox, typhus fever, leprosy, yellow fever, cholera, and bubonic plague. To further prevent the introduction of diseased persons into the United States, the Service is charged by law with the medical examination of immigrants, and during the fiscal year 1919–1920, 762,127 immigrants were examined by its officers.

To prevent the interstate spread of disease and to suppress epidemics, the Service is authorized by law to cooperate with State and local health authorities. At the present time this work includes the suppression of epidemics, such as instituting measures to prevent the spread of bubonic plague on the southern and western coasts; sanitation of vessels and trains of interstate common carriers, including the examination of drinking water used on trains and vessels, and the control of travel of diseased persons; cooperation with State departments of health in making effective State and Federal control over the spread of communicable diseases; and cooperation with the National Park Service in sanitation of national parks to prevent the spread of disease through the use of these parks by the traveling public.

At the request of State and local health authorities, the cooperative activities of the Public Health Service take numerous forms, such, for example, as conducting studies of public health administration and organization; making sanitary surveys of counties, municipalities, and towns; investigating outbreaks of communicable diseases; and aiding States in the investigation of disease-producing conditions. Very special types of cooperation are such as venereal disease work of the Public Health Service, work in rural sanitation, and work in the prevention and control of malaria.

Under the act approved August 14, 1912, the Public Health Service is authorized to study and investigate the diseases of man and the pollution of streams. Under authority of this act, the Service is now carrying on investigations in tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, anthrax, amebiasis, botulinus poisoning, hookworm, leprosy, malaria, meningitis, pellagra, plague, trachoma, typhoid fever, child hygiene, industrial hygiene, excreta disposal, and stream pollution. The investigative work is done at various stations in the field and also at the hygienic laboratory in Washington.

Under the act of July 1, 1902, the Public Health Service supervises and controls the manufacture of biologic products, such as viruses,

vaccines, therapeutic serums, toxins, antitoxins, or analogous products applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man. The manufacture of some 96 products is supervised. The manufacture of these products is under license according to regulations, and they are kept under careful supervision by means of inspection made by officers of the Service, the products being constantly tested for purity and potency. The value of the products supervised by the Public Health Service in the fiscal year 1920 is approximately $10,000,000; and as new advances in preventive medicine are made, the number of these products is continually increasing.

One of the important functions of the Public Health Service is the dissemination of public health information for the use of the public. The scientific public is informed by bulletins prepared by the Hygienic Laboratory and the Division of Scientific Research. State and local health authorities, quarantine officers, and other persons interested in public health matters are kept advised as to the prevalence of diseases by weekly publication of the Public Health Reports. In addition to this information, articles of general interest to sanitarians, on the progress of disease prevention, are published in the Public Health Reports. During the fiscal year 1920 the total issue of pamphlets and bulletins by the Public Health Service, exclusive of those relating to venereal disease, was 5,806,220.

Résumé of Achievements.

Some achievements of the Public Health Service may be briefly enumerated as follows:

Smallpox eradicated in the Philippines; supervision and control of cholera in the Philippines; bubonic plague controlled on the Pacific Coast by the destruction of rats and ground squirrels; bubonic plague controlled in New Orleans and Porto Rico by the eradication of rats; cholera successfully prevented from reaching the United States without interruption of commerce, in the great European epidemic of 1910, through new quarantine procedure developed by the Service. During the World War the Public Health Service successfully protected the health of the military forces of the United States in the areas contiguous to the camps. Without such control the camps would have been menaced to an unprecedented extent by such diseases as malaria, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and venereal diseases.

The success of the Service in the control of yellow fever has already been mentioned.

The part played by the Public Health Service in the reduction of the death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been mentioned.

In its investigations the Public Health Service has made important contributions to the prevention and control of diseases, among which may be mentioned the following:

Yellow fever.—The observation made by a Service officer, as to the incubation periods of yellow fever, materially aided in the discovery by Reed and Carroll, of the United States Army, of the method of transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito.

Cholera.—The Service demonstrated the rôle played by cholera carriers in the spread of cholera in the Philippine Islands.

Pellagra.—The Service has shown that pellagra is a disease caused by improper diet, and that the prevention and cure of the disease lie in the eating of a well-balanced diet.

Beriberi.—The first practical demonstration that beriberi was caused by the use of polished rice was made by the Public Health Service; beriberi was eliminated from the Government institutions in the Philippine Islands by dietary measures. The Public Health Service also demonstrated that infantile beriberi was one of the causes of excessive infant mortality in the Philippines.

Leprosy.—By its investigation of leprosy the Public Health Service has developed a method of treatment which promises a cure.

Malaria.—The extra-cantonment work of the service has given a tremendous impetus to the elimination of malaria from the United States. In one demonstration the Service reduced the economic loss from $11.50 per acre in the year 1918 to $1.50 per acre in 1919.

Syphilis.—The investigations of the Service on the causes of death and sudden death in the use of drugs for the cure of syphilis have demonstrated how the five or six million doses of arsphenamine annually administered may be given safely.

Diphtheria.—When the Public Health Service was charged by law with the supervision of biologic products, it carried on the extremely difficult task of preparing and preserving a standard diphtheria antitoxin unit, which had never been done before and which by some was deemed to be impracticable.

Trachoma.—The Service has developed most effective methods for the cure of trachoma, a chronic disease of the eyes which has blinded many thousands and has been regarded by some as incurable.

Immunity from disease.—The Public Health Service first studied the phenomenon known to scientists as "anaphylaxis" or "hypersensitiveness," which has been found to play a most important part in the question of susceptibility to and immunity from disease.

Typhus.—The Public Health Service played an important part in the demonstration of the transmission of typhus fever by lice, and identified typhus fever with the so-called "Brill's" disease, endemic in New York City.

Deer fly fever.—The cause of deer fly fever, a new disease endemic in Utah, was discovered by the Public Health Service during 1919.

Ground squirrels and plague.—That the California ground squirrel could act as a natural host of the insect carrier of the plague bacillus was discovered by the Public Health Service. Had it not been for this discovery it would have been impossible to control plague on the Pacific Coast.

Purification of polluted oysters.—A method of treating oysters from polluted oyster beds, so as to make them safe for market use, was discovered by the Public Health Service. This process has been extensively adopted in England and without doubt will be widely used in the United States.

Disinfection.—The Public Health Service developed the new, widely used "Hygienic Laboratory methods of determining the phenol coefficient of disinfectants." It also developed the cyanide method of disinfection, by which vessels and buildings can be rapidly and effectively rid of rats and vermin.

Measles.—The Public Health Service made the important discovery that measles is contagious only during the first few days, and placed health officers in the possession of knowledge to handle measles cases intelligently.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever.—The method of controlling Rocky Mountain spotted fever by sheep-grazing was described and developed by the Public Health Service.

Stream pollution.—The Public Health Service first studied and pointed out the important sources of pollution of the waters of the Great Lakes and the Missouri River, and made recommendations that are being rapidly adopted for the control of such pollution.

Venereal diseases.—The Public Health Service has given great impetus to measures for controlling venereal diseases. Under its leadership, 47 States have organized special divisions in their State health departments for the control of these diseases; 427 clinics operated under general control of the Public Health Service and the State boards of health gave 1,576,542 treatments during the fiscal year 1920. Pamphlets on the subject of venereal diseases to the number of 8,082,792 were distributed by the Service and by the State boards of health.

Hookworm.—The identification of the American species of hookworm as a cause of widespread anemia was first accomplished by an officer of the Service, and has resulted in a notable diminution in the prevalence of this disease.

Milk.—Studies made by the Service on the relation of milk to public health have resulted in widespread measures for the improvement of milk supplies, with corresponding reduction of diseases caused by

polluted milk. The milk bulletin issued by the Public Health Service has been adopted as a textbook in universities throughout the United States.

Typhoid fever.—The intensive studies of the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever published by the Service have played an important part in the general reduction in the typhoid-fever death rate throughout the country.

Organization of State health departments.—The Public Health Service has steadily fostered and aided the organization of State health departments. Through the work of the Service and through the detail of officers, it has contributed directly to the organization and development of State health departments in at least 10 States, and has given aid and assistance to developing divisions of health departments in other States.

Hospital service.—On March 3, 1919, the Public Health Service was authorized to furnish additional hospital facilities to patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. At that time the Service operated hospitals with a capacity of approximately 1,500 beds. At the present time the Service has in operation 61 hospitals with a bed capacity of approximately 18,000 beds, and will, in the near future, open additional hospitals with a capacity of approximately 3,000 beds. In these hospitals the Service is now caring for over 16,000 patients. In all, the Public Health Service has up to May, 1921, cared for in hospitals approximately 200,000 patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in addition to its other beneficiaries. It has made 1,070,000 examinations of applicants for compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act, and has furnished in its dispensaries 1,360,000 treatments to patients annually.

In the prosecution of this work the Public Health Service has organized several special services. For example, it has organized a dental service and has rendered dental care and treatment to 50,000 patients; 40,000 treatments have been authorized but not completed. It has organized a service for rendering occupational and physiotherapy treatments. It has created a corps of dietitians for the purpose of supplying not only a balanced ration properly prepared and served, but also for supplying a special diet in the treatment of diseases. It has organized in all its hospitals, laboratories for X-ray work and for pathology, bacteriology, and biochemistry. It has, in a similar way, begun orthopedic treatment, with shops for making supplies, braces, and other orthopedic apparatus.

Personnel and Administrative Organization.

The Public Health Service is a bureau in the Treasury Department and is in direct charge of the Surgeon General, whose acts are subject to general supervision and approval by the Secretary of

the Treasury. The Surgeon General administers the affairs of the Bureau, with the aid of an executive officer, through seven administrative divisions established by law; namely,

Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief;
Division of Domestic Quarantine;
Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine;
Division of Personnel and Accounts;
Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics;
Division of Scientific Research;
Division of Venereal Diseases;

and a General Inspection Service, a Purveying Service, a Section on Health Education, and the office of the Chief Clerk.

The organization of the personnel in the field consists of:

	Number.
Regular commissioned officers	199
Reserve commissioned officers (active)	884
Reserve commissioned officers (inactive)	391
Scientific personnel	297
Attending specialists	190
Acting assistant surgeons	590
Administrative assistants	172
Internes	34
Nurses	1,418
Dietitians	126
Reconstruction aides	460
Clerks	1,611
Other employees	9,114
Total	15,486

SERVICES.

Marine Hospitals and Relief.—The Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief furnishes hospital and dispensary treatment to Federal beneficiaries as prescribed by law, such as patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Federal Board for Vocational Education, U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, etc. This division is operating at this time (May, 1921) 61 hospitals, including one leprosarium. The total bed capacity of the 61 hospitals is approximately 18,500. Additional hospitals are about to be opened, which will increase the number of beds by approximately 3,000.

Domestic Quarantine.—The Division of Domestic Quarantine puts into operation measures for the suppression of plague; control of water supplies used by interstate carriers; prevention of epidemics, by building up and improving divisions of communicable diseases and sanitary engineering in State health departments.

Foreign and Insular Quarantine.—The Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine supervises the administration of 97 mari-

time and border quarantine stations in the United States and its possessions, and is responsible for the proper enforcement of the United States quarantine laws and regulations; supervises the operations and medical inspection of aliens at the various ports of entry in the United States, which exceed 90 in number; and directs the operations of medical officers assigned to American consulates for the purpose of enforcing the United States quarantine laws applicable at foreign ports of departure.

Personnel and Accounts.—The Division of Personnel and Accounts provides professional, scientific, and other personnel for the execution of the various activities of the Service, including treatment of the beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The financial section under this division has charge of the pay rolls, auditing of vouchers, the placing of allotments, the preparation of estimates for appropriations to be submitted to Congress, and all financial matters of the Service.

Sanitary Reports and Statistics.—The Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics collects and publishes information regarding the prevalence and geographic distribution of diseases dangerous to the public health in the United States and foreign countries. Court decisions, laws, regulations, and ordinances pertaining to the public health are compiled, digested, and published. Its publications contain articles on subjects relating to the public health. This division issues Public Health Reports (weekly), its supplements and reprints.

Scientific Research.—The Division of Scientific Research conducts scientific field and laboratory studies of diseases of man and other public health problems. Among the diseases studied are anthrax, amebiasis, botulism, deer fly fever, hookworm, influenza, leprosy, malaria, meningitis, pellagra, pneumonia, plague, poliomyelitis, syphilis and related diseases, trachoma, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever. Studies and investigations are also made in matters relating to child hygiene, industrial hygiene, industrial wastes, public health organization and administration, sewage disposal, pollution of streams, and excreta disposal. In addition to these studies the division has charge of the following lines of work: Demonstration work in rural sanitation; treatment of cases of trachoma in hospital and field clinics for the purpose of suppressing that disease; and supervision of the manufacture and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine, in interstate traffic.

Venereal Diseases.—The Division of Venereal Diseases promotes the coordination of State boards of health in venereal disease control; prepares educational material; stimulates the improvement

and standardization of methods of diagnosis, treatment, and control of venereal diseases; and stimulates greater activity through wide appeal and education of the public.

General Inspection Service.—The General Inspection Service makes systematic inspections of all stations and activities of the Service, and investigates complaints regarding the administration of hospitals and personal conduct of United States Public Health Service officers, with subsequent report to the Surgeon General.

Purveying Service.—The Purveying Service attends to the purchase, care, storage, and issue of property, such as drugs and hospital, laboratory, and office supplies and equipment; motor vehicles and repair parts for mechanical equipment.

Public Health Education.—The Section on Public Health Education supplies a daily health column, "Uncle Sam, M. D.," for publication in newspapers throughout the country, combined with a system of questions and answers; supplies news on health matters two or three times a week to 10,000 newspapers, periodicals, and organizations; supplies health articles to the Foreign Information Bureau; and produces motion-picture films and administers a stereopticon loan library.

AFFILIATIONS.

(a) *With State and local organizations.*—The United States Public Health Service cooperates and renders active assistance in the enforcement of quarantine laws, the suppression of epidemics, and the drafting of legislation; in making surveys; in venereal disease work and rural sanitation; and in the prevention and control of malaria.

(b) *With voluntary health agencies.*—The Service cooperates with—

The International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics;
American Social Hygiene Association;
Rockefeller International Health Commission;
National Committee for Mental Hygiene;
Institute of Tropical Medicine (Porto Rico);
National Tuberculosis Association;
National Health Council (consulting member of);
American Red Cross (which gives social service in U. S. Public Health Service hospitals and handles the recruiting for them); and
American Legion.

(c) *With official agencies.*—The Service furnishes medical care and treatment for the following beneficiaries:

(1) Those persons employed, on board, in the care, preservation, or navigation of any registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States, or in the service, on board, of those engaged in such care, preservation, or navigation.

(2) Seamen employed on yachts, provided the said yachts are enrolled, licensed, or registered as vessels of the United States.

(3) Seamen employed on United States Army transports or other vessels belonging to the United States Army, when not enlisted men of the Navy.

(4) Officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard.

(5) Officers of the Public Health Service and employees devoting all their time to field work.

(6) Seamen employed on vessels of the Mississippi River Commission.

(7) Seamen employed on the vessels of the Engineer Corps of the Army.

(8) Officers, crews of vessels, keepers, and assistant keepers of the Lighthouse Service.

(9) Officers and seamen on vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

(10) Civil employees of the United States who are injured while in the performance of their duties.

(11) Patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The Public Health Service details physicians to the—

International Office of Public Hygiene, Paris;
International Joint Commission;
United States Employees' Compensation Commission;
Bureau of Internal Revenue;
Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry;
Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines and Bureau of Education;
Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board;
Hawaiian Government, Sanitary Advisor;
Chief Quarantine Officer, Panama Canal;
Federal Board for Vocational Education; and
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were $24,965,657.14, of which approximately $2,523,000 was spent on public health activities.

A PROBABLE (THIRD) CASE OF GONGYLONEMA HOMINIS INFECTION IN MAN.

By C. W. STILES, Chief, Division of Zoology, United States Public Health Service.

Ward [1] (1916) reported the first known case of *Gongylonema* infection in man. The patient was a 16-year-old girl in the practice of Dr. R. L. Covington, in Arkansas. The thread-like nematode was extracted from the lower lip. Later (1917) I reported [2] a second case of this parasitism. The patient was a 13-year-old girl in the practice of Dr. K. C. Clarke, of Bushnell, Fla. Here also the worm was taken from the lower lip.

In 1919 I heard of a patient in Georgia from whose mouth a small thread-worm was alleged to have been taken, and the possibility seemed present that this represented a third case of the same kind. Through the kindness of Dr. M. F. Haygood, of the Georgia State Board of Health, the worm was finally located in the possession of Dr. H. L. Akridge, of Sale City, Ga., who placed it at my disposal for examination. He gives the following data regarding the case.

"The patient, a woman about 50 years of age, came to my office complaining with sore throat. She gave a history of having had this trouble for about three weeks, and having had treatment from a throat specialist for a supposed pharyngitis. Upon examination I found an abrasion of the mucous membrane around the anterior pillar of the tonsil; this abrasion seemed to be healing, but near the angle of the jaw there was another abrasion which presented a rather pronounced hyperemic condition. This area was very sensitive to touch, and patient complained of tickling, pricking sensation at times. The areas were touched with 10 per cent silver nitrate solution and patient was given a mild antiseptic mouth wash; a purge of calomel was also given. About three days later she returned and complained of a soreness on other side of throat. An examination showed another abrasion similar to the previous ones but on the opposite side of mouth and about one inch anterior to the angle of the jaw. This time it was again touched up with silver nitrate and patient given a mouth wash containing a very strong solution of thymol. The next day she came back to office with the worm. She stated that she felt something like a thread with her tongue, and taking a mirror she was able to grasp the worm with the fingers and pull it out. At this time the worm was very active, and lived, after being placed in the vial of water, for several hours, perhaps longer."

Unfortunately, Dr. Akridge's specimen is not complete and it is quite macerated, so that only a few anatomical characters can be recognized. Much of the cuticle is destroyed, but by good fortune a fragment of the cuticle showed two of the "bosses" which characterize the head end of *Gongylonema*; further, the pharynx was preserved and thus permitted an exclusion of the *Loa* worm from consideration. A preanal structure which may be the vulva was made out rather

[1] Journ. Parasitol., vol. 2, pp. 119–125.

[2] Annual Report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for 1918, p. 64.

indistinctly. The worm was approximately 35 mm. long. While the diagnosis of *Gongylonema* in this third case rests upon somewhat incomplete data, I believe it to be correct.

This third case is now recorded in order to emphasize the point that we have in the United States a parasitic infection of man which seemingly has a wide distribution (Florida, Georgia, and Arkansas) but which is rarely recognized.

The infection doubtless occurs through swallowing insects, perhaps croton bugs, *Aphodius*, *Blaps*, etc. Present evidence is to the effect that the presence of this worm produces an irritation with resulting nervousness, but evidence is lacking that it will cause any dangerous condition.

Similar (*Gongylonema*) infections are wide spread in cattle, sheep, mice, rats, etc., and it is entirely possible, or probable, that the worm found in man is specifically identical with the form found in some other animal. This point remains *sub judice* until a sufficient amount of well-preserved material from man becomes available to establish the specific characters. In the meantime, in order not to confuse specific diagnoses and in order to avoid erroneous deductions as to life history, I suggest—on purely practical grounds—that the worm described and figured by Ward (1916) as "*Gongylonema* (?) *pulchrum*" be referred to as "*Gongylonema hominis* sp. dub." Although it is entirely possible that Ward is correct in his suspicion, rather than opinion, that the worm is identical with the species found in swine, there are good grounds for keeping the parasite nomenclatorially distinct until the point is definitely established.

A NOTE ON THE COURSE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY SINCE 1914.[1]

The course of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis during and since the World War exhibits variations that are of unusual interest. It is not yet possible to analyze the statistics in detail, for the reason that the data for 1919 and 1920 have not been completely tabulated, but such gross rates as we have are sufficiently suggestive to warrant preliminary presentation.

In the accompanying table are compiled the mortality rates per 100,000 living persons for the United States, England and Wales, the Dublin registration area, and Spain, by years, since 1914.

[1] From the Statistical Office, Field Investigations, United States Public Health Service.

Mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis since 1914 in the United States, Great Britain, and Spain.

Year.	United States.		Great Britain.		Spain.[e]
	24 registration States.[a]	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (industrial).[b]	England and Wales.[c]	Dublin registration area.[d]	
1914	123	185	105	259	123
1915	123	180	116	292	127
1916	121	173	118	268	129
1917	125	172	125	265	137
1918	130	171	134	283	168
1919	109	142	102	.....	140
1920	.....	122	.....	.....	.....

[a] Including District of Columbia. Data compiled from Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census, population estimates (intercensal) being furnished by the Census Bureau.

[b] From Statistical Bulletins, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The rates are exclusive of deaths among persons under 1 year of age.

[c] From Annual Reports of Registrar-General for England and Wales, except 1919, which was computed from data in Quarterly Reports Nos. 284, 285, 286. The rates are for the civilian population only for the years 1915–1919.

[d] From Weekly Returns of Births and Deaths (Yearly Summary) in the Dublin registration area, 1918.

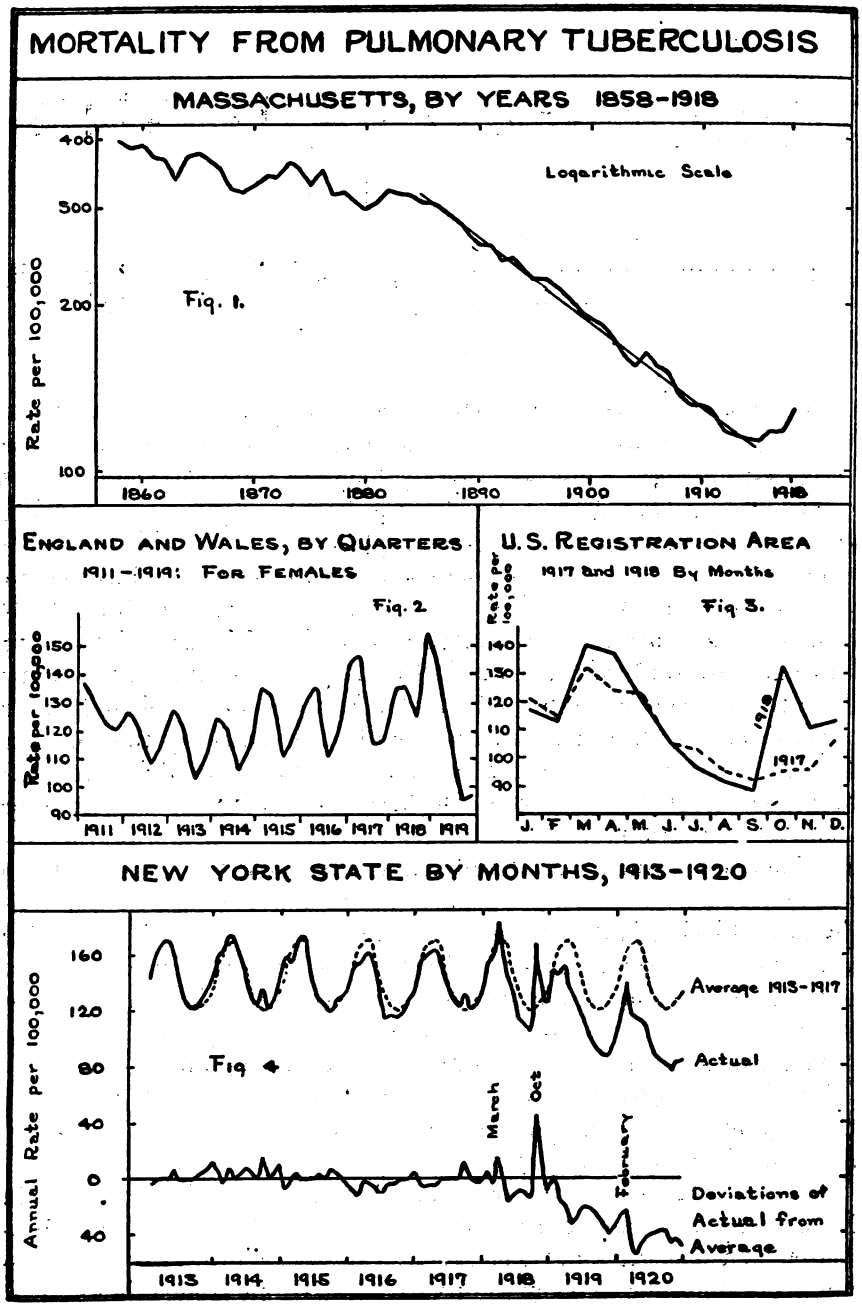
[e] From International Journal of Public Health, vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1920; reprinted from Anuario Estadistico de España, Año V, 1918. No data given for all forms of tuberculosis. The rate for 1919 is from data given in Anuario Estadistico de España, Año VI, 1919.

While dependable statistics for the countries of Central Europe are lacking, a considerable increase in pulmonary tuberculosis mortality has been commented upon frequently in the reports. Whether or not a decline in the rate in those countries has set in since the war ended is not yet known; but considering the three countries included in the table above, the general picture afforded is that of a more or less marked rise in mortality during the period of the war, followed by a definite drop during 1919 and 1920 in the countries for which we have data.

This variation in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality at once appeals to the vital statistician as a phenomenon of probably unusual significance. We know that conditions under which people lived were radically changed during this momentous period. In what specific ways did these changes affect the tuberculosis rate?

The facts are not available in sufficient detail to afford us an answer to the question. A further consideration of the gross facts, however, as shown iu the accompanying graphs, may be pertinent.

In Figure 1 the course of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality in Massachusetts during the 60-year period from 1858 to 1918 is presented as a background. The annual rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale, in order to show the relative variations from year to year. From about 1885 to 1915 the *rate* of decline was fairly constant (as the light, straight line in the chart indicates). In 1916 and 1917 a rise occurred. This was followed by a further quite marked increase in 1918. The upturn of the curve during 1916, 1917, and 1918 is clearly a departure from the course of pulmonary tuberculosis mor-



The data upon which the above graphs are based are as follows:

Fig. 1. Registration reports, Massachusetts, for various years.

Fig. 2. Reproduced from the British Medical Journal, Feb. 5, 1921, page 202, based on the 1919 report of the Registrar-General.

Fig. 3. Rates computed from the United States Bureau of the Census mortality reports for 1917 and 1918, after allowing for the withdrawal of males for military service.

Fig. 4. Monthly Vital Statistics Reviews, New York State Department of Health.

tality during the preceding 30 years. The Massachusetts figures are typical of the great majority of registration States during the last 20 years.

The Massachusetts data are not available for 1919 and 1920, and we must turn to records of another State, New York, for more detailed data for these years. In Figure 4 the monthly rates (for New York, on an annual basis) are plotted for the period 1913–1920. It was found that the seasonal curve for each year was quite uniform during the period 1913–1917, but that in 1918, 1919, and 1920 it presented irregularities. Accordingly, in order to obtain a more clearly defined picture of these irregularities, as well as of the trend, an average seasonal curve was found for 1913–1917, using the median year for each month. This is plotted as a dotted line in Figure 4 and extended through 1920. It is clearly shown that in the months in which influenza was epidemic the tuberculosis death rate rose to abnormal proportions.

The same phenomenon appeared in England and Wales, as indicated in Figure 2, in which the mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis among females is plotted by quarters for the period 1911–1919.

A further scrutiny of the data for New York as plotted in Figure 4 shows that with the exception of the periods of influenza epidemic, the rate for every month was lower in 1918 than in 1917 or previous years. In order to bring this out even more distinctly, the deviation of the rate for each month from the average for the corresponding months was plotted in the same figure. The same result is found when we compare the rates for each month in 1918 with those for corresponding months in 1917, in the entire death registration area of the United States (see Fig. 3).

The course of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis during the period 1914–1920 may be described, therefore, briefly as follows:

(1) The more or less steady decline prior to the war was interrupted by a definite rise, which was widespread and lasted through 1918, followed by a marked decline in 1919 and 1920.

(2) The high rate for 1918 apparently was due entirely to the two waves of epidemic influenza, and the rate for 1920 was probably somewhat increased by the 1920 epidemic influenza wave. Presumably many tuberculous persons were carried off by the influenza epidemic, and a part of the low tuberculosis rate in 1919 and 1920 reasonably may be ascribed to the earlier removal of persons who would have died in these two years.

(3) Roughly discounting, however, the effect of the influenza epidemic, the existence of an unusual wave of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is still clearly shown, beginning in 1916, reaching its crest in 1917, and declining in 1918, 1919, and 1920.

The cause of the rise in the mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1916 and 1917 is, of course, at present obscure. If there be an association between economic conditions and the tuberculosis death rate, a possible explanation is suggested in the fact that immediately preceding the rise in mortality during 1914 and 1915 in the United States there was a period of serious unemployment and that in 1917–1920, wages kept pace with living costs and the demand for labor was extraordinarily great.

NOTE.—A summary of Dr. Stevenson's comment upon the course of tuberculosis mortality in England and Wales, as given in the 1919 Report of the Registrar-General, is made in the British Medical Journal (Feb. 5, 1921, p. 202) in part as follows:

"It is remarkable that a fall in the mortality from tuberculosis occurred in 1919, notwithstanding the effects of the influenza epidemic which continued into the early part of the year. Dr. Stevenson gives reason for concluding that the recent trend of tuberculosis mortality can only be profitably studied by disentangling it from the mortality caused among the tuberculous population by influenza. When this is done, he considers that the figures show that the tuberculosis mortality reached a maximum in 1917, and that a decline set in during the last year of the war and developed to a remarkable extent during the first year of peace. He considers it necessary to lay stress on these points, as in the absence of their consideration the recently experienced tuberculosis mortality has been regarded as disappointing. In seeking to arrive at a conception of the course of tuberculosis mortality during 1918–19, an attempt has to be made to estimate what this would probably have been in the absence of the violent disturbance caused by influenza. Accordingly, the mortality of each quarter of the year is considered separately; only the second quarter was unaffected by influenza, and the other three quarters were affected in varying degrees. A diagram illustrating the mortality of females from tuberculosis in each quarter from 1911 to 1919, inclusive, is here reproduced.[2] It will be seen that after remaining at a minimum in the years 1912–1914, the quarterly rates gradually increased during the three following years, but began to fall again during the first two quarters of 1918, after which the great epidemic of influenza temporarily arrested the fall, raising the rates for the next three quarters to a high level. The normal seasonal rise and fall of tuberculosis mortality shows a minimum in the third quarter and a maximum in the first or second. The second quarter was unaffected by the great epidemic, and is taken as most nearly representing the probable behavior of the yearly mortality if the epidemic had not occurred. The curve of the mortality of the second quarter, after maintaining a minimum for the three years 1912–1914, gradually rose during the next three to a maximum in 1917, and then fell uninterruptedly to 1919, when the lowest point was reached. There was a reduction below the nine years' average from 10 to 20 per cent in the last three quarters' mortality, but Dr. Stevenson points out that caution must be exercised in interpreting this.

[2] See Fig. 2 in accompanying chart—Ed.

"'If,' he says, 'influenza increased the death rate of the preceding three quarters by killing off tuberculous patients who would otherwise have died a little later, the great fall which has occurred since the epidemic came to an end may be in part attributable to this earlier removal of persons who would otherwise have died in the quarters of low mortality.'"

"He does not, however, consider that this is a serious source of error. There is no evidence that mortality from the nonpulmonary forms of the disease was increased by the epidemic; these nonpulmonary rates were very low in 1919, and this is thought to point to a real decline in the destructiveness of tuberculosis."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 14, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended May 14, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the "Weekly Health Index," May 17, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended May 14, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force	46,840,169	43,723,332
Number of death claims	8,329	8,440
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force	9.3	10.1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 14, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the "Weekly Health Index," May 17, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended May 14, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.[2]	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate week ended May 14, 1921.[3]
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended May 14, 1921.	Previous year or years.[2]	
Akron, Ohio	229,195	30	6.8	[4] 12.4	3	[4] 5	29
Albany, N. Y.	115,071	38	17.2	C 17.4	3	C 7	67
Atlanta, Ga.	207,473	57	14.3	C 11.1	5	C 4	.....
Baltimore, Md.	751,537	198	13.7	A 18.2	29	A 31	81
Birmingham, Ala.	186,133	59	16.5	A 16.2	11	A 9	.....
Boston, Mass.	757,634	185	12.7	A 18.8	39	A 40	105
Bridgeport, Conn.	149,967	27	9.4	A 14.3	5	A 7	63
Buffalo, N. Y.	519,608	117	11.7	C 15.3	17	C 28	66
Cambridge, Mass.	110,444	30	14.2	A 13.6	5	A 5	89
Camden, N. J.	119,672	26	11.3	.....	5	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2,780,655	580	10.9	A 15.1	81	A 126	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	403,418	102	13.2	C 14.7	12	C 13	79
Cleveland, Ohio	831,138	187	11.7	C 12.8	27	C 34	72
Columbus, Ohio	245,358	59	12.5	C 13.7	2	C 1	23
Dallas, Tex.	165,282	29	9.1	A 13.0	4	A 5	.....
Dayton, Ohio	158,119	26	8.6	C 7.1	3	C 4	49
Denver, Colo.	263,152	64	12.7	A 13.9	8	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	1,070,450	210	10.2	C 10.4	51	C 51	96
Fall River, Mass.	120,668	45	19.4	C 13.4	10	C 8	150
Grand Rapids, Mich.	141,197	24	8.9	C 20.7	4	C 13	68
Houston, Tex.	144,340	30	10.8	.....	6	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	325,215	79	12.7	C 18.2	4	C 19	31
Jersey City, N. J.	302,788	71	12.2	C 15.5	10	C 15	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	103,908	13	6.5	.....	1	.....	24
Kansas City, Mo.	336,157	81	12.6	C 14.3	8	C 10	.....

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.
[2] "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1920.
[3] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
[4] Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 14, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years—Continued.

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended May 14, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate week ended May 14, 1921.
		Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended May 14, 1921.	Previous year or years.	
Los Angeles, Calif.	611,636	153	13.0	A 12.8	8	A 12	38
Louisville, Ky.	236,083	52	11.5	C 10.0	7	C 5	81
Lowell, Mass.	113,757	25	11.5	A 17.1	5	A 7	80
Memphis, Tenn.	165,389	35	11.0	C 22.3	5	C 4	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	468,386	86	9.6	A 13.2	19	A 23	92
Minneapolis, Minn.	392,815	84	11.2	C 14.4	15	C 11	85
Nashville, Tenn.	119,536	40	17.4	C 15.4	4	C 4	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	125,012	22	9.2	A 16.6	6	A 9	92
New Haven, Conn.	167,007	31	9.7	C 15.6	6	C 8	71
New Orleans, La.	394,657	120	15.9	A 19.4	17	A 17	.....
New York, N. Y.	5,751,867	1,256	11.4	C 12.8	172	C 209	68
Newark, N. J.	424,885	92	11.3	C 13.2	6	C 22	.....
Norfolk, Va.	121,260	23	9.9	.....	3	.....	53
Oakland, Calif.	226,472	26	6.0	A 10.4	1	A 3	13
Omaha, Nebr.	197,066	55	14.6	.....	4	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.	137,463	24	9.1	.....	2	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,866,212	472	13.2	[1] 16.5	48	[1] 65	58
Pittsburgh, Pa.	596,413	170	14.9	C 15.3	18	C 18	64
Portland, Oreg.	264,859	49	9.6	C 10.2	7	C 8	70
Providence, R. I.	239,645	49	10.7	C 12.7	7	C 6	.....
Richmond, Va.	175,686	44	13.1	C 12.1	4	C 7	49
Rochester, N. Y.	305,229	68	11.6	C 15.4	7	C 14	54
St. Louis, Mo.	786,164	196	13.0	C 13.8	19	C 26	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	237,781	40	8.8	C 15.9	6	C 5	60
Salt Lake City, Utah	121,595	41	17.6	A 11.3	6	.....	93
San Francisco, Calif.	520,546	113	11.3	C 12.6	10	C 10	58
Seattle, Wash.	327,227	65	10.4	A 9.5	7	A 6	58
Spokane, Wash.	104,442	20	10.0	C 14.0	3	C 2	66
Springfield, Mass.	135,877	31	11.9	.....	2	.....	30
Syracuse, N. Y.	177,265	43	12.6	C 15.0	8	C 15	96
Toledo, Ohio.	253,696	61	12.5	A 15.8	10	A 8	101
Trenton, N. J.	122,760	33	14.0	A 17.7	8	A 7	.....
Washington, D. C.	454,026	106	12.2	A 15.4	15	A 10	88
Wilmington, Del.	113,408	23	10.6	C 11.7	3	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	184,972	40	11.3	C 11.2	9	C 3	97
Yonkers, N. Y.	103,324	26	13.1	A 16.1	3	A 6	68
Youngstown, Ohio.	139,432	40	15.0	.....	14	.....	177

[1] Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended May 21, 1921.

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

ALABAMA.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	6
Hookworm	37
Leprosy	1
Malaria	14
Measles	52
Mumps	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	11
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox:	
Jefferson County	14
Scattering	47
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	4

ARKANSAS.

Chicken pox	29
Diphtheria	5
Hookworm	1
Influenza	9
Malaria	68
Measles	57
Pellagra	17
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	12
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	23

CALIFORNIA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Bakersfield	1
San Francisco	1

CALIFORNIA—continued.

	Cases.
Influenza	32
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Dinuba	1
Visalia	1
Poliomyelitis—San Francisco	1
Rabies in man—Sacramento	1
Smallpox:	
Riverside	10
San Francisco	17
Scattering	41
Typhoid fever	16

COLORADO.

(Exclusive of Denver.)

Chicken pox	56
Diphtheria	23
Measles	99
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	49
Septic sore throat	3
Smallpox	78
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	17

CONNECTICUT.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	47
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	12
Diphtheria:	
Bridgeport	10
New Haven	8
Scattering	27
German measles	3
Impetigo contagiosa	3
Influenza	5

CONNECTICUT—continued.

	Cases.
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Malaria	2
Measles:	
New Britain	8
Scattering	52
Mumps	91
Paratyphoid fever	5
Pneumonia (lobar)	37
Scarlet fever:	
Bridgeport	23
New Haven	14
Scattering	42
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	21
Typhoid fever:	
Hartford	16
Scattering	10
Whooping cough	72

DELAWARE.

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	4
Malaria	2
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	14
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	7
Whooping cough	5

FLORIDA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	9
Malaria	23
Measles	22
Pneumonia	2
Smallpox	31
Tetanus	1
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	16

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox	54
Diphtheria	7
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	8
Influenza	2
Malaria	42
Measles	36
Mumps	11
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	41
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	11
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	9

ILLINOIS.

Diphtheria:	
Chicago	175
Park Ridge	10
Scattering	68
Influenza	14
Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago	3

ILLINOIS—continued.

	Cases.
Pneumonia	184
Poliomyelitis:	
Chicago	1
Noble County—Orange Township	1
Scarlet fever:	
Chicago	124
Decatur	9
Galesburg	9
Galva	18
Peoria	12
Scattering	112
Smallpox	62
Typhoid fever	6

INDIANA.

Diphtheria	30
Poliomyelitis—Elkhart County	1
Rabies in animals—Vigo County	1
Scarlet fever	162
Smallpox	99
Typhoid fever	10

IOWA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Fort Dodge	1
Greene	1
Diphtheria	10
Scarlet fever	42
Smallpox	110

KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	170
Diphtheria	47
German measles	1
Influenza	13
Measles	417
Mumps	27
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Pneumonia	10
Scarlet fever	90
Smallpox	226
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	73

LOUISIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	12
Paratyphoid fever	5
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	16
Typhoid fever	18

MAINE.

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	9
Measles	67
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	1

MARYLAND.[1]	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	46
Diphtheria	34
Dysentery	5
German measles	7
Influenza	11
Malaria	3
Measles	166
Mumps	65
Pneumonia (all forms)	63
Scarlet fever	30
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	58
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	177

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Actinomycosis	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	98
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	17
Diphtheria	151
German measles	28
Influenza	13
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	568
Mumps	109
Ophthalmia neonatorum	23
Pneumonia (lobar)	110
Scarlet fever	205
Septic sore throat	3
Trachoma	1
Trichinosis	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	205
Typhoid fever	85
Whooping cough	120

MINNESOTA.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	74
Diphtheria	50
Measles	59
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	143
Smallpox	232
Tuberculosis	63
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	4

MISSISSIPPI.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	5
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	26
Typhoid fever	7

MISSOURI.	
Chicken pox	60
Diphtheria	91
Epidemic sore throat	2
Influenza	6
Measles	122
Mumps	41
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Scarlet fever	96

MISSOURI—continued.	Cases.
Smallpox	156
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	100

MONTANA.	
Diphtheria	3
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	38
Typhoid fever	1

NEBRASKA.	
Chicken pox	45
Diphtheria:	
Omaha	13
Scattering	5
Measles	26
Mumps	16
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox:	
Omaha	12
Scattering	38
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping cough	14

NEW JERSEY.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	137
Diphtheria	154
Influenza	7
Malaria	2
Measles	276
Pneumonia	113
Scarlet fever	231
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	311

NEW MEXICO.	
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	27
German measles	3
Measles	32
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	2
Typhus fever:	
San Juan County—	
Navajo Indian Reservation	40
Whooping cough	7

NEW YORK. (Exclusive of New York City.)	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	179
Influenza	58
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	845
Pneumonia	152
Scarlet fever	244

[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK—continued.	Cases.
Smallpox	15
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	403

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Chicken pox	83
Diphtheria	15
German measles	1
Measles	307
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Scarlet fever	16
Septic sore throat	4
Smallpox	103
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	299

SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	5
Measles	70
Mumps	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	42
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	4

TEXAS.	
Chicken pox	11
Measles	86
Mumps	11
Smallpox	55
Whooping cough	34

VERMONT.	
Chicken pox	32
Diphtheria	5
Measles	68
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	28
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	30

VIRGINIA.	Cases.
Smallpox:	
Grayson County, several cases.	
Nelson County	1

WASHINGTON.	
Chicken pox	57
Diphtheria	39
Measles	46
Mumps	25
Scarlet fever	34
Smallpox	165
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	24

WEST VIRGINIA.	
Diphtheria	11
Measles:	
Elkins	9
Scattering	18
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	9
Typhoid fever	1

WISCONSIN.	
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	50
Diphtheria	19
German measles	2
Measles	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	40
Smallpox	14
Tuberculosis	17
Whooping cough	22
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	128
Diphtheria	39
German measles	1
Influenza	19
Measles	65
Scarlet fever	141
Smallpox	107
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	112

District of Columbia and Kentucky Reports for Week Ended May 14, 1921.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	Cases.
Chicken pox	15
Diphtheria	4
Measles	215
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	23

KENTUCKY.	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria:	
Jefferson County	16
Scattering	2
German measles	1
Measles:	
Harlan County	46
Jefferson County	69
Scattering	9

KENTUCKY—continued.	Cases.
Mumps	49
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever:	
Jefferson County	20
Lyon County	11
Scattering	6
Smallpox:	
Fulton County	19
Henderson County	11
Scattering	23
Tonsillitis	1
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	20

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.
March, 1921.										
Colorado	1	141	6	.....	404	.....	.....	106	173	11
April, 1921.										
California	21	615	380	12	2,259	4	4	486	488	39
Delaware	.....	27	4	.....	9	.....	.....	35	.....	5
District of Columbia	1	33	5	.....	1,109	.....	.....	91	5	6
Indiana	2	314	40	.....	757	.....	2	1,028	934	36
Kansas	2	185	46	.....	2,524	1	1	344	744	14
Louisiana	4	30	29	97	93	20	3	24	168	67
Maryland	3	145	189	2	645	1	2	188	27	50
Minnesota	8	256	6	1	205	.....	7	598	1,225	68
New Mexico	2	140	4	6	503	1	.....	51	21	6
Ohio	16	640	38	2	1,870	.....	1	1,107	917	79
Pennsylvania	11	1,343	.....	.....	4,816	.....	1	2,237	30	95
Rhode Island	2	94	7	.....	377	.....	.....	101	.....	3
South Dakota	1	59	3	.....	186	.....	.....	124	288	7
West Virginia	7	100	73	.....	834	.....	1	179	399	47
Wisconsin	7	278	301	.....	472	.....	8	814	621	18

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota—April, 1921.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during April, 1921, 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.
Diphtheria	Dorchester, Allamakee County, Iowa	Nose and throat specimens sent to Minnesota State Board of Health showed diphtheria bacilli.
Typhoid fever: Rochester, Olmsted County, Minn.	Wales, Cavalier County, N. Dak	Epidemiological data give date of first symptoms Oct., 1920; diagnosis Mar. 3, 1921.
Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minn.	Coalinga, Fresno County, Calif. Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. Manson, Calhoun County, Iowa. Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa. Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa. Stombough, Iron County, Mich. Webb City, Jasper County, Mo. Great Falls, Cascade County, Mont. Red Lodge, Carbon County, Mont. Clarkson, R. R. 4, Colfax County, Nebr. Chandler, Lincoln County, Okla. Pollock, Campbell County, S. Dak. Parker, Turner County, S. Dak. Blunt, Hughes County, S. Dak. Lake Preston, Kingsburg County, S. Dak. Palestine, Anderson County, Tex. Bryan, Brazos County, Tex. Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis. Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wis. Kenora, Ontario, Canada	Two cases, stage of disease not given; six advanced; ten moderately advanced; two incipient cases left Mayo Clinic for homes.

PLAGUE.[1]

HUMAN CASES OF PLAGUE REPORTED.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Benito County	1921. Feb. 7		1	

[1] A summary of the reports received of the occurrence of plague and the finding of plague-infected rodents in the United States during 1920 was published in Public Health Reports, Jan. 7, 1921, p. 15.

PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida:		
Pensacola	1921. Jan. 1 to Apr. 18	5
	Apr. 19 to May 21	0
Louisiana:		
New Orleans	Jan. 1 to Apr. 30	36
	May 1 to 19	0
	May 20	1

TYPHUS FEVER.

Navajo Indian Reservation, Shiprock, N. Mex.—May 9–21, 1921.

An outbreak of typhus fever has occurred in the Navajo Indian Reservation, near Shiprock, N. Mex., and according to information dated May 21, 1921, investigation by Public Health Service officers shows that there had been 30 to 40 cases, with 16 deaths to that date.

The outbreak was first reported in the San Juan Indian school at Shiprock, by the superintendent of the school, on May 9, but diagnosis of the disease had not been made at that time. Upon request of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, on May 18, the United States Public Health Service immediately directed Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Waller, stationed at Santa Fe, to investigate, and later Asst. Surgeons Tappan and Armstrong were detailed to aid the State and Indian medical authorities in suppressing the outbreak.

The area involved on the reservation is about 15 square miles, and vigorous measures are being instituted to prevent further spread of the disease over the reservation, which is of considerable area, extending into Arizona and Utah and having a population of approximately 30,000 Indians.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921.

BOTULISM.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado:		
Pueblo	2	1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
California:			
Los Angeles	0	1	.....
Colorado:			
Pueblo	0	.....	1
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport	0	1	.....
Bristol	.....	1	.....
New Britain	0	1	.....
Waterbury	0	2	.....
Illinois:			
Galesburg	0	1	.....
Springfield	0	.....	1
Kansas:			
Parsons	0	1	.....
Kentucky:			
Lexington	0	1	1
Louisiana:			
Monroe	.....	.....	1
Maryland:			
Baltimore	2	1	.....
Massachusetts:			
Danvers	.....	1	.....
Michigan:			
Saginaw	0	.....	2
Minnesota:			
Duluth	0	1	.....
New Jersey:			
Jersey City	0	1	.....
New York:			
Cohoes	0	.....	1
New York	7	7	2
Ohio:			
Marion	0	1	1
Pennsylvania:			
Pittsburgh	0	1	.....
Tennessee:			
Chattanooga	0	1	.....
Texas:			
Fort Worth	0	2	1
Virginia:			
Richmond	0	1	2

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1189.

INFLUENZA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:		
Birmingham	.....	1
California:		
Berkeley	2	.....
Los Angeles	6	.....
Pasadena	1	.....
San Francisco	4	.....
Stockton	1	.....
Connecticut:		
Meriden	1	.....
Stonington	1	.....
Georgia:		
Atlanta	2	.....
Illinois:		
Chicago	35	3
Kansas:		
Wichita	1	.....
Maine:		
Bangor	1	.....
Biddeford	3	.....
Maryland:		
Baltimore	6	1
Massachusetts:		
Boston	1	1
Fall River	1	.....
Haverhill	4	.....
Peabody	1	.....
Somerville	3	.....
Michigan:		
Detroit	2	1
Missouri:		
Kansas City	3	4
St. Joseph	.....	1
New Jersey:		
Kearny	6	.....
Newark	4	1
West Orange	1	.....
New York:		
Albany	1	.....
Mount Vernon	1	.....
New York	49	10
Saratoga Springs	1	.....
North Carolina:		
Wilmington	1	.....
Oklahoma:		
Oklahoma City	.....	1
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	4	5
Texas:		
Dallas	4	1
Virginia:		
Richmond	.....	1

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California:			Ohio:		
San Francisco	2	.....	Akron	1	.....
Connecticut:			Wisconsin:		
Bridgeport	.....	1	Milwaukee	1	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

MALARIA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			New Jersey:		
Birmingham	1		Jersey City	1	
Georgia:			New York:		
Brunswick	13		New York	3	
Valdosta		1	Texas:		
Louisiana:			Waco		1
Alexandria	7				
Baton Rouge	1				
Lake Charles	3				
New Orleans	1				

MEASLES.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1189.

PELLAGRA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			South Carolina:		
Pasadena	1		Charleston		1
Georgia:			Texas:		
Atlanta		1	Dallas	2	
Macon		1	Virginia:		
Louisiana:			Portsmouth	1	
Baton Rouge	1				
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City		1			

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama:			Illinois:		
Anniston	1		Bloomington		1
Birmingham		6	Blue Island		1
Mobile		1	Chicago	168	46
Montgomery		1	East St. Louis		1
California:			Freeport		1
Alameda		1	Jacksonville		2
Bakersfield		1	Rockford		1
Berkeley		1	Rock Island	2	1
Eureka	1		Indiana:		
Long Beach	1		East Chicago		1
Los Angeles	29	7	Gary		1
Oakland		2	Indianapolis		8
Pasadena	2		Marion		1
Sacramento	4	2	Mishawaka		1
San Bernardino		1	Muncie		1
San Diego		3	Terre Haute		1
San Francisco	15	4	Iowa:		
Santa Barbara		2	Council Bluffs		2
Stockton		2	Mason City		1
Vallejo		1	Kansas:		
Colorado:			Kansas City	2	
Denver		9	Wichita		3
Pueblo		1	Kentucky:		
Connecticut:			Covington		2
Bridgeport	7	6	Lexington		2
Hartford		1	Louisville		4
New Britain	3		Louisiana:		
New Haven		5	Baton Rouge	2	
New London	1		New Orleans		15
Stamford	5		Maine:		
Stonington		1	Bangor	2	
Waterbury		6	Biddeford		2
Delaware:			Lewiston		1
Wilmington		2	Portland		2
District of Columbia:			Maryland:		
Washington		12	Baltimore	42	20
Florida:			Cumberland	3	
Miami		2	Massachusetts:		
Georgia:			Arlington		1
Atlanta		7	Boston	23	21
Macon		2	Braintree	2	
Savannah		1	Brockton	1	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts—Continued.		
Cambridge		3
Chelsea	1	
Danvers	1	
Everett	6	1
Fall River	4	3
Haverhill		3
Holyoke	3	2
Lowell	2	1
Lynn	2	
Medford	2	
Methuen	1	
New Bedford		2
Newburyport	1	
Newton		1
North Adams	1	
Northampton		1
Peabody	2	
Pittsfield	2	1
Quincy		2
Salem		2
Somerville	2	1
Southbridge		1
Springfield	4	
Taunton		2
Waltham	3	
Watertown	1	
Westfield		1
Winthrop	2	
Worcester	9	8
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor		1
Battle Creek	4	2
Detroit	79	30
Flint		1
Grand Rapids	3	1
Hamtramck	3	2
Ironwood		1
Kalamazoo	4	2
Muskegon	1	
Pontiac		1
Port Huron	1	
Saginaw		1
Sault Ste. Marie	1	
Minnesota:		
Duluth		1
Minneapolis		6
St. Paul		4
Missouri:		
Kansas City		6
St. Joseph		2
Springfield		3
Montana:		
Butte		1
Great Falls	2	
Nebraska:		
Lincoln		1
Omaha		9
New Hampshire:		
Concord		1
Manchester		2
New Jersey:		
Atlantic City	3	
Bayonne	1	
Belleville	2	
Bloomfield	3	
Clifton	1	
Elizabeth		5
Englewood		1
Garfield	3	
Harrison	1	
Hoboken		3
Irvington	1	
Jersey City	10	
Kearny	2	
Morristown		1
Newark	58	4
Orange	2	
Passaic		1
Paterson	1	
New Jersey—Continued.		
Summit		1
Trenton	4	1
West Hoboken		1
New York:		
Binghamton	3	
Buffalo	30	11
Cohoes		1
Elmira	4	
Glens Falls		1
Ithaca	2	
Jamestown	1	
Lackawanna	3	
Lockport	2	
Middletown	1	
Mount Vernon	7	1
Newburgh	2	
New York	271	130
Niagara Falls	4	
Peekskill	3	
Port Chester	4	
Poughkeepsie	1	
Rochester	11	5
Saratoga Springs	3	1
Schenectady	5	1
Syracuse		5
Troy	1	
White Plains	1	
Yonkers		4
North Carolina:		
Charlotte		1
Rocky Mount		1
Wilmington		3
Winston-Salem		2
Ohio:		
Akron	1	
Alliance		1
Barberton		1
Bucyrus	3	
Chillicothe		1
Cincinnati		5
Columbus		6
Dayton	1	
East Cleveland	2	
Hamilton		1
Ironton		1
Lancaster		1
Newark		1
Salem		2
Toledo		2
Youngstown		5
Oregon:		
Portland		3
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	63	38
Rhode Island:		
Newport		2
Pawtucket		1
Providence		4
South Carolina:		
Charleston		1
South Dakota:		
Sioux Falls		1
Tennessee:		
Chattanooga	1	
Nashville		3
Texas:		
Dallas	8	5
El Paso		8
Galveston		2
Utah:		
Provo	3	1
Salt Lake City		2
Vermont:		
Burlington		3
Rutland		1
Virginia:		
Lynchburg		1
Norfolk		4
Portsmouth		2

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Virginia—Continued.			Wisconsin:		
Richmond		6	Madison		1
Roanoke	4		Racine		1
West Virginia:			Wyoming:		
Charleston		1	Cheyenne		1
Wheeling		2			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Massachusetts:			
San Francisco	0	1		Boston	0	1	
Connecticut:				Missouri:			
Bridgeport	0	1		St. Louis	0	1	1
Maine:				New York:			
Biddeford			1	New York	1	1	

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.
Massachusetts:		New Jersey:	
Boston	1	Bloomfield	1
		Summit	1

RABIES IN MAN.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Jersey:		
Bloomfield		1

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1189.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Birmingham	1	5	.....
Mobile	4	10	.....
Montgomery	1	5	.....
Arkansas:			
North Little Rock	1	5	.....
California:			
Bakersfield	0	1	.....
Berkeley	0	3	.....
Long Beach	2	4	.....
Los Angeles	1	6	.....
Oakland	0	15	.....
Richmond	.....	1	.....
Riverside	0	1	.....
Sacramento	0	1	.....
San Diego	0	2	.....
San Francisco	2	17	.....
Colorado:			
Denver	15	30	.....
Pueblo	0	4	.....
District of Columbia:			
Washington	1	1	.....
Florida:			
Miami	.....	5	.....
Georgia:			
Atlanta	4	8	.....
Idaho:			
Boise	0	1	.....
Illinois:			
Bloomington	0	5	.....
Blue Island	.....	1	.....
Centralia	0	2	.....
Chicago	2	7	.....
East St. Louis	5	3	.....
Freeport	0	2	.....
Galesburg	2	2	.....
Pekin	3	1	.....
Peoria	6	1	.....
Rockford	0	11	.....
Rock Island	5	1	.....
Springfield	0	1	.....
Indiana:			
Bloomington	1	1	.....
Crawfordsville	.....	2	.....
Elkhart	0	12	.....
Gary	5	4	.....
Hammond	5	1	.....
Indianapolis	11	14	.....
La Fayette	1	1	.....
Logansport	2	1	.....
Marion	2	10	.....
Mishawaka	3	4	.....
Muncie	3	3	.....
Richmond	1	1	.....
South Bend	0	9	.....
Terre Haute	2	6	.....
Iowa:			
Burlington	1	2	.....
Cedar Rapids	12	6	.....
Davenport	6	7	.....
Dubuque	1	3	.....
Iowa City	0	2	.....
Marshalltown	12	1	.....
Muscatine	0	1	.....
Ottumwa	.....	3	.....
Sioux City	6	17	.....
Kansas:			
Fort Scott	2	7	.....
Hutchinson	0	20	.....
Kansas City	3	19	.....
Lawrence	0	1	.....
Parsons	2	7	.....
Kansas—Continued.			
Topeka	1	16	.....
Wichita	2	5	.....
Kentucky:			
Covington	0	3	.....
Louisville	1	4	.....
Louisiana:			
Baton Rouge	0	1	.....
Monroe	.....	2	.....
New Orleans	5	9	.....
Michigan:			
Battle Creek	0	5	.....
Benton Harbor	0	3	.....
Detroit	10	15	.....
Flint	2	3	.....
Ishpeming	0	2	.....
Kalamazoo	0	3	.....
Marquette	1	4	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	0	7	.....
Minnesota:			
Austin	.....	5	.....
Duluth	1	5	.....
Mankato	1	6	.....
Minneapolis	23	41	.....
Rochester	.....	4	.....
St. Cloud	3	6	.....
St. Paul	7	16	.....
Winona	0	6	.....
Missouri:			
Cape Girardeau	1	1	.....
Kansas City	13	13	.....
St. Joseph	9	2	.....
St. Louis	7	26	.....
Montana:			
Billings	1	1	.....
Great Falls	2	1	.....
Missoula	0	3	.....
Nebraska:			
Lincoln	3	13	.....
Omaha	14	10	.....
Nevada:			
Reno	2	1	.....
New Jersey:			
Trenton	.....	2	.....
West New York	.....	1	.....
New York:			
North Tonawanda	.....	9	.....
Rochester	0	1	.....
North Carolina:			
Durham	0	3	.....
Winston-Salem	5	13	.....
North Dakota:			
Fargo	2	2	.....
Ohio:			
Akron	8	7	.....
Alliance	2	1	.....
Canton	1	12	.....
Cincinnati	3	2	.....
Columbus	0	4	.....
Hamilton	.....	4	.....
Kenmore	.....	3	.....
Lancaster	0	2	.....
Marion	5	3	.....
Middletown	0	2	.....
New Philadelphia	.....	1	.....
Newark	0	33	.....
Springfield	0	3	.....
Toledo	1	59	.....
Youngstown	4	1	.....
Oklahoma:			
Oklahoma City	5	5	.....
Tulsa	5	6	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921. Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon:			
Portland	1	6	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Lebanon	0	1	.....
Woodlawn	.....	1	.....
South Carolina:			
Charleston	0	3	.....
Columbia	0	2	.....
Tennessee:			
Chattanooga	1	8	.....
Knoxville	3	2	.....
Nashville	0	4	.....
Texas:			
Beaumont	0	1	.....
Dallas	14	9	.....
Fort Worth	10	7	.....
Port Arthur	.....	6	.....
Waco	1	9	.....
Utah:			
Provo	1	3	.....
Salt Lake City	6	26	.....
Vermont:			
Rutland	0	1	.....
Virginia:			
Danville	0	1	.....
Roanoke	2	1	.....
Washington:			
Aberdeen	1	6	.....
Everett	1	2	.....
Seattle	6	17	.....
Spokane	10	39	.....
Tacoma	0	5	.....
Vancouver	0	14	.....
Walla Walla	2	1	.....
Yakima	1	2	.....
West Virginia:			
Bluefield	12	1	.....
Charleston	2	1	.....
Parkersburg	3	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
La Crosse	1	1	.....
Madison	1	9	.....
Marinette	0	9	.....
Milwaukee	6	9	.....
Racine	0	1	.....
Sheboygan	0	3	.....
Superior	1	1	.....
Wyoming:			
Cheyenne	2	2	.....

TETANUS.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:		
Oakland	.....	1
Florida:		
Miami	.....	1
Ohio:		
Hamilton	.....	1
Texas:		
Galveston	.....	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921. Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Birmingham	1	4	1
Mobile	0	1	1
Arkansas:			
Fort Smith	0	1	.....
California:			
Oakland	1	1	.....
San Francisco	3	2	.....
Stockton	0	1	1
Colorado:			
Denver	0	1	.....
Connecticut:			
New Haven	0	4	.....
Stonington	.....	1	.....
Delaware:			
Wilmington	0	1	.....
District of Columbia:			
Washington	2	1	.....
Georgia:			
Brunswick	1	1	.....
Savannah	0	1	1
Valdosta	.....	1	.....
Illinois:			
Chicago	3	1	.....
Indiana:			
Indianapolis	1	1	.....
South Bend	0	1	.....
Kentucky:			
Lexington	0	.....	1
Louisville	0	1	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans	3	2	1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921. Cases.	Deaths.
Maine:			
Bangor	1	1	.....
Waterville	.....	1	.....
Maryland:			
Baltimore	6	4	1
Massachusetts:			
Boston	2	4	1
Brockton	0	1	.....
Fall River	0	3	1
New Bedford	0	1	.....
Pittsfield	0	1	.....
Waltham	0	1	.....
Michigan:			
Battle Creek	0	1	.....
Detroit	5	5	1
Flint	1	4	.....
Port Huron	0	1	.....
Minnesota:			
Duluth	0	1	.....
Minneapolis	1	2	.....
Missouri:			
St. Louis	3	2	.....
New Hampshire:			
Manchester	0	1	.....
New Jersey:			
Atlantic City	0	1	.....
Clifton	.....	1	.....
Jersey City	0	2	.....
Newark	0	.....	1
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque	.....	1	.....
New York:			
Ithaca	1	1	.....
Lackawanna	0	1	.....
New York	14	9	2
North Tonawanda	0	1	.....
Schenectady	1	.....	1
Syracuse	0	1	.....
North Carolina:			
Charlotte	0	1	.....
Durham	0	2	.....
Winston-Salem	0	1	.....
Ohio:			
Akron	0	1	.....
Chillicothe	0	1	.....
Marion	0	1	.....
Newark	0	1	.....
Niles	.....	1	.....
Toledo	1	1	.....
Oklahoma:			
Tulsa	2	1	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Allentown	0	1	.....
Chester	0	1	.....
Philadelphia	8	2	.....
Steelton	0	1	.....
Washington	0	5	.....
South Carolina:			
Columbia	2	1	.....
Texas:			
Dallas	0	1	.....
Galveston	0	3	.....
Utah:			
Salt Lake City	0	1	.....
Vermont:			
Rutland	0	1	1
Virginia:			
Danville	0	2	.....
Norfolk	1	.....	1
Petersburg	0	6	1
Richmond	0	2	.....
Washington:			
Spokane	0	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
Sheboygan	0	4	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland:		
Baltimore	1	1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:										
Anniston	17,734				1				3	
Birmingham	178,270	58	1		10		1		5	4
Mobile	60,151	22			3					2
Montgomery	43,464	14	2							
Tuscaloosa	11,996								4	
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith	28,811		2		5					
Little Rock	64,997				7					
North Little Rock	14,048				5				1	
California:										
Alameda	28,806	4			1					
Bakersfield	18,638	9	2		6		1			1
Berkeley	55,886	10	1		2		1			1
Eureka	12,923	5					2		1	1
Long Beach	55,593	23			13				1	
Los Angeles	576,673	168	40	1	83	1	16		65	28
Oakland	216,361	33	10				7		4	4
Pasadena	45,354	11	1		15				1	1
Richmond	16,843	0								
Riverside	19,341	4			4		3			2
Sacramento	65,857	23	2		1				1	3
San Bernardino	18,721	9			1					1
San Diego	74,683	32	2		50				9	4
San Francisco	508,410	135	31	2	15		14	1	38	13
Santa Barbara	19,441	8	1							
Santa Cruz	10,917	4	1							
Stockton	40,296	12	4				3			2
Vallejo	21,107	2					8			
Colorado:										
Denver	256,369	57	11		37		12			7
Pueblo	42,908		5		18		2		2	1
Trinidad	10,906		1		1		1		1	
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	143,538	28	8		2		14	1	4	3
Bristol	20,620	6	1						2	
Derby	11,238	3								2
Fairfield	11,475						2			
Hartford	138,036	33	6		18		1		13	1
Manchester	18,370	2			3					
Meriden	29,842		1				1			
Milford	10,193	5	2				1			
New Britain	59,316	11	1		8	1				1
New Haven	162,519	45	9		3		16		8	5
New London	25,688	3					5			1
Norwalk	27,700	3	1		1		1			
Norwich	22,304	5	1				1			
Stamford	35,096		4		6		6		2	
Stonington	10,236	2	1				1			
Waterbury	91,410	21	3		4		5		1	5
Delaware:										
Wilmington	110,168	22					9			1
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	109	7		246		15		34	11
Florida:										
Miami	29,549	16	1		15					
Georgia:										
Atlanta	200,616	53		1	5		5		2	2
Brunswick	14,413	1							1	
La Grange	17,038		2		6				2	
Macon	52,995	23	1		1					
Savannah	83,252	34							1	2
Valdosta	10,783	1								
Idaho:										
Boise	21,393	4	2		24		20			
Illinois:										
Alton	24,682	8			4		2			
Aurora	36,397	12	1	1	6		1			2
Bloomington	28,725	12					4		2	2
Blue Island	11,424	6			2		1			
Centralia	12,491	1			1					
Chicago	2,701,705	574	127	10	448	3	115	1	198	59
Danville	33,750	9								2
East St. Louis	66,740	7					5			2
Elgin	27,454	8	1		8					

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

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

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois—Continued.										
Evanston	37,215	12			7				1	
Forest Park	10,768	2			8					
Freeport	19,669	8	2			1	1			
Galesburg	23,834	5			16		3			2
Jacksonville	15,713	13			3					
Kewanee	16,026	5	3	1	3	1	1			
La Salle	13,050	3					1			
Pekin	12,066						4			
Peoria	76,121	14	2				12			
Rockford	65,651	11	5		24		6			
Rock Island	35,177	11	1						1	2
Springfield	59,183	14			14		10			
Indiana:										
Bloomington	11,595	2					1			
East Chicago	35,967	10				2				1
Elkhart	24,277	4					3		1	1
Elwood	10,790	4								
Evansville	85,264	8	1							
Frankfort	11,585	3					1			
Gary	55,378	6	1		1		1			
Hammond	36,004	9	4				1			
Huntington	14,000	4	2		2		1			
Indianapolis	314,194	88	5		4		43	1	16	8
Kokomo	30,067	10								2
La Fayette	22,486	2								
Logansport	21,626	4	1				1			1
Marion	23,747	5	2				1			1
Mishawaka	15,195	5			1		2			
Muncie	36,624	4			1		7			1
Richmond	26,765	2					4			
South Bend	70,983	11	4		3		2			
Terre Haute	66,083	13	1		1		2			
Iowa:										
Burlington	24,057		4							
Cedar Rapids	45,566		1				2			
Council Bluffs	36,162	13			1		1			
Davenport	56,727						6			
Dubuque	39,141		2				2			
Iowa City	11,267				1					
Keokuk	14,423	2							1	
Marshalltown	15,731		2		1		7			
Muscatine	16,068	6			5		2			
Ottumwa	23,003						2			
Sioux City	71,227		1				5			
Kansas:										
Arkansas City	11,253	5			4					
Atchison	12,630				4					
Coffeyville	13,452	0			1		1			
Fort Scott	10,693	5	5							
Hutchinson	23,298		2		17		3			
Kansas City	101,177		5		12		1		2	
Lawrence	12,456	4			1					
Parsons	16,028	5	3	1	1					
Salina	15,085	2	1							
Topeka	50,022	5			1		2		2	
Wichita	72,128	22	5	2	96		7		4	
Kentucky:										
Covington	57,121	13	1				6		2	3
Lexington	41,534	17			1		4		1	3
Louisville	234,891	52	14	2	31		15		8	3
Louisiana:										
Alexandria	17,510	3								
Baton Rouge	21,782	4			2				1	
Lake Charles	13,088	7								1
Monroe	12,675	1					1			
New Orleans	387,219	120	3		8		3		30	17
Maine:										
Auburn	16,985	3							1	
Bath	14,731	2								
Biddeford	18,008				2					
Lewiston	31,791	5	3		3					
Portland	69,272	23	5		20		1			
Sanford	10,691	2							1	
Waterville	13,351		1		2		1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

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

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland:										
Baltimore	733,826	195	19	1	95	.....	16	.....	34	.....
Cumberland	29,837	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts:										
Adams	12,967	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amesbury	10,036	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arlington	18,665	4	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	1
Attleboro	19,731	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Belmont	10,749	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beverly	22,561	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Boston	748,060	209	64	4	110	1	42	1	49	22
Braintree	10,580	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brockton	66,138	8	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
Brookline	37,748	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cambridge	109,694	26	4	.....	13	.....	6	.....	4	2
Chelsea	43,184	9	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
Chicopee	36,214	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Clinton	12,979	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dedham	10,792	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easthampton	11,261	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett	40,120	9	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	.....
Fall River	120,485	32	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Gardner	16,971	3	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	1	1
Greenfield	15,462	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	53,884	17	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Holyoke	60,203	17	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Leominster	19,744	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell	112,479	29	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	3
Lynn	99,148	20	6	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	3
Medford	39,038	7	1	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Melrose	18,204	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Methuen	15,189	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
New Bedford	121,217	24	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	8	2
Newburyport	15,618	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Newton	46,054	13	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
North Adams	22,282	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Northampton	21,951	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Peabody	19,552	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	41,751	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Plymouth	13,045	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	47,876	7	1	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Salem	42,529	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerville	93,091	18	11	2	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Southbridge	14,245	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	129,563	31	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	5
Taunton	37,137	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wakefield	13,025	0	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham	30,915	6	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Watertown	21,457	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
West Springfield	13,443	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Westfield	18,604	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winthrop	15,455	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Woburn	16,574	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester	179,754	50	5	.....	23	.....	5	1	.....	6
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor	19,516	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	36,164	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor	12,233	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	993,739	218	82	8	42	2	75	5	54	20
Flint	91,599	14	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Hamtramck	48,615	8	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ironwood	15,739	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ishpeming	10,500	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo	48,858	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Marquette	12,718	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon	36,570	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac	34,273	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	1
Port Huron	25,944	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw	61,903	27	6	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:										
Austin	10,118	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	98,917	16	8	.....	5	.....	7	.....	3	1
Hibbing	15,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

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

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
Minnesota—Continued.										
Mankato	12,469	1								
Minneapolis	380,582	83	13		25		40	3	21	5
Rochester	13,722	12			10					
St. Cloud	15,873		3				1		1	
St. Paul	234,595	54	10	1	6		26	1	9	6
Winona	19,143	5					12			
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau	10,252	4					2			
Jefferson City	14,490	5								2
Joplin	29,855						1			
Kansas City	324,410	89	15	3	68		6		3	8
St. Joseph	77,939	21			3		3			1
St. Louis	772,897	165	54	2	6		68	2	51	7
Springfield	39,631	9								1
Montana:										
Billings	15,100	10	1						1	1
Butte	41,611	7	1				1			
Great Falls	24,121	10			1		1		1	
Missoula	12,668	4			2					
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	54,934	11			1		4		2	1
Omaha	191,601	60	25	3	12		6			8
Nevada:										
Reno	12,016	7			1					
New Hampshire:										
Berlin	16,104	3								
Concord	22,167	7								1
Dover	13,029	4								
Keene	11,210	4								1
Manchester	78,384	14	6				1		3	
Nashua	28,379	9					3		2	
Portsmouth	13,569				1				6	
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park	12,400	0	1							
Atlantic City	50,682	11	6		7				2	1
Bayonne	76,754		5				7		1	
Belleville	15,660				1				1	
Bloomfield	22,019	8					2			1
Clifton	26,470	5	2		2		1			
East Orange	50,710	8	4		5		3		1	
Elizabeth	95,682		5		19		11		6	2
Englewood	11,627	3								
Garfield	19,381		1		1		2			
Gloucester City	12,162						1			
Hackensack	17,667	8			1		1			
Harrison	15,721				4		3		1	
Hoboken	68,166	15	6				2			1
Irvington	25,480		4		6		4		1	
Jersey City	297,864		19		20		13		16	
Kearny	26,724	4	2		10		3		2	
Montclair	28,810	3			24		1			
Morristown	12,548	12			4		4	1		
New Brunswick	32,779		5							
Newark	414,216	101	20		20	1	52		20	12
Orange	33,268	4	3				1			
Passaic	63,824	19	6		4		6			1
Paterson	135,866		6		17		4		6	
Perth Amboy	41,707	7	8		1		3		1	1
Phillipsburg	16,923	6							1	1
Plainfield	27,700	4	1				7		3	
Rahway	11,042	1								1
Summit	10,174	3								
Trenton	119,289	25	6		11		10		1	2
West Hoboken	40,068	6	1		5		1			
West New York	29,926	5	3		3		6		1	
West Orange	15,573	3	3	1	26					
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	15,157	1		1			1		7	
New York:										
Albany	113,344		5		19		5		1	
Binghamton	66,800	14	2				6			
Buffalo	506,775	131	38		65		18		31	9
Cohoes	22,987	4								1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

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

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Elmira	45,305	12	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	14,648	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls	16,638	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Herkimer	10,453	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca	17,004	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	38,917	12	3	.....	66	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Lackawanna	17,918	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Lockport	21,308	6	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Middletown	18,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	42,726	11	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Newburgh	30,366	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York	5,621,151	1,307	418	16	212	3	290	12	[1] 282	[1] 128
Niagara Falls	50,760	12	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
North Tonawanda	15,482	3	4	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	20,506	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peekskill	15,868	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Port Chester	16,573	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	35,000	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Rochester	295,750	84	19	1	2	.....	17	.....	25	8
Rome	26,341	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	13,181	9	.....	.....	6	.....	2	2	1	.....
Schenectady	88,723	17	6	.....	24	.....	6	.....	3	1
Syracuse	171,717	41	20	2	50	.....	10	1	.....	1
Troy	72,013	30	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	2
Watervliet	16,073	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Plains	21,031	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Yonkers	100,226	15	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1
North Carolina:										
Charlotte	46,338	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Durham	21,719	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greensobro	19,861	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mount	12,742	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salisbury	13,884	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wilmington	33,372	16	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Winston-Salem	48,395	11	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	2
North Dakota:										
Fargo	21,961	4	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:										
Akron	208,435	32	4	.....	9	.....	2	.....	15	.....
Alliance	21,603	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Barberton	18,811	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bucyrus	10,425	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	87,091	19	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Chillicothe	15,831	5	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	401,247	106	12	.....	17	2	23	.....	22	16
Cleveland	796,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Columbus	237,031	56	11	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	3
Dayton	152,559	36	1	.....	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....
East Cleveland	27,292	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Findlay	17,021	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	12,468	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	39,675	9	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Ironton	14,007	8	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Kenmore	12,683	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Lancaster	14,706	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lorain	37,295	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mansfield	27,824	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	27,891	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Middletown	23,594	5	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	1
Newark	26,718	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niles	13,080	2	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Piqua	15,044	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	10,305	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky	22,897	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	60,840	17	3	.....	4	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Steubenville	28,508	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	243,109	52	12	1	11	.....	16	.....	3	11
Youngstown	132,358	33	2	.....	49	.....	9	1	.....	2
Zanesville	29,569	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City	91,258	11	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
Tulsa	72,075	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

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

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon:										
Portland	258,288	51	7	.....	46	1	4	.....	12	5
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown	73,502	.....	6	.....	35	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Altoona	60,331	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Ambridge	12,730	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Beaver Falls	12,802	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	12,181	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	50,358	.....	4	.....	15	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Braddock	20,879	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	15,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bristol	10,273	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	23,778	.....	2	.....	102	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Carbondale	18,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carnegie	11,516	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrick	10,504	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	58,030	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Coatesville	14,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Dickson City	11,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dubois	13,681	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunmore	20,250	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Duquesne	19,011	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Easton	33,813	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	93,372	.....	5	.....	27	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Farrell	15,586	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg	75,917	.....	3	.....	41	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hazleton	32,277	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestead	20,452	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown	67,327	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Lancaster	53,150	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Lebanon	24,643	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport	45,975	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
McKee's Rocks	16,713	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadville	14,568	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Monessen	18,179	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Carmel	17,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Castle	44,938	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
New Kensington	11,987	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norristown	32,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Old Forge	12,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Olyphant	10,236	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,823,158	420	78	5	51	3	93	1	71	37
Pittsburgh	588,193	.....	26	.....	115	.....	26	.....	9	.....
Pittston	18,497	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	16,500	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottsville	21,876	.....	3	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Punxsutawney	10,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Reading	107,784	.....	3	.....	37	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Scranton	157,783	.....	3	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Shamokin	21,204	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon	21,747	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton	13,428	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury	15,721	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swissvale	10,908	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tamaqua	12,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Uniontown	15,692	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Warren	14,256	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre	73,833	.....	3	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wilkinsburg	24,403	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
York	47,512	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rhode Island:										
Cranston	29,407	4	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Newport	30,255	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket	64,248	16	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Providence	237,595	52	15	.....	20	.....	9	1	.....	6
South Carolina:										
Charleston	67,957	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbia	37,524	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spartanburg	22,638	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls	25,176	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	57,895	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Knoxville	77,818	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	2
Nashville	118,342	29	2	.....	26	.....	5	.....	2	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

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

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas:										
Beaumont	40,422	7			3					2
Dallas	158,976	33	3		105		4		6	1
El Paso	77,543	57		1	4		2			5
Fort Worth	106,482	36	3		3		2			
Galveston	44,255	13	3							1
Port Arthur	22,251	5	1				1		1	1
Utah:										
Provo	10,303	6			30		1		1	
Salt Lake City	118,110	27	3		6		15		2	2
Vermont:										
Burlington	22,779	5	2				3			
Rutland	14,954	4			3		1			
Virginia:										
Alexandria	18,060	1			4					
Danville	21,539	6		1	3					1
Lynchburg	29,956	11			29		5		2	1
Norfolk	115,777				6		6		4	3
Petersburg	31,002	10	1		21				3	2
Portsmouth	54,387	9	1		1		3		3	
Richmond	171,667	40			20		4		9	4
Roanoke	50,842	14	1		10		2			
Washington:										
Bellingham	25,570				4					
Everett	27,644		1		12					
Seattle	315,652		10		2		2			
Spokane	104,437		3		24		3			
Tacoma	96,965		3		10		4			
Vancouver	12,637				4					
Walla Walla	15,503						1			
Yakima	18,539						1			
West Virginia:										
Bluefield	15,282				1		1			
Charleston	39,608	9					4	1	1	
Fairmont	17,851						2			
Huntington	50,177	21	1				1			3
Morgantown	12,127	11								
Moundsville	10,669	1			4					
Parkersburg	20,050	5							1	
Wheeling	54,322	19	2		4		3		1	3
Wisconsin:										
Appleton	19,561						2			
Beloit	21,284	2								
Eau Claire	20,880						1		1	
Fond du Lac	23,427	2	4							
Green Bay	31,017	6	2							
Janesville	18,293	2	3				2			
Kenosha	40,472	2			2		5			
La Crosse	30,363						2			
Madison	38,378	6	2		2		5			1
Marinette	13,610				1					
Milwaukee	457,147		18		6		28		17	
Oshkosh	33,162	4								
Racine	58,593	16	1				12	1	1	
Sheboygan	30,955				2					
Superior	39,624	6	3					1		
Wausau	18,661				2					
Wyoming:										
Cheyenne	13,829	3								

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been reported in Habana as follows:

Disease.	Apr. 21-30, 1921.		Remaining under treatment Apr. 30, 1921.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	.....	1
Chicken pox	9	.....	10
Diphtheria	1	.....	2
Leprosy	1	1	14
Malaria	38	1	[1]39
Measles	5	.....	7
Paratyphoid fever	1	.....	1
Scarlet fever	8	3	14
Smallpox	.....	.....	[2]4
Typhoid fever	8	1	[3]32

[1] From the interior, 27. [2] From the interior, 2; from abroad, 1. [3] From the interior, 21; from abroad, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Measures Against Importation of Anthrax—Animal Hair and Wool.

According to information dated April 15, 1921, goat hair produced in or exported from or through India, and all wool and animal hair produced in or exported from or through Egypt, including the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, and all goods mixed therewith, have been declared likely to be infected with anthrax. It has been ordered that on and after June 1, 1921, the importation of such goods is prohibited at British ports, with the exception of Liverpool, where such goods will be received, provided, in the case of Indian importations, that they are legibly marked "E. I. Goat Hair," or " E. I. Goat," and in the case of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan that they are legibly marked "Egypt." The origin of the goods shall be declared by the importer, and the packages shall be delivered to the Government wool disinfecting station at Liverpool. Packages will not be released without certificate of disinfection.

JAMAICA.

Infectious Disease (Alastrim or Kaffir Pox).

During the week ended April 23, 1921, 148 new cases of alastrim or Kaffir pox were reported in the Island of Jamaica.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever—Tuxpam.

A case of yellow fever was reported May 18, 1921, at Tuxpam, Mexico. The patient was stated to have come from a point 40 miles distant.

MOROCCO.

Plague—Tangiers.

Information dated April 25, 1921, received via Cadiz, Spain, shows the presence of plague at Tangiers, Morocco.

PORTUGAL.

Epidemic Disease Among Cattle.

Under date of April 11, 1921, an epidemic disease, with many fatalities, was reported prevalent among cattle, sheep, goats, and particularly swine, in the district of Tortozendo, northern Portugal. The nature of the disease was stated not to have been determined.

SWEDEN.

Influenza—Goteborg.[1]

During the two weeks ended April 23, 1921, 256 new cases of influenza with 7 deaths were reported at Goteborg, Sweden.

TUNIS.

Plague—Vicinity of Zarzis.

Under date of April 30, 1921, a new focus of plague was reported to have developed from about April 9 to 23, 1921, with 23 cases and 8 deaths, in the arid region 50 kilometers distant from Zarzis, Tunis. Previous occurrence of plague in this region was reported in December, 1920, and January, 1921.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 27, 1921.[2]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta	Mar. 20-26	111	101	
Rangoon	Mar. 13-26	2	2	

PLAGUE.

Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Apr. 1-15	10	4	
Egypt				Jan. 1-Apr. 14, 1921: Cases, 69; deaths, 35.
Alexandria	Apr. 2-12	8	3	

[1] Public Health Reports, Apr. 29, 1921, p. 965; May 13, 1921, p. 1082.
[2] 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 May 27, 1921—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Mar. 20-26, 1921: Cases, 3,994; deaths, 3,202.
Bombay	Mar. 20-26	47	34	
Calcutta	do	1	1	
Karachi	Apr. 3-9	6	4	
Madras Presidency	do	167	140	
Rangoon	Mar. 13-26	76	73	
Morocco:				
Tangiers	Apr. 25			Reported present.
Porto Rico				Plague rats found Apr. 14, 1921, 2; at San Juan, 1; at Santurce, 1.
Tunis:				
Zarzis	Apr. 23	23	8	In vicinity, in arid region.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Feb. 1-28	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 6-Apr. 9	5		
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Charlotte County	Apr. 24-30	5		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	May 8-14	2		
London	May 1-7	3		
North Bay	Apr. 24-May 7	3		
Ottawa	May 1-7	14		
Peterborough	Apr. 24-30	4		
Toronto	May 1-7	2		
China:				
Shanghai	Feb. 27-Mar. 12	1	2	
Colombia:				
Santa Marta	Apr. 24-30			Present.
Cuba:				
Antilla	Apr. 17-30	5		
Lugareno	Apr. 25-May 1			Do.
Nuevitas	Apr. 25-May 8	28		From vicinity.
Santiago	April 20-30	13		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Apr. 1-15	13		
Egypt:				
Cairo	Feb. 19-25	1	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki	Feb. 11-20	1	2	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien	Apr. 17-30	72		
India:				
Bombay	Mar. 20-26	79	28	
Calcutta	do	6	5	
Karachi	Apr. 3-9	4		
Madras	do	15	4	
Rangoon	Mar. 13-26	10	7	
Italy:				
Catania Province	Apr. 11-17	2		
Palermo	Apr. 6-19	2		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Apr. 28			Present.
Java:				
West Java—				
Krawang	Mar. 10-16	14	1	
Lebak	do	1	1	
Pandeglang	do	2	1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr. 3-16		7	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Inhambane district	Mar. 20-26			Do.
Lourenco Marques	do	2	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Mar. 31-Apr. 6		2	
Valencia	Apr. 17-30	3	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Apr. 10-23	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Feb. 1-28	1		

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 27, 1921—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Feb. 19–25	1		
Port Said	do	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Feb. 7–27	246	11	In population: Cases, 8; deaths, 10. Among Russian refugees: Cases, 238; deaths, 1. In villages outside of Saloniki, 5 cases.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Apr. 10–23	6	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Tuxpam	May 18	1		Stated to have come from point 40 miles distant.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton	Nov. 1–30	7	6	
Changsha	Nov. 29			Present.
Chungking	do			Do.
Chosen (Korea)				Aug. 1–Dec. 2, 1920: Cases, 24,017; deaths, 13,329.
India				Sept. 26–Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths, 2,672. Oct. 31–Dec. 11, 1920: Deaths, 7,184. Jan. 2–29, 1921: Deaths, 4,485.
Bombay	Dec. 5–11	2	2	
Do	Jan. 16–Feb. 26	4	2	
Calcutta	Oct. 31–Dec. 25	321	283	
Do	Dec. 25–Mar. 19	765	622	
Madras	Dec. 12–18	77	44	
Do	Dec. 26–Apr. 2	313	115	
Rangoon	Nov. 28–Dec. 25	9	8	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 5	22	20	
Indo-China				July 1–31, 1920: Cases, 136; deaths, 98.
Saigon	Dec. 27–Feb. 27	7	4	Including surrounding country.
Japan:				
Taiwan Island (Formosa)	Nov. 11–Dec. 31	219	93	
Do	Jan. 1–20	2		
Java:				
West Java—				
Bandoeng	Oct. 29–Nov. 11	2	1	
Batavia	Nov. 25–Dec. 1	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 7–Dec. 25	9		
Do	Jan. 9–Apr. 2	15		
Provinces—				
Cagayan	Oct. 3–Nov. 20	11	9	
Mindoro	Jan. 9–15	4		
Occidental Negros	do	1		
Samar	Aug. 1–7	1	1	
Sorsogon	Jan. 2–8	1		
Poland				Oct. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths, 13. Mar. 15, 1921: Cases present, 86 among prisoners; 8 in civil population; 2 among military.
Eastern frontier—				
Bialystok	Dec. 16			Present.
Galicia	Nov. 1–30	19	11	
Grodno	do			Do.
Olitza	do			Do.
Posen	do			Present in Russian prison camp, Mar. 1, 1921: Cases, 31.
Stralkowo	do			
Strelno	do	1	1	
Warsaw	Oct. 1–31	2		In district.
Do	Dec. 16	5		Nov. 1–30, 1920: Cases, 7; deaths, 2.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Lithuania				Feb. 19, 1921: Cases reported, 35; mortality, 30 per cent.
Latvia—				
Riga	Jan. 22			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Oct. 9–Nov. 7	7	1	
Do	Dec. 26–Feb. 26	5	2	

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1–Dec. 31	3	1	
Do	Jan. 1–31	3	1	
Oran	Mar. 11–20	2	1	Dec. 20, 1920: 1 case.
Argentina:				
Rosario	Feb. 1–28		3	Jan. 1–31, 1921: 3 plague rodents found.
Azores:				
St. Michaels				Total, Oct. 1–Dec. 10, 1920: Cases, 149; deaths, 49. In vicinity of Ponta Delgada.
Ponta Delgada	Feb. 5–11	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Oct. 31–Dec. 18	6	4	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 12	14	4	
Ceara	Oct. 17–Feb. 5		16	
Pernambuco	Oct. 18–Dec. 5	1	3	
Porto Alegre	Nov. 14–Dec. 11		2	
Do	Dec. 23–Feb. 19		7	
Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 15–21	1		
British East Africa				Outbreak Nov. 8, 1920: Cases reported, 1,067.
Kenya Colony—				
Kisumu	Oct. 31–Dec. 25			Present.
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 26			Do.
Mombassa	Oct. 31–Dec. 25	2	2	
Do	Dec. 26–Jan. 15			Do.
Nairobi	Oct. 31–Dec. 25	16	11	
Do	Jan. 2–Feb. 5	19	15	Pneumonic, present.
Uganda	Oct. 21–Dec. 25	111	103	Entire protectorate.
Do	July 1–Nov. 5	259	63	Do.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 7–Dec. 18	18	60	
Do	Jan. 16–Mar. 26	118	104	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	July 9–Dec. 29	15	2	Year 1920: Cases, 24.
Do	Dec. 27–Feb. 5	3		
China:				
Chihli Province				Mar. 11, 1921: Present on Tientsin & Pukow R. R., 70 miles east of Tientsin. Pneumonic. Reappearance of plague reported Apr. 12, 1921. Mar. 14, 1921: Reported in 15 localities with 100 fatal cases.
Peking	Jan. 25		1	Chinese quarter.
Hongkong	Nov. 7–Dec. 18	6	6	
Do	Jan. 9—Feb. 12	6	6	
Hwangsein	Feb. 12			A few cases reported.
Kwantung Province	Dec. 29			Reported present in Tapu district. Mar. 7, 1921: Recurrence.
Manchuria Province—				
Changchun	Feb. 18	15		
Harbin	Feb. 2–Mar. 26		148	West of Harbin, Feb. 7, 1921, 400 fatal cases reported. Feb. 14, 1921, fatal cases, 1,200. To Mar. 14, 1921: 4,000 fatal cases. Pneumonic. Fatal cases reported daily, about 40. Apr. 13, improving; east of Harbin, more serious.
Manchuria station	Jan. 1–Mar. 10		283	
Mukden	Feb. 20–26			Prevalent. Pneumonic.
Sang Yuan	Mar. 3		50	In Northern Shantung Province.
Shanghai				Two plague rats found, Dec. 20
Tsitsihar	Feb. 2–Mar. 10			Present. and Dec. 31, 1920.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16–Dec. 31	111	36	
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	212	72	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt				Jan. 1–Dec. 30, 1920: Cases, 462; deaths, 269. Jan. 1–Apr. 7, 1921: Cases, 61; deaths, 32.
Cities—				
Alexandria	Jan. 17–Apr. 1	4	2	
Port Said	Oct. 22–28	1	1	
Do	Jan. 22	1	1	
Suez	Nov. 18–27	10	3	
Do	Jan. 5–Apr. 7	16	14	Pneumonic, 6 cases; septicemic, 1 case.
Provinces—				
Assiout	Nov. 24	3	2	
Gharbieh	Apr. 7	9	1	
Girgeh	Mar. 7	3		
Mineh	Feb. 14–Mar. 3	5	1	
France:				
Marseille	June–Aug. 31	58	20	
Paris	June–Oct. 15	50	11	In suburbs, June–Nov. 2, 1920: Cases, 38; deaths, 19.
Do				Jan. 1–13, 1921: Cases, 3; deaths, 1. (Suspect.)
Great Britain:				
Dublin				1 case reported Dec. 15, 1920; date of occurrence Oct. 18, 1920.
Liverpool				Plague-infected rat found, period Nov. 28–Dec. 11, 1920.
Greece:				
Kavala	Oct. 25–Nov. 7	2		
India				Oct. 24–Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 21,376; deaths, 14,874. Jan. 2–Mar. 19, 1921: Cases, 47,802; deaths, 37,524.
Bombay	Nov. 28–Dec. 25	6	6	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 19	120	85	
Calcutta	Nov. 14–20	46	44	
Do	Jan. 30–Feb. 12	1	1	
Karachi	Dec. 25–31	2	2	
Do	Mar. 27–Apr. 2	3	3	
Madras	Dec. 5–25	7	4	
Do	Jan. 9–29	3	1	
Madras Presidency	Nov. 14–Dec. 25	4,349	2,991	
Do	Dec. 26–Apr. 2	10,806	7,836	
Rangoon	Oct. 31–Dec. 25	30	28	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 12	209	200	
Indo-China				July 1–31, 1920: Cases, 98; deaths, 74.
Saigon	Dec. 27–Mar. 20	9	5	Including surrounding country.
Java:				
West Java—				
Batavia	Nov. 21–Dec. 1	3	3	
Do	Jan. 13–26	1	3	
Jugoslavia:				
Cattáro	Feb. 23	3		Among French troops.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Mar. 9			Present.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	Oct. 1–31	25	7	
Do	Feb. 1–28	1	2	
Mexico:				
Carbonera	Dec. 5–20	3	1	State of San Luis Potosi. Dec., 1920–Feb. 12, 1921: Cases, 21.
Do	Dec. 26–Jan. 8	3		
Cerritos	Dec. 5–20	7	8	State of San Luis Potosi.
Do	Dec. 26–Feb. 5	5		
Tampico	Mar. 23–May 9	21	2	Total plague cases, Jan. 1–Apr. 19, 1921: 9.
Vera Cruz				Mar. 21–Apr. 10, 1921: 4 plague-infected rodents found. Mar. 14, 1921: Rodent plague present.
Paraguay:				
Asuncion	Feb. 4	1	1	
Peru				July–December, 1920: Cases, 292; deaths, 136. Jan. 1–Feb. 28, 1921; Cases, 141; deaths, 71.
Departments—				
Callao-Lima				July–December, 1920: Cases, 23; deaths, 10. Jan. 1–31, 1921; Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Callao	Feb. 1–15	2		
Libertad	....do	1		
Trujillo-Salaverry	Dec. 27–Apr. 2	35	8	
Lima	Feb. 1–15	14	4	
Piura	....do	21	10	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Porto Rico:				
Carolina	Apr. 17-30	2	1	
San Juan	Feb. 18-25	7	2	Feb. 17-Mar. 3: Plague rats found, 19. Apr. 17-23, 1921: Two cases clinically confirmed, 1 at Arecibo, 1 at Carolina; 5 plague rats found at three localities.
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda				Mar. 18-Apr. 8, 1921: Rat plague present.
Russia:				
Batum	Nov. 24-Dec. 3	38		Epidemic outbreak.
Siberia—				
Vladivostok	Apr. 22			Prevalent. A few deaths among Chinese.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 5-11	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	1	1	
Do	Feb. 13-Mar. 19	4	4	
Tunis:				
Ben Gardane				June-July, 1920: Cases, 6. November-December, 1920: Cases, 10, in surrounding territory.
Zarzis	Jan. 25	1		Jan. 15, 1921: Ten cases notified in vicinity. (Corrected report received Mar. 30, 1921.) Apr. 26, 1921: Outbreak in vicinity reported.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 21-27	1	2	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State—				
Hoopstad district	Nov. 28-Dec. 18	3	1	1 European, 2 natives. On Vryheid Farm. (Public Health Reports, June 25, 1920, p. 1560.)
Do	Jan. 23-Mar. 26	3	1	European and natives. On farms.
Kroonstad district	....do	9	3	On farms. Plague-infected wild rodents found.
On vessel:				
S. S. Kronprincessan Victoria.	Jan. 15			At Stockholm, Sweden. Rat plague found. Vessel left Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 17, 1920. Stopped at Goteborg and Malmo, Sweden. Left Malmo Jan. 11, 1921. Rats found dead Jan. 13 1921, at Stockholm.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Jan. 1-31	5		
Austria				Aug. 29-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 75.
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada	Dec. 18-24	7		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	19	7	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Oct. 31-Dec. 25	6		
Do	Jan. 8-15	4		
Pernambuco	Oct. 18-Dec. 19	102	2	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	36		
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 24-Dec. 25	112	26	
Do	Dec. 26-Mar. 5	21	6	
Sao Paulo	Dec. 13-19		1	
British East Africa:				
Kenya Colony—				
Mombasa	Jan. 23-29	1		
Uganda				May 1-June 30, 1920: Cases, 272.
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Nov. 7-13	2		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Dec. 12-18	2		
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 9	15		
British Columbia—				
Fernie	Feb. 6-12	2		
Vancouver	Dec. 5-11	1		
Do	Dec. 26-Apr. 2	32		
Victoria	Jan. 30-Mar. 5	5		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Jan. 16-Apr. 12	29		
New Brunswick				From lumber camp on Canadian Government R. R., Feb. 5, 1921, 5 cases.
Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties.	Feb. 1-Mar. 3	16		
Campbellton	Jan. 9-15			Present.
Gloucester County	Jan. 23-29	1		
Madawaska County	Jan. 30-Feb. 19	2		
Northumberland County.	Mar. 6-12	1		
Restigouche County	Dec. 12-18	1		
Do	Feb. 6-19	2		
St. Stephen	Feb. 27-Mar. 5	1		
York County	do	6		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney	Feb. 13-Apr. 16	18		
Yarmouth	Jan. 9-Mar. 26	9		
Ontario				November-December, 1920: Cases, 992; deaths, 5. Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 902; deaths, 3.
Hamilton	Dec. 19-31	9		
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 23	74		
Kingston	Dec. 26-Apr. 23	15		
London	Jan. 2-Apr. 9	35		
Montreal	Jan. 2-Apr. 23	15		
Niagara Falls	Dec. 12-18	1		
North Bay	Dec. 12-25	4		
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 16	33		
Ottawa	Dec. 12-25	75	1	
Do	Dec. 26-Apr. 30	775	2	
Peterborough	Dec. 26-Mar. 26	3	1	
Prescott	Apr. 3-9	1		
Sarnia	Feb. 20-Mar. 5	2		
Sault Ste. Marie	Jan. 9-Feb. 12	48		Mar. 27-Apr. 23, 1921: Present.
Toronto	Dec. 12-25	7		Four reported cases.
Do	Dec. 26-Apr. 30	73		
Quebec—				
Quebec	Jan. 28-Feb. 19	2		
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw	Dec. 19-25	1		
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 30	46		
Regina	Dec. 12-25	11		
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 23	67		
Saskatoon	Dec. 16-22	20		
Do	Jan. 9-Mar. 26	28		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 21-Dec. 25	18	7	
Do	Dec. 26-Feb. 19	5	2	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Mar. 21-Apr. 11	7	2	
Iquique				Epidemic with high mortality.
Coquimbo	Feb. 13-19	2		
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 7-Dec. 25		7	
Do	Dec. 26-Mar. 26		10	
Antung	Dec. 20-26	1		
Do	Jan. 10-Mar. 6	3	3	
Canton	Dec. 1-31			Present.
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28			Do.
Chungking	Nov. 7-Dec. 25			Do.
Do	Dec. 26-Mar. 12			Do.
Foochow	Nov. 7-Dec. 25			Do.
Do	Dec. 26-Mar. 26			Do.
Hankow	Jan. 2-22	2	1	
Hongkong	Jan. 16-Feb. 19	11	6	
Manchuria Province—				
Dairen	Nov. 16-Dec. 20	12	3	
Do	Dec. 28-Mar. 6	375	55	
Mukden	Dec. 12-18			Prevalent.
Do	Jan. 16-Mar. 26			Present.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Nanking	Nov. 14–Dec. 18			Present.
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 19			Do.
Shanghai	Feb. 7–13	1		
Tientsin	Nov. 14–Dec. 4	2		Dec. 12–25, 1920: Cases, 160; in camp for famine refugees.
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 26	12		In camp for famine refugees, 477.
Tsinanfu	Oct. 31–Nov. 12	20		Statistics of Shantung Christian Hospital.
Tsingtau	Jan. 3–Mar. 27	6	2	
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo	Dec. 1–31	1		
Fusan	Nov. 1–30	1		
Do	Jan. 1–31	4	1	
Gensan	Dec. 1–31	15	12	
Do	Jan. 1–31	24	8	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Jan. 16–Mar. 12			Present.
Santa Marta	Dec. 5–25			Do.
Do	Dec. 26–Apr. 23			Do.
Cuba:				
Antilla	Dec. 7–27	10		For port of Preston.
Do	Jan. 2–Apr. 16	89		Do.
Camaguey Province				Reported seriously prevalent during January, 1921. Mar. 17, 1921: 386 cases reported.
Cienfuegos	Mar. 13–Apr. 2	3		1 from Jatibonico, Cuba; 1 from Jamaica.
Habana	Dec. 31–Feb. 16	11		Vicinity of Nuevitas. Dec. 6–12, 1920; 1 case.
Lugareno	Mar. 7–13	2		
Matanzas	Jan. 2–29	6		
Nuevitas	Dec. 6–19	2		
Do	Jan. 3–Apr. 24	54		
Oriente Province				Mar. 17, 1921: 394 cases reported.
Santiago	Nov. 20–Dec. 10	26		
Do	Feb. 1–Apr. 10	351	1	"Alastrim" reported present. Estimated, Mar. 1–20, 1921: Cases, 1,000.
Czechoslovakia				July 11–Aug. 14, 1920: Cases, 141; deaths, 29.
Danzig	Dec. 5–18	2		Nov. 15–Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 9; occurring in 4 localities.
Dominican Republic				
Santo Domingo	Jan. 9–Feb. 19	13	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16–Dec. 31	33	2	
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	72		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Dec. 17–31	3	1	
Do	Jan. 1–Apr. 8	11	2	
Cairo	Oct. 1–Dec. 9	3		
Do	Jan. 8–14	1		
Port Said	Nov. 19–Dec. 31	1	1	
Do	Jan. 8–14		1	
France:				
Paris	Nov. 1–30	2	1	
Do	Jan. 1–31	7	1	
Rouen	Nov. 21–Dec. 31	7	2	
Do	Feb. 13–Mar. 19	4	1	
St. Etienne	Dec. 3–15	2	1	
Do	Jan. 23–Feb. 12	3		
Germany				Aug. 29–Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 40.
Great Britain:				
Glasgow	Dec. 25	11	2	
Do	Jan. 2–Mar. 19	23	8	
Liverpool	Jan. 30–Feb. 5	1		
London	Dec. 26–Jan. 1	1		
Greece:				
Patras	Apr. 4–10		1	
Saloniki	Nov. 15–Dec. 26	39	14	In surrounding country: Cases, 21; deaths, 2. Cases reported Mar. 14–Apr. 3, 1921, were among Russians.
Do	Dec. 27–Apr. 3	49	20	
Haiti				Sept. 22, 1920–Jan. 8, 1921: Cases, 2,262; deaths, 64.
Cape Haitien	Feb. 13–Apr. 16	89		
Port au Prince	Sept. 22–Dec. 2	486	2	In 8 interior towns, 20 cases. In one locality, 18 cases. In country districts, vicinity of Port au Prince, cases numerous. From date of outbreak to Feb. 11, 1921: Cases, 2,874; deaths, 221.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Honduras:				
Ceiba	Feb. 13–Mar. 5	4		
India				Sept. 26–Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths, 250. Oct. 31–Dec. 11, 1920: Deaths, 3,902. Dec. 19–25, 1920: Deaths, 353. Dec. 26, 1920–Jan. 29, 1921: Deaths, 2,333.
Bombay	Nov. 7–Dec. 25	11	3	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 19	287	101	
Calcutta	Dec. 5–11	2	2	
Do	Jan. 2–Mar. 19	22	13	
Karachi	Jan. 16–Apr. 2	47	2	
Madras	Nov. 14–Dec. 18	7	5	
Do	Dec. 26–Apr. 2	99	19	
Rangoon	Nov. 21–Dec. 25	5	1	
Do	Jan. 2–Mar. 12	22	1	
Indo-China				July 1–21, 1920: Cases, 107; deaths, 24.
Saigon	Mar. 13–20	1		
Italy:				
Catania	Nov. 29–Dec. 5	1		In Province, Nov. 29–Dec. 26, 1920: Cases, 43. Jan. 3–10, 1921: Cases, 32. Jan. 17–Apr. 10, 1921: Cases, 89.
Do	Feb. 14–Mar. 12	11		
Genoa	Feb. 7–13	3		
Messina (city and Province)	Jan. 3–Apr. 27	61	11	
Palermo	Oct. 30–Dec. 27	410	124	Dec. 5, 1920–Jan. 2, 1921: Cases, 15.
Do	Jan. 26–Apr. 5	280	38	
Japan:				
Kobe	Mar. 16–Apr. 10	5	1	
Nagasaki	Mar. 27–Apr. 10	3	2	
Java:				
West Java				Nov. 12–Dec. 29, 1920: Cases, 72; deaths, 6. Jan. 6–12, 1921: 1 case, 1 death.
Bandoeng	Nov. 19–25	1	1	
Do	Feb. 3–9	1	1	
Batavia	Nov. 12–Dec. 25	14	5	
Do	Jan. 27–Mar. 9	8	2	
Buitenzorg	Feb. 10–23	12	2	
Garoet	Jan. 27–Mar. 2	2		
Indramayoe	Nov. 12–Dec. 29	1		
Krawang	do	1		
Do	Jan. 13–Mar. 9	54	7	
Lebak	Jan. 13–Mar. 2	32	11	
Pandeglang	Jan. 27–Mar. 9	20	3	
Jugoslavia	July 25–Aug. 28	128	42	Feb. 7–13, 1920: Cases, 122; deaths, 27.
Belgrade	Feb. 27–Mar. 5	1		
Zagreb	Jan. 9–Mar. 26	7	1	
Luxemburg	Dec. 15–Jan. 1	1		
Madagascar:				
Tananarive	Jan. 17–23		2	
Madeira:				
Funchal	Dec. 5–18		2	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 19		9	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	Nov. 1–Dec. 31	2		
Do	Jan. 1–31	1	2	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	Dec. 6–26	11	3	
Do	Dec. 27–Apr. 3		16	
Ciudad Juarez	Mar. 21–27		1	
Guadalajara	Dec. 1–31	1		
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	3		
Mexico City	Nov. 14–Dec. 25	17		Including municipalities in the Federal district.
Do	Jan. 2–Apr. 9	250		Do.
Monterey	Mar. 29–Apr. 4		4	
Salina Cruz	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	5	1	
Saltillo	Apr. 17–23		7	
San Luis Potosi	Feb. 6–Apr. 30		2	
Tecate	Jan. 17	3		
Torreon	Jan. 1–Feb. 28	6	3	
Newfoundland:				
Bonne Bay	Mar. 26–Apr. 1	1		
Grand Falls	Mar. 12–18	1		
Lewisport	Apr. 2–8			Present.
St. John's	Jan. 22–Apr. 29	4		
Norway	Jan. 23–29	3		
Panama:				
Colon	Jan. 5–Apr. 26	117		
Poland				Sept.–Oct., 1920: Cases, 175; deaths, 37.
Warsaw	Sept. 1–30	3		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Nov. 28–Dec. 18		5	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 26		17	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Chai-Chai	Jan. 9–Feb. 12			Present. One death reported.
Chinde	Jan. 2–8			Present.
Gaza district	Dec. 18–23			Do.
Inhambane district	Dec. 26–Jan. 8			Do.
Lourenco Marques	Oct. 24–Dec. 11	10		Reported present in interior of Chai-Chai district.
Quelimane	....do	3		
Rumania:				
Bessarabia Province	Jan. 1–27	202		
Bucharest	Nov. 1–30	1		
Cernowitz	Jan. 1–31	5	1	
Galatz	Dec. 1–31	1		
Jassy	Nov. 1–Dec. 31	7	1	
Kisseneff	Jan. 1–Mar. 18	18		District.
Russia:				
Esthonia Province				Dec. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 17. Jan. 1–Feb. 28, 1921: Cases, 50, not including cases in military hospitals.
Reval	Oct. 1–Nov. 30	28		
Latvia—				
Riga	Nov. 1–Dec. 31	17		
Do	Feb. 1–28	21		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok	Oct. 1–Dec. 31	3	1	
Do	Feb. 1–28	1		
Senegal:				
Dakar	Mar. 1–31			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Feb. 13–19	1		
Sierra Leone:				
Freetown	May 2			Present.
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 18–Dec. 29		13	
Do	Jan. 13–Mar. 30		30	
Corunna	Dec. 12–18		1	
Madrid	Nov. 1–30		1	Year ended Dec. 31, 1920: Deaths, 9.
Do	Feb. 6–13		1	
Malaga	Oct. 1–Dec. 31		77	
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31		48	
Tarragona	Jan. 30–Feb. 19		2	
Valencia	Dec. 5–25	3		
Do	Dec. 26–Apr. 9	24	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel	Mar. 30–Apr. 2	5		
Syria:				
Aleppo	Nov. 14–Dec. 4			Dec. 12–25, 1920: Present.
Do	Jan. 16–Feb. 5			Present.
Tunis:				
Tunis	Nov. 30–Dec. 28	10	18	
Do	Jan. 8–Apr. 15	60	45	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 21–Dec. 11	4		
Do	Jan. 2–Apr. 9	31	2	
Union of South Africa	Feb. 27–Apr. 12			Fresh outbreaks, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal.
Cape Province	Jan. 23–Feb. 5			Outbreaks.
Natal				Feb. 13–19, 1921: Present in rural areas.
Durban district	Jan. 23–Feb. 5			Outbreak.
Orange Free State	....do			Outbreaks, Feb. 13–19, 1921: Present in rural area.
Transvaal				Jan. 23–Feb. 5, 1921: Outbreak in 1 district.
Johannesburg	Oct. 1–3	1		
Do	Feb. 13–19	2		From Portuguese East Africa.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Dec. 1–31	6	2	
Do	Jan. 1–31	6	1	
Venezuela:				
Puerto Cabello	Apr. 3–9		1	
On vessels:				
S. S. Alfonso XIII	Dec. 27	1		At Habana, Cuba, from ports in northern Spain.
S. S. Cadiz	Jan. 5	1		At Habana, Cuba, from Mediterranean ports.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
On vessels—Continued.				
U. S. S. Mississippi	Feb. 18–20	22		In Canal Zone.
S. S. Ohioan	Jan. 4	1		At San Pedro, Calif., from New York, via Balboa, Canal Zone.
S. S. Ventura	Jan. 18	1		At Sydney, Australia, from San Francisco, Calif., via Honolulu, and Pago Pago, Samoa.
S. S. ————	Mar. 27–Apr. 2	2	1	At quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick. From Europe.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	24	4	
Oran	Mar. 11–Apr. 20	124	30	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Dec. 1–31	13	9	
Brazil:				
Ceara	Oct. 17–Dec. 26		3	
Do	Jan. 2–29		5	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Jan. 2–Mar. 20	11	1	
Chile:				
Arica	Feb. 16–Mar. 25	12	1	Among laborers arriving from the arid region by way of Iquique, Chile, Feb. 16, 1921.
Concepcion	Nov. 1–Dec. 27		23	
Do	Dec. 28–Feb. 26		14	Present in vicinity. Year 1920, in public hospital, 89 cases, 13 deaths.
Coquimbo	Dec. 1–7		1	
Valparaiso	Oct. 25–Nov. 27		13	
Do	Jan. 30–Mar. 19		14	
China:				
Manchuria Province—				
Harbin	Nov. 22–28	1		On Chinese Eastern Railway.
Do	Jan. 3–9	1		
Manchuria Station	Nov. 22–28	2		Do.
Do	Jan. 10–16	1		
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo	Feb. 1–28	1	1	
Seoul	Dec. 1–31	1		
Do	Jan. 1–31	1		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Mar. 13–19		1	
Czechoslovakia				July 11–Aug. 28, 1920: Cases, 138; deaths, 18. Reported present, Feb. 19, 1921.
Prague	Feb. 1–21	2		
Danzig	Dec. 20	1		In emigrant from Brest-Litovsk, with 2 weeks' stay at Warsaw.
Do	Jan. 16–Feb. 5	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 19–Dec. 31	13	6	
Do	Jan. 1–Apr. 15	32	15	
Cairo	Oct. 1–Dec. 28	44	32	
Do	Jan. 1–Feb. 18	33	24	
Germany				Sept. 12–Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 259, including 11 in a camp. Dec. 26, 1920–Jan. 8, 1921: Cases, 7.
Great Britain:				
Belfast	Dec. 5–25	13		
Do	Jan. 9–Mar. 19	8	1	
Dublin	Nov. 28–Dec. 18	4	3	
Do	Jan. 9–Apr. 9	13	2	
Greece:				
Drama	Nov. 22–28	1		
Do	Feb. 28–Mar. 6	1		
Kavalla	....do	2		
Patras	Nov. 29–Dec. 5		1	
Saloniki	Oct. 25–Dec. 26	34	9	
Do	Jan. 10–Apr. 3	738	47	Among refugees from Russia.
Serres	Nov. 8–M	1		Present among Caucasian refugees in vicinity. At other localities, Feb. 26–Mar. 13, 1921: Cases, 27; deaths, 2.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Guatemala				Feb. 1–Mar. 12, 1921: Present in highland departments. In vicinity of Guatemala City, Mar. 1–31, 1921: Several cases.
Guatemala City	Mar. 1–31		1	
Hungary				Aug. 3–Dec. 5, 1920: Cases, 38.
Budapest	Nov. 8–Dec. 5	2		
Italy:				
Naples	Feb. 23	2		
Trieste	Feb. 14	30		Among emigrants intending to come to United States.
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Nov. 15–Dec. 26	10	1	
Do	Dec. 27–Apr. 16	31	7	
Jugoslavia	July 25–Aug. 28	27	5	Feb. 7–13, 1920: Cases, 84; deaths, 2. Dec. 12–25, 1920: Cases, 112.
Belgrade	Jan. 9–Mar. 26	5		114 remaining cases.
Medjumurju Province	Jan. 2–8	73		51 remaining cases.
Do	Feb. 13–19	42		
Zagreb	Dec. 12–25	27		City and county.
Do	Dec. 26–Feb. 21	41	6	
Malta	Dec. 1–31	1		
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad	Nov. 1–30	1	1	
Do	Feb. 1–25	1	1	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	Dec. 1–31	11		
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	11	5	
Mexico City	Nov. 14–Dec. 25	67		Including municipalities in the Federal district.
Do	Dec. 26–Apr. 9	209		Do.
San Luis Potosi	Dec. 5–31			Present.
Do	Jan. 16–Apr. 23			Present. Four deaths reported.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	Jan. 23–29	1		
Poland				Sept.–Oct., 1920: Cases, 3,845; deaths, 371. Nov. 1–30, 1920: Cases, 3,059; deaths, 350. Dec. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 4,644; deaths, 550. Jan. 1–31, 1921: Cases, 5,308; deaths, 597. Year 1920: Cases, 161,846.
District—				
Galicia	Nov. 1–30	1,192	286	
Kielce	do	279	15	
Lodz	do	83	6	
Lublin	do	403	20	
Posen	do	17		
Silesia	do	6		
Warsaw	do	191	15	
Warsaw city	Nov. 1–Dec. 16	96	8	
District—				
Bialystok	Jan. 1–31	321	33	
Galicia	do	3,427	457	
Kielce	do	426	42	
Lodz	do	200	14	
Lublin	do	383	18	
Posen	do	13		
Silesia	do	1		
Warsaw	do	340	16	
Warsaw City	do	197	17	
Portugal:				
Oporto	Nov. 28–Dec. 4	1		
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 28	5	2	
Rumania:				
Cities—				
Bucharest	Nov. 1–Dec. 31	9	1	
Do	Jan. 1–31	7		
Cahul district	Feb. 1–28	13		
Constanza	Dec. 1–31	9		
Provinces—				
Bessarabia				Nov. 30, 1920: Cases,
Do	Jan. 1–Feb. 27	426		
Bukowina				Jan. 29, 1921: Cases, 103.
Transylvania	Dec. 1–31	81		Including Banat.
Do	Jan. 1–Feb. 14	41		In the old Kingdom of Rumania on Dec. 31, 1920, 119 cases reported present.
Russia:				
Province—				
Esthonia				Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 1920: Cases, 455.
Latvia—				Jan. 1–Feb. 28, 1921: Cases, 314.
Riga	Nov. 1–Dec. 31	185		
Do	Jan. 1–Feb. 23	394		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Province—Continued.				
Lithuania				Feb. 19, 1921: Cases, 175; mortality, 5 to 6 per cent.
Ruthenia				Feb. 19, 1921: Occurrence of about 5 fatal cases daily. Mar. 5, 1921, 200 fatal cases previously unreported.
Ukraine				Feb. 19, 1921: Occurrence of about 5 fatal cases daily.
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	Jan. 1–Feb. 28		9	Dec. 1–31, 1920: Cases, 11; deaths, 6.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 21–Dec. 25	25	1	
Do	Jan. 2–Apr. 2	50		
Union of South Africa	Feb. 27–Mar. 12			Outbreaks reported in Cape Province and Transvaal.
Cape Province				Feb. 13–19, 1921: Outbreaks reported. Mar. 12–26; Outbreak.
Cape Town	Dec. 20–26	16	5	
East London	Jan. 29–Feb. 12	5	3	
Port Elizabeth	Jan. 30–Feb. 5	1		
Natal	Feb. 13–19			Outbreak.
Orange Free State	Jan. 23–Feb. 5			Outbreaks.
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	do	1		District.
On vessels:				
S. S. Presidente Wilson	Feb. 1–6	15		At New York. From Trieste, Italy, Jan. 15; Naples, Jan. 18; and Algiers, Jan. 22, 1921.
S. S. San Guisto	Feb. 10–Mar. 3	22		At New York. From Trieste, Jan. 23, and Naples, Jan. 26, 1921.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 14–21	1	1	
Mexico:				
Orizaba	Dec. 5–18	2	1	
Papantla	do	8	2	
Do	Jan. 9–15		1	
Tampico	Dec. 12–18	1	1	
Tuxpam	Dec. 5–18	9	4	
Do	Dec. 26–Jan. 1	5	1	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 5–26	8	3	
Do	Dec. 26–Mar. 20	6	1	
Zamora	Dec. 12–18	1	1	Also called Guiterrez, State of Vera Cruz.
Peru:				
Department—				
Lambayeque				Outbreak reported Jan. 22, 1921.
Chiclayo	Feb. 1–28	18	6	
Eten	do	7	2	
Ferrenafe	Jan. 1–31	18	17	
Do	Feb. 1–28	44	19	
Lambayeque	Jan. 1–30	2	1	
Do	Feb. 1–28	4		
Monsefu	Feb. 16–28	2		
Libertad—				
Trujillo	Apr. 28			Present.
On vessel:				
S. S. Savoia	Jan. 11–15	4		At Habana, Cuba, from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Vessel arrived Habana, Jan. 10, 1921, with three cases sickness on board. Two cases confirmed. Two cases developed later on board; confirmed Jan. 15. Savoia left Vera Cruz Jan. 6, 1921.

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