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SYPHILIS AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

By ELISE DONALDSON, Assistant Director of Educational Work, Division of Venereal Diseases, United States Public Health Service.

That syphilis is the cause of a substantial percentage of existing insanity has long been recognized. Various authors have differently estimated this percentage, but statistics bearing on the question are more or less meager. As this subject is important both from the point of view of public health and from the point of view of public expenditure, it was felt that it was worth while to obtain some definite data showing how large a proportion of the inmates of the State institutes for the insane were insane because of syphilis, and showing also the former occupations of these persons.

A letter was therefore sent to the superintendents of 159 State hospitals for the insane throughout the United States, requesting this information.

Replies were received from 115 of these institutions, and in 88 of these the data supplied were of such character that they could be tabulated. Occupational data were available in 65 instances.

In the 88 replies used for tabulation, the following States are represented:

Arizona. Maryland. Oklahoma. California. Massachusetts. Oregon. Colorado. Michigan. Pennsylvania. Connecticut. Minnesota. Rhode Island. District of Columbia. South Carolina. Mississippi. Georgia. Missouri. South Dakota. Illinois. Montana. Tennessee. Indiana. Nebraska. Texas. Iowa. New Hampshire. Vermont. Kansas. New Jersey. Virginia. New York. Kentucky. West Virginia. Lòuisiana. North Dakota. Wisconsin. Maine. Ohio. Wyoming.

It can be seen from this list that a wide geographical area is covered by the figures.

As the percentages varied substantially for inmates and for admissions it seemed best to separate the two in tabulation. It was pointed out in several answers that the lives of those whose insanity is due to

syphilis are comparatively short, and that therefore the percentage is higher among admissions than it is among the inmates.

Table I.—Percentage of inmates of State institutions for the insane whose insanity was a result of syphilis, and percentage of admissions whose insanity was a result of syphilis.

Name of hospital.		tage of i e as a r ilis.		siors	tage of insane of syphil	as a re-
•	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arizona: State Hospital, Phoenix	6.0	7.4	6.4			
California: Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage Napa State Hospital, Napa	13.6	4.9	10.3	ļ		7.0
Southern California State Hospital, PattonColorado:				21.5	9.4	16.4
Connecticut:	15.7	5.4	11.2			
State Hospital, Middletown	2.5 5.6	.9 2.1	1.6 3.9			
District of Columbia: St. Elizateths Hospital, Washington Georgia:	4.6	1.4	3.7		ļ	
State Sanitariurg, Milledgeville						6.4
Anna State Hospital, Anna. Alton State Hospital, Upper Alton. Elgin State Hospital, Elgin	4.3	4	2.5	4.0	1.0	2.7
Jacksonville State Hospital, Jacksonville	<i></i>		5,0	21.0		2.9
Kankakee State Hospital, Kankakee	13, 4 2, 5	4.3	9.9 1.5			
Indiana: Central Indiana Hospital for the Insarc, Indian-				14.8	3.7	
apolis				4.3	.7	2.8
Mount Pleasant State Hospital, Mount Pleasant Kansas:	2. 7	.7	1.8		· · · · · · · · · ·	
Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie Topeka State Hospital, Topeka	5.0	1.3	3.4	14.0	6.4	10.5
Kentucky: Central State Hospital, Lakeland						7.1
Louisiana: Louisiana Hospital for Insane, Pineville Maine:	6.1	2.9	4.5			
Augusta State Hospital, Augusta	7.9 4.4	3.7 1.5		 		
Maryland: Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville				16.8	7.4	12.8
Spring Grove State Hospital, Catonsville Massachusetts:				15.0	5.0	10.0
Bridgewater State Hospital, State Farm, Bridgewater			$\frac{.3}{6.5}$			
Danvers State Hospital, Hatherne Foxboro State Hospital, Foxboro Medfield State Hospital, Harding	11.9 4.3 2.4	2.4 .8 1.3	$\frac{0.3}{2.3}$ 1.8			
Northampton State Hospital, Northampton State Infirmary, Tewksbury	3. 5 7. 2	2.7	3. 1 2. 4			
Northampton State Hospital, Northampton State Infirmary, Tewksbury. Taunton State Hospital, Taunton. Westboro State Hospital, Westboro.	3.3	2.6	2.9	8.7	2.1	4.5
Michigan:	6.0	4.0	4.9			
Ionia State Hospital, Ionia	9.5	2.3	5.9	21.4 10.0	8. 2 4. 0	7.4 16.2
Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac. Traverse City State Hospital, Traverse City	8.1	2.7	5.6	14.1 17.4	4. 1 13. 2	10.1 15.5
Minnesota: Fergus Falls State Hospital, Fergus Falls				22.0	19.0	
Rochester State Hospital, Rochester Mississippi:	12.8	3.2	2.8			•
Mississippi State Insane Hospital, Fondren Missouri: State Hospital No. 2, St. Joseph	8.0	3.5	2.8			
State Hospital No. 3, Nevada State Hospital No. 4, Farmington	4.0	.3				
Montana: Montana State Hospital for Insane, Warm Springs.	· • • · .	.0	7.8	1		

TABLE I.—Percentage of inmates of State institutions for the insane whose insanity was a result of syphilis, and percentage of admissions whose insanity was a result of syphilis—Continued.

Name of hospital.	Percentage of inmates insane as a result of syphilis. Percentage sions insa sult of syphilis.					e of admis- ane as a re- philis.	
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	
Nebraska: Ingleside Hospital for Insane, Ingleside	. 2.4	.02	1.5				
New Hampshire: New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord New Jersey:	2. 2	1.7	1.9			· · · · · · · ·	
New York:		0.8	ļ	ļ			
Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn				21. 1 16. 7	5.4 5.0	13. 2 10. 0	
		2.7		28.6 19.6	8.4 7.3	10.0 19.2 13.0	
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, Collins	7.7	2.9	4.3	20.0	10.0	16.6	
Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie	-			20. 1 21. 9	3.0 6.1	11.3 14.3	
Central Islip State Hospital, Sumao, Central Islip, L. I Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, Collins Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, N. Y Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, Middle-	9.2	2.8	5.6	4.7	7.5	6.0	
town	. 3.7	.7	1.8	7. 4 16. 1	7.5 6.6	7. 4 11. 1	
St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg			2.7	14.7	8.9	12.3	
Willard State Hospital, Utica	-! 4.1	1.0	2.7 2.5	13. 2 16. 3	4.9 6.0	9.3 11.4	
North Dakota: State Hospital for Insane, Jamestown	i	2.4	4.1			.	
Ohio: Athens State Hospital, Cleveland	5.5	2.3	3.7		ļ		
Dayton State Hospital, Dayton State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Lima	21.0	13.0	.2				
Tanggarang Haspital Cincinnati	1					13.0 15.0	
Massillon State Hospital, Massillon. Toledo State Hospital, Toledo.				16.8	9.2	13.0	
Oklahoma: Oklahoma State Hospital, Norman Western Oklahoma Hospital, Supply	3. 2		5.4 3.0			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Oregon: Eastern Oregon State Hospital, Pendleton	i	1.3	2.8			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Pennsylvania: Homeopathic State Hospital, Allentown Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.	7.0	1.0		13.0 20.0	8. 0 6. 4	10.0	
State Hospital, Warren State Hospital for Insane, Norristown				18.9	4.1	12. 4	
Rhode Island: State Hospital for Mental Disease, Howard	i i	1.8	4.4				
South Carolina: State Hospital for Insane, Columbia	1	.7	1.2				
South Dakota: State Hospital, Yankton	1			15.0	3.0		
Tennessee: Eastern Hospital for Insane, Bearden		4.0				.	
Texas: S. W. Insane Asylum, San Antonio	6.8	1.5					
Vermont: Vermont State Hospital for Insane, Waterbury	2.4	1.3	1.8				
Virginia: Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg	6.5	2.5	4.6			· · · · · · · · · · · ·	
West Virginia: Huntington State Hospital, Huntington	1.0	.5				·····	
Wisconsin: Northern Hospital for Insane, Winnebago Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, Mendota				10.0 8.0	4.0 1.9	7.5 5.6	
Wyoming: Wyoming State Hospital for Insane, Evanston	9.0	6.0					
-	1 1	·	!	<u> </u>	!		
The results of the inquiry may be	gumr	narize	d as f	allow	a.		

It must be borne in mind that these figures do not represent the incidence of syphilis among the insane, or the number of those giving a positive Wassermann. Some insane persons have contracted syphilis after becoming insane; others contracted syphilis before becoming insane, their insanity being due, however, to other causes.

Table II.—Occupations of inmates of 65 State institutions for the insane whose insanity was caused by syphilis. (The list covers occupations of 4,441 men and 1,195 women.)

	Nui	mber.		Nur	nber.
Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.
Accountant	10		Detective.	3	
Acrobat	2		Dishwasher	3	
Actor	15 2	1	Domestic		93
Advertising distributor			Draftsman	7	
Agent			Draper	2	
Architect	3		Drill reamer	1	
Artist			Druggist Dyer	16 1	
Assembler			2,00		
Athletic manager		1	Efficiency expert	1	1
Auctioneer	1		Electrician	41	
Awning maker	1		Electroplater	3	
- '			Elevator operator	7	
Baker			Engineer (civil)	5	
Banker	1		Engineer (gas)	1	
Barber	63		Engineer (locomotive)	19	
Barkceper	60		Engineer (mining)	3	
Basket worker	2		Engineer (stationary)	12	
Billiardist Bill poster	1		Engraver Errand boy	2	
Blacksmith	60		Expressman.	3	
Boatman	i		DAPICSSIMON.	,	. · · · · · · · •
Boiler maker	8		Factory worker	30	12
Bcokbinder			Farm laborer	2	
Bookkeeper		4	Farmer	236	1
Bootblack	4		Fireman	29	
Box maker		1	Fireman (locomotive)	4	
Brakeman	9		Fisherman	. 5	
Brewer			Florist	2	
Brick mason			Foreman	10	
Broker			Foreman (foundry)	1	
Broom maker	. 3		Fortune teller	6	
Builder tradesmanBusiness man			Turrier		
Butcher			Gambler	1	1
Buyer			Garage man	ī	
Duyer	۰		Gardener	7	
Cabinetmaker	8		Garment cutter	4	
Canvassers	2		Glass blower	3	
Cap maker	1		Glass cutter	2	
Carpenter	121		Glove maker		4
Caterer	1		Glazier.	1	
Charity worker	1		Grinder (cutlery)	1 9	
Chauffeur	28		Guard	5	· · · · · · •
Cigar maker	20	4	Gunner	ĭ	
Clergyman	3	*		_	
Clerk	147	10	Hack driver	4	
Clown			Hairdresser		1
Coachman			Harness maker	7	
Coal dealer	1		Hatter	2	
Coal miner	2		Horse dealer	4	
Conductor (street railway)	2		Hospital attendant	6	
Conductor (railroad)			Hostler	3	
Concrete worker	1	2	Hotel boy Hotel manager	9	
Confectioner	2	2	Housekeeper		42
Contractor (building) Convict	17		Housewife		554
Cook	45	14	House worker		158
Cooper	4	12			-50
Custodian	i		Ice-cream maker	1	
	1		Iceman	2	
Dairyman	5	1	Inspector	8	1 .
Dentist	J 46	2	Inspector (arms)		

Table II.—Occupations of inmates of 65 State institutions for the insane whose insanity was caused by syphilis. (The list covers occupations of 4,441 men and 1,195 women)—Continued.

	Nu	mber.		Nu	mber.
Occupation.	Møle.	Female.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.
Inspector (street railway)	1		Railroad employee	112	
InterpreterIronworker	2 25		Railroad employee (street)	38	
	1		Real estate agent	2	
Janitor Jeweler	10 8	1	Real estate broker	6	
JockeyJunk dealer	2 3		Roofer Rough rider	5	
Kite maker	1		Rubber worker	i	
Laborer	1,063	21	Sail worker.	31 1	
Lather	4		Salesman	178	
Laundry employee	4 5		Saleswoman	······ <u>2</u>	- 7
Laundress		25	Scavenger	1	1
Lawyer	33 7	i	Schoolgirl		$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\3 \end{bmatrix}$
Tinotunor	3 2		Seamstress		. 25
Lithographer Livery-stable employee	8		Shipping clerk	8	
Locksmith	2		Shipyard worker	1	1
LongshoremanLoom fixer	4		Shoemaker	39 2	
Lumberman	20		Silver buffer	1	9.
Machinist	116		Slater	1	
Manager Manicurist	ĩ		Soap makerSoldier	18	
Manufacturer	<u>2</u>	1	Stable handStation agent (railroad)	1	
Mason	25		Steam fitter	6	
Mechanic	56 75		Stenographer	6 1	2
Messenger	2		Steward	8	i
Metal worker	33		Stock dealer	1 3	
Milkman	2		Straw worker	1	
Milliner Mill hand	1 22	8 13	StudentSuperintendent (of the poor)	1	
Miner	85		Superintendent (of the poor)	i	
MotormanMolder	4 24		Tailor	F O	İ
Munition worker	1		Teacher	58 5	i
Musician	33	. 2	Teamster	76	
Naval officer	7		Telephone factory worker	28 2	
News agent	1 6		Telephone installer	3	2
Newspaper reporter	5		Theatrical worker	2 5	1
Nurse	1	16	Ticket agent (railroad)	1 2	
Oiler	4		Tinsmith	8	
OpticianOysterman	2 2		Toolmaker	7 6	
	į	i	Tramp. Typewriter aligner. Typesetter.	ĭ	
PackerPainter.	3 96	1	Typesetter	4	••••••
Paper hanger	4		Undertaker	3	
Paper worker	9 15		Upholsterer Usher	2	• • • • • • •
Physician	23			- 1	· · · · · · · · ·
Photographer		·····	Veterinary surgeon	4	· • • • • • •
Piano tuner	1		Waiter	53	9
PilotPlasterer	1 9		Watchmaker	12	
Plumber	27		Weaver	11	·····2
Policeman	18		Well digger	1	
Post-office employee	1 !		Whip maker	ĩ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
orter	21	∦	Woolworker	15	• • • • • • •
Priest	1		Yardmaster	1	
rinter	31		None stated	241	141
rostitute		22	<u> </u>		
ublisher	1 .	• • • • • • •	Total	4,441	1, 195

The first impression made by the table of occupations is that of diversity, 266 different occupations being represented. They include all varieties of work, and the occupations range from unskilled laborers to tradesmen, skilled craftsmen, business men, artists, and professional men. The seven classes of men contributing the highest numbers are as follows:

Laborers	1,063
Farmers	. 236
Salesmen	. 178
Clerks	. 148
Carpenters	. 121
Machinists	
Railroad employees	. 112

Among the women the following occupations give the highest number:

Housewives	
House workers	 153
Domestics	 . 93

In interpreting these figures it must be remembered that those classes of occupations showing the highest number of persons insane because of syphilis are, for the most part, the preponderating occupations of the country. That is, the fact that 1,063 laborers and 236 farmers were found to be insane because of syphilis does not mean that laborers are more apt to go insane because of syphilis than farmers, as there are many more laborers than farmers in the population of the country.

It is believed that the only deduction that can justly be made from the list of occupations is that those who go insane from syphilis are not confined to any one class, but that they are drawn from practically all classes and all occupations.

In conclusion, attention should be called to the fact that this paper deals only with the incidence of mental disorders due to syphilis arising among persons under public care. As a sequel to this article it would appear to be valuable for some studies to be made in regard to the duration of insanity due to syphilis and the length of stay in the hospital in order that some deductions may be drawn to show economic losses.

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC AT GREENEVILLE, TENN.¹

By C. N. HARRUB, Associate Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with the Tennessee State Board of Health.

During the period April 6 to June 20, 1920, an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in Greeneville, Tenn., with a total of 61 cases and 7 deaths (1 case and 1 death occurring in the county outside the town

¹ From report made by the writer to the State Board of Health of Tennessee.

of Greeneville); and, in response to a request from the officials of that city, I made an investigation into the cause of the epidemic.

Water Supply.

As the previous history of the water supply showed it to be of inferior quality, an examination of the supply, with sanitary survey, was made as the first step in the investigation.

The water is obtained from a spring which issues from under a limestone ledge almost in the center of the city. It is located in the bottom of a basin toward which a large part of the town drains. A concrete pool has been constructed at the spring, but it affords very little protection against contamination. A small house is built over the intake, but the pool is open. From this upper pool the water is piped to a second open pool at the pumping station, located on the edge of a small creek which is the main drainage channel for the city. From this pool the water is pumped to the reservoir, whence it flows by gravity to the city. During the epidemic of typhoid fever in 1913 a hypochlorite plant was installed to disinfect the water before it was pumped into the reservoir. The hypochlorite solution was discharged into the pool at the pumping station, a few inches from the end of the suction main.

The plant is owned by the city, and about 90 per cent of the people are served with city water. The present daily consumption is about 500,000 gallons. During the dry weather the supply is not sufficient to meet the demands and it is necessary to restrict the use of water to necessary purposes only.

Sanitary Survey.

The sanitary survey revealed a very unsatisfactory condition. As stated above, the location of the spring is extremely bad. It is in practically the lowest spot in town and is surrounded by dwellings. Previous to the establishment of a public water supply, private wells were used. Some of these have been proved by test to be directly connected with the source of supply of the spring. During the digging of one of these wells, the owner noted that while finishing the well the spring ran muddy; and in another instance dye placed in the well came out through the spring. Surface drainage from a large area runs directly to the spring. A concrete storm sewer has been built which discharges into the small creek just below the spring. In times of heavy rain this creek floods back into the spring. A flap valve has been put on a pipe which passes through the concrete wall surrounding the pool, but it is tipped back on the pipe, and therefore does not close. It is very doubtful whether it would be of any advantage if put into operation, as it would not close tight.

Since the installation of the public water supply many wells have been abandoned, and others have been used as cesspools. The one tested with dye was so used, and, as shown by the test, was contributing pollution directly to the spring. Cesspools were in common use in the drainage area of the spring, and undoubtedly all are polluting the underground waters which find their outlet at the spring.

At the lower pool near the pumping station there is only a concrete wall between the water supply and the polluted creek. There are several open pipes through this wall, and when the creek is flooded these pipes are sometimes submerged. At such times cotton waste is stuffed into the pipes to keep the creek water out as much as possible; but this affords very poor protection against so polluted a stream.

The hypochlorite plant, which was relied upon to safeguard the people of the city against typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases, originally consisted of a mixer, two solution tanks, and an orifice box. One of the solution tanks has been out of commission for the past three years, and it has therefore been necessary to rely on one solution tank. This necessarily prevents proper operation of the plant, as it does not allow any opportunity for the solution to settle. Consequently, the suspended lime passes to the orifice box, where it may partially clog the orifice and reduce the flow of the solution and result in only partial disinfection of the water. The lime also gives trouble in the solution feed pipes. It has been customary at this plant to keep the solution stirred, so that even were the two solution tanks in service, these troubles would be experienced. It was apparent that the hypochlorite plant was not doing the work it was thought to be doing and was not sufficient protection to the water consumers.

The spring has been known to be contaminated for a long time. According to the superintendent of the waterworks, all the analyses for the past eight years have shown the presence of sewage organisms. Only three of these analyses are available, the results of which are shown below:

September 22, 1917:	
Bacteria per c. c., 37° C	600
Bacteria per c. c., 20° C.	5 80
B. coli present.	
July 7, 1919:	
Bacteria per c. c., 37° C	3,0 00
B. coli, 10 c. c	
B. coli, 1 c. c	1+,0-
May 19, 1920:	
Bacteria per c. c., 37° C	
B. coli, 10 c. c	5+,0-
B. coli, 1 c. c	1+,0-

Samples were sent to the State board of health laboratories just previous to my arrival in Greeneville. The information sent with the

samples as to the source is not sufficient to show whether they are all from the public supply; but two of them marked "Mason" and "Spring" are very bad, while two marked "Tucker" and "Davis" are good. The results of analyses of these samples are shown in the following table:

Analyses of samples of water.

	Source.				
	Davis.	Tucker.	Spring.	Mason.	
Bacteria per c. c., 20° C. Bacteria per c. c., 37° C. B. coli, 10 c. c. B. coli, 1 c. c. B. coli, 0.1 c. c.	44 30 0+,5- 0+,3- 0+,3-	110 90 0+,5- 0+,3- 0+,3-	1,500 1,200 5+,0- 2+,1- 1+,2-	800 670 4+,1- 2+,1- 1+,2-	

On account of the condition of the water supply and the unreliability of the hypochlorite plant, steps were immediately taken to provide positive disinfection of the supply. An emergency liquid chlorinator had been taken to Greeneville from the State board of health, and through the courtesy of Dr. Yancy, city health officer of Kingsport, a cylinder of liquid chlorine was obtained from that place and put into service as soon as possible. When the chlorinator was operating satisfactorily, the hypochlorite plant was discontinued.

A visit was paid to each of the practicing physicians to get a list of their cases of typhoid fever during the outbreak. The dates of onset of the various cases are shown in the accompanying table.

In addition to the 60 cases and 6 deaths recorded in the table, there was one case in the county outside of Greeneville which was fatal, making a total of 61 cases and 7 deaths during the epidemic. This corresponds to a morbidity rate for the epidemic period of 2,033 per 100,000 population, a death rate of 233 per 100,000 population, and a mortality percentage of 11.5.

A study of the data collected reveals the following facts: One hundred per cent of the cases used city water for drinking, all or part of the time, and 84 per cent used it exclusively. Four, or 13 per cent, used cistern water in part, and one used water from a spring at his home in the country. In no case was the drinking water boiled previous to the appearance of the disease.

Investigation into the milk supply and the use of uncooked vegetables and ice cream showed that these were unrelated to the outbreak.

Nineteen, or 61.3 per cent, of the cases investigated occurred in houses connected to the sewer; 10, or 32.3 per cent, were not connected to the sewer; 1 lived beyond the limits of the sewerage system, and for 1 the information was not obtained. In the 10 cases not connected to the sewer, open surface closets were used. None

of these was fly proof or in a sanitary condition. In every instance, except the one from the country, the street on which the patient lived is sewered, and proper means of disposal of sewage is provided. In three instances where the sewer connection had been made, a surface closet was still maintained on the premises. One of those, however, was not used at the time of the investigation.

Dates of onset of cases of typhoid fever in Greeneville, Tenn., and number of cases by weeks, Apr. 6 to June 26, 1920.

Cases by date of enset.		Number of cases by weeks.		
Date.	Num- ber of cases.	Week ended—	Num- ber of cases.	
Apr. 6. Apr. 13 Apr. 20 Apr. 20 Apr. 26 Apr. 30 May 1 May 1 May 2 May 3 May 4 May 5 May 4 May 5 May 10 May 10 May 15 May 15 May 16 May 17 May 19 May 19 May 22 May 23 May 23 May 29 May 23 May 29 May 29 May 30 June 4 June 5 June 4 June 5 June 6 June 7 June 10 June 17 June 17 June 18 June 20 June 18 June 18 June 18 June 20 June 18 June 18 June 20 June 18 June 18 June 18 June 20 June	12 11 25 12 12 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Apr. 10. Apr. 17. Apr. 24. May 1. May 8. May 8. May 22. May 29. June 5. June 12. June 19. June 19. June 20.	100 44 55 44 111 211 211	
June 18. June 20. Total.	ĩ			

¹ One of these cases died. Total deaths, 6.

Only two of the cases had been away from the city during the two weeks previous to the onset of the disease. One of these had visited Bristol and had been sick in bed two days while there.

Three instances were found where more than one case occurred to the family. In one of these there were five cases, three of which were possibly secondary cases from the first case. The mother was first taken sick; 5 days later the father was taken down, and 15 days after the mother became sick two of the children became ill and a third child about two weeks later. There is no sewer connection

² Chlorinator installed June 12.

from the house where this family lives, and the excreta were discharged on the ground. A case of typhoid occurred next door to this place 10 days after the two children were taken sick. So far as ascertained this was the only place where a case occurred in the immediate neighborhood of a previous case where a surface toilet was used.

So far as learned none of the persons afflicted had ever been vaccinated with antityphoid vaccine, although the question was not asked in every case. Vaccination among other members of the family was very generally practiced after the occurrence of the first case in the family. An attempt was made to arrange for free vaccination for those persons unable to pay, provided they furnished their vaccine. Each of the practicing physicians was to give one hour per week to this work. Later advices indicated that this scheme did not work out as planned, and practically nothing was done.

On account of a local feeling that the ice furnished by the Greeneville Ice Co. might be responsible for the typhoid outbreak a special inspection of the ice plant was made. The raw-water system is used in manufacturing the ice; that is, the water is not distilled before use. Instead, it is kept agitated by air to prevent the inclusion of foreign matter during the freezing process. City water is used.

A dual connection between the city water and the water from the polluted creek mentioned earlier in this report was found. This arrangement was made so that either city or creek water could be used for condensing the ammonia. The city water used in ice making is drawn from the same pipe only about 10 feet from the valve separating the two waters, and if for any reason the city water was cut off or failed while the creek water was being used for condensing, the creek water might be drawn into the filling tank and used in making ice. It was urged that this dual connection be done away with and city water used altogether for condensing purposes.

A study of the locations of the cases indicates a general source of infection rather than fly dissemination from local foci. One thing which at first was without apparent explanation was that very few cases of typhoid occurred on the east side of Main Street. In endeavoring to determine the reason for this it was learned that there are several small springs in that part of town, at least two of which are used quite generally by people in the vicinity as a source of drinking water. These springs were examined and samples of the water taken to the laboratory for analysis in order to compare them with the city water. One of these springs is located on the old Andrew Johnson property and the other is known as the Parks spring. The former is poorly protected against pollution, a tile pipe placed vertically in the spring to prevent the sides from caving in being the only attempt at protection. The Parks spring has been concreted and housed, but steps lead down to the level of the water

and polluting matter may be carried in on the feet of people going after water. The analyses of these waters are as follows:

	Johnson.	Parks.
Bacteria per c. c., 20° C	1, 100	500
Bacteria per c. c., 37° C		
B. coli, 10 c. c	4+,1-	3+, 2-
B. coli, 1 c. c		
B. coli. 0.1 c. c.		

Although these analyses indicate that the water from these springs is far from pure, it is much better than the city water, especially that from the Parks spring. The absence of typhoid fever in that part of the city is probably due to the use of water from these springs. The presence of sewage organisms in both springs shows them to be potentially dangerous, and it should be borne in mind that the appearance of a single case of typhoid fever in the area contributing to these springs might infect them and thus spread the disease among all the users of this water.

The city is from 85 to 90 per cent sewered, and probably 93 per cent of the people could be erved by the sewers; yet only about one-third of the houses are connected. The city passed an ordinance which requires connection wherever the sewers are available; but it has not been enforced, mainly because of the inadequacy of the water supply. During the dry summer months the supply has not been sufficient for the demands for the past few years, and increased use of inside flush closets would still further deplete the supply and cause more serious shortage.

The inspection of the waterworks plant revealed immediately the danger of incomplete disinfection of the water and of the occurrence of an epidemic of water-borne disease. This was explained to the board of water commissioners at a special meeting called for that purpose, and the necessity for immediately securing and installing new and efficient apparatus for constantly sterilizing the water was shown. As a result of this meeting, the superintendent was authorized to order a liquid chlorinator and two cylinders of chlorine. These orders were sent immediately. In the meantime the emergency apparatus furnished protection to the city.

It was also explained to the commissioners that providing proper sterilization of the water is only the first step toward securing safe water, and that filtration, followed by disinfection, is necessary if a safe, as well as a clean, water is to be furnished at all times.

In response to inquiry as to the comparative cost of operation of a liquid chlorinator and the use of hypochlorite of lime for disinfecting the water, it developed that the estimated cost for liquid chlorine was about four times the actual amount paid last year for hypochlorite, notwithstanding the fact that the cost per pound for liquid

chlorine is less than two-thirds the cost per pound of available chlorine in the hypochlorite. The only inference that could be drawn from this is that instead of using an average of 6 pounds of hypochlorite per day, as stated, the actual average was about 1 pound per day. This would correspond to about 0.07 p. p. m. available chlorine, which would not be sufficient to produce the required disinfection. The above figure is based on 33\frac{1}{2} per cent available chlorine, and is about the maximum that could be expected.

Conclusions.

The following conclusions were drawn as a result of this investigation:

- 1. The city is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever which is undoubtedly caused by a polluted water supply. The data collected indicate that the water supply is the responsible agent.
- 2. The water supply of Greeneville is grossly polluted and is a constant and serious source of danger to the health of the community.
- 3. The location of the spring from which the water is obtained is such that it is practically impossible to prevent the access of polluting matter.
- 4. The spring is the outlet for the ground water under a large portion of the city.
- 5. On account of the limestone formation underlying the city there is practically no natural purification of the seepage from open-surface closets and cesspools before reaching the ground water, and the ground water underneath the entire city is probably polluted by sewage.
- 6. The old hypochlorite plant which has been relied on to protect the city against water-borne diseases is worn out, unreliable, and not a sufficient safeguard.
- 7. The hypochlorite plant has not been operating as efficiently as it was believed to be and has undoubtedly allowed water only partially disinfected to enter the mains.
- 8. The installation of apparatus to insure constant and efficient disinfection of the water is immediately necessary.
- 9. Filtration of the water is necessary if a clean as well as safe supply is to be provided.
- 10. The present supply is entirely inadequate, and provision for a permanent, adequate supply should be made as soon as possible.
- 11. The present storm sewer which discharges into the creek just below the spring is a menace to the health of the community on account of the fact that in times of heavy rain the storm water is forced back into the spring which supplies the city with water.

- 12. The city has averaged from 30 to 35 cases of typhoid fever a year for the past eight years, and during all that time the spring has been known to be polluted. Typhoid fever will continue to be prevalent until efficient purification of the water supply is provided.
- 13. The town is well sewered, but on account of an inadequate supply of water the sewerage system is very little used.
- 14. The present practice of using cesspools and surface privies tends to a continuance of typhoid fever in the community.
- 15. Two things are therefore absolutely necessary if the city is to obtain any permanent relief from the scourge of typhoid fever: (1) An adequate and safe water supply; (2) compulsory use of the sewers and abandonment of all cesspools and privies in the sewered districts.

Recommendations.

The following recommendations were made for the improvement of the water supply and to aid in stamping out typhoid fever from Greeneville:

- 1. Install immediately a liquid chlorine plant and insure thorough disinfection of the water before delivery to the citizens.
- 2. Secure as soon as possible a temporary additional supply to prevent a shortage of water during the coming summer and fall.
- 3. Take steps immediately to provide for filtration of the water supply as the only means by which the water can be made clean as well as safe.
- 4. Proceed at once with the work of securing an adequate supply of water, either from the Nolichucky River or from some other source which can be depended upon for an unfailing supply. Such supply should be filtered and disinfected if from any surface source, and the filtration plant recommended above for the present supply would be available for that purpose.
- 5. As soon as the temporary additional supply of water is obtained, compel connection to the sewer from every house on sewered streets; remove all surface privies and fill all cesspools in the same sections.

These recommended improvements can not be too strongly urged. Money spent in improving the water supply and eliminating typhoid fever is well invested and will pay big returns. The present epidemic of typhoid has cost the city more in actual money than would the measures which would have prevented it, to say nothing of the suffering and deaths. It is much more expensive to maintain typhoid fever in the city than to get rid of it, and no better investment can be made by the city than that of buying freedom from this preventable disease.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 8, 1921.

[From the Weekly Health Index, Jan. 11, 1921, issued by the Burcau of the Census, Department of Commerce.]

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Jan. 8, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

			k ended 8, 1921.	Average		s under 1 ear.		t mor- r rate.³
City. Estimated population July 1, 1921	Total deaths.	Death rate.1	annual death rate per 1,000.2	Week ended Jan. 8, 1921.	Pre- vious year or years.2	Week ended Jan. 8, 1921.4	Corresponding week, 1919.	
Akron, Ohio. Albany, N. Y. Atlanta, Ga. Baltimore, Md. Birmingham, Ala Boston, Mass. Bridgeport, Conn Buflalo, N. Y. Cambridge, Mass. Camden, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio. Dallas, Tex. Dayton, Ohio. Detroit, Mich. Fall River, Mass. Grand Rapids, Mich. Houston, Tex. Indianapolis, Ind. Jersey City, N. J. Kansas City, Kans. Kansas City, Kons. Kansas City, Kons. Kansas City, Kons. Kansas City, Kons. Mimenapolis, Minn Nashville, Tenn. New Bedford, Mass New Haven, Conn New Orleans, La. New York, N. Newark, N. Newark, N. Newark, N. Newark, N. Sandaladelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa Portland, Oreg. Providence, R. I. Richmond, Va. Rochester, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo St. Paul, Minn San Francisco, Calif. Seattle, Wash. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y. Trenton, N. J. Washington, D. C. Wilmington, D. C.	229, 195 115, 071 207, 473 751, 537 751, 537 751, 537 185, 514 757, 476 185, 514 757, 476 185, 514 757, 476 185, 514 757, 476 185, 518 186, 583 110, 169 119, 672 245, 336 165, 282 199, 586 165, 282 199, 586 141, 197 144, 108 141, 197 144, 108 141, 197 144, 108 142, 336 143, 733 136, 157 1610, 289 121, 280 122, 587 121, 280 122, 587 124, 539 125, 587 127, 686 136, 344 128, 586 136, 344 128, 586 128, 587 197, 686 136, 587 197, 686 136, 587 197, 686 136, 587 197, 686 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 681 137, 682 137, 681 137, 686 137, 687 177, 184 185, 595 177, 184 185, 595 177, 184 185, 595 177, 184 185, 595 177, 184 185, 595 177, 184 185, 595 177, 184 185, 686 18	377 277 555 205 61 2111 399 127 311 225 671 1311 190 688 324 999 262 433 332 922 277 196 722 444 899 110 43 220 11, 409 120 322 327 194 488 788 66 53 201 67 396 1282 23 36 57 72 33	13. 3 14. 7 15. 4 12. 8 9. 9 11. 5 13. 8 16. 8	C 14.7 C 17.0 C 18.0 A 10.7 A 12.2 C 16.4 C 20.1 C 16.4 C 14.7 C 14.7 C 17.0 C 14.7 C 11.5 C 14.4 C 17.0 C 18.0 C 18.0	4 4 3 6 30 0 10 23 6 6 22 7 7 4 117 10 17 4 4 4 5 5 6 58 4 4 4 16 18 14 14 17 8 9 16 184 22 3 4 4 6 11 28 6 8 12 10 23 6 9 11 7 1 4 7 9 9 3	C 44 C 10 A 38 A 44 A 8 A 28 A 22 A 131 C 18 C 13 C 13 C 14 C 19 A 5 C 22 C 2 C 2 C 10 C 2 C 2 C 10 C 2 C 2 C 3 C 37 C 2 C 2 C 37 C 2 C 37 C 2 C 37	38 67 67 76 76 85 125 66 46 46 46 82 110 68 140 95 80 115 129 68 80 123 107 72 53 51 51 72 60 60 68	106 81 93 97 88 810 70 70 89 95 94 89 80 103 104 101 104 105 114 65 73 81 108 61 114 69 74 68 77 68 77 68 74 68 74 68 74 68 75 68 76 68 77 68 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76
Washington, D. C. Wilmington, Del. Worrester, Mass. Yonkers, N. Y. Youngstown, Ohio.	454,026 113,408 184,955 103,381 139,432	136 41 52 21 34	15. 6 18. 9 14. 7	A 16.8 C 18.3 C 19.1 A 10.3	23 7 7	A 12 C 7 A 3	75 91 139	85 92 80 99

Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

¹Annual rates per 1,000 population.

2 "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1918.

5 Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

5 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.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Jan. 8, 1921.

Policies in force	45, 142, 899
Number of death claims	7, 3 62
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.5

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1920.

The accompanying table is reprinted, by permission, from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for December, 1920. The figures are based on a strength of approximately 13,000,000.

Although these rates apply to a selected group, they give comparative mortality conditions for the periods covered.

Death rates (annual basis) per 100,000 for principal causes, October and November, 1920, and year 1919.

[Industrial Department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed.				
Cause of death.	November, 1920.	October, 1920.	Year 1919.		
Total, all causes	813.7	793.7	1,063.0		
Typhoid fever	9.0	10.6	7.:		
feasles	2.1	1.2	3.		
carlet fever		2.7	3.9		
Whooping cough	2.6	4.9	3.5		
Diphtheria	30.4	22.1	20.9		
nfluenza		5.6	96.9		
Puberculosis (all forms)	109.7	115. 1	156.		
Cancer	67.7	71.9	67.0		
Meningitis (all forms)	4.0	4.4	6.		
Cerebral hemorrhage	54.8	50.6	59.		
Organic diseases of heart		94.2	113.9		
neumonia (all forms)	51.9	37.9	117.		
Other respiratory diseases		12.1	17.0		
Diarrhea and enteritis		22. 2	16.		
Bright's disease	63.0	61. 7 17. 2	73.		
Puerperal state			20.		
Buicides		6.8	6.		
Homicides	5.1 58.9	6.4	6.9		
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	58.9 14.5	56. 4 13. 9	80.		
Traumatism by automobile	12.0	13.9	10.7		
War deaths	191.0	189.8	16.0 184.		

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.

Telegraph's Reports for Week Ended Jan. 15, 1921.

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

ALABAMA.		connecticut—continued.	
	ases.		ses.
Chicken pox	33	Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2
Diphtheria	13	Diphtheria:	
Hookworm	10	Bridgeport	9
Mumps	- 11	Hartford	20
Scarlet fever		New Britain	17
Smallpox:		New Haven	14
Jefferson County	60	Scattering	45
Scattering		German measles	1
Tuberculosis		Influenza	14
Typhoid fever		Measles:	
		Canton	31
Chicken pox	35	New Britain	65
Diphtheria		Scattering	39
Influenza		Mumps	63
Malaria	98	Pneumonia (lobar)	33
Measles		Scarlet fever:	
	100	Bridgeport	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	5	Meriden (city)	14
Pellagra	18	New Haven	30
Scarlet fever	15	Waterbury	9
Smallpox	3	Scattering	75
Trachoma	- 1	Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	14	Tetanus	. 1
Typhoid fever	15	Trachoma	1
Whooping cough	42	Trichinosis	ī
CALIFORNIA.		Tuberculosis (all forms)	42
Influenza	23	Whooping cough	88
Smallpox:		Whooping cough	-
Sacramento	18	DELAWARE.	
San Francisco	50		_
Los Angeles	12	Chicken pox	8
Oakland	8	Diphtheria	4
Scattering	55	Influenza	12
Typhoid fever	3	Malaria	1
Typhus fever:	.	Measles	2
Los Angeles	1	Mump3	2
Sierra Madre	1	Pneumonia	9
		Scarlet fever	16
CONNECTICUT.		Tuberculosis	6
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	Typhoid fever	2
Chicken pox	52	Whooping cough	22
24542°—21——2	(8	3)	

FLORIDA.	1	IOWA—continued.	
Cases		Small pox: Cas	-
	1 33	DubuqueOssian	33
•	3	Ottumwa.	9
	7	Shenandoah	
	5	Scattering	
	1	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	120
	19	Kansas.	
.	6	Chicken pox.	78
GROBOTA	- 1	Diphtheria	121
GEORGIA. Chicken pox	46	Influenza	9
	17	Measles	239
. •	1	Mumps	9
	ī	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
	9	Pneumonia	35
	24	Scarlot fever	
Malaria 3	34	Smallpox	
Measles	6 4	Tuberculosis	29
Mumps	3	Typhoid fever	12 22
	23	Whooping cough	23
	6	LOUISIANA.	
-	10	Diphtheria	16
	72	Scarlet fever	13
	1	Smallpox.	83
* <u>*</u>	11	Typhoid fever.	15
• •	14	2.7 P=====	-0
Whooping cough	6	MAINE.	
ILLINOIS.	l	Chicken pox	45
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chicago	3	Diphtheria	24
Diphtheria:	٠,	German measles	3
Chicago	58	Influenza	6
_	8	Measles	
	8	Mumps	3
Scattering 9	92	Pneumonia	8
Influenza 1	18	Scarlet fever	37
Lethargic encephalitis:		Smallpox	2
	3	Tuberculosis	17 3
8 0	1 .	Whooping cough.	35
Pneumonia	22	whooping congu	•
Scariet fever:	.	MARYLAND.1	
	9	Chicken pox	134
Chicago	- 1	Diphtheria	74
	8	German measles.	3
	13	Influenza	79
	16	Lethargic encephalitis	2
. Rockford 1	4	Measles	88
Springfield 6	37	Mumps	25
Scattering 13	99	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Smallpox:	- 1	Pneumonia (all forms)	
•	11	Poliomyelitis	1
	19	Scarlet fever	85 5
	9	Smallpox	1
Rockford	16	Tetanus	i
	13	Tuberculosis	71
	ı	Typhoid fever	6
	9	Whooping cough	117
	33		
	14	Massachusetts.	
.	-	Cerebrospinal meningitis	6
IOWA.	_	Chicken pox	369
Diphtheria		Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	6
Scarlet fever 11		Diphtheria	240

MASSACHUSETTS—continued.		NEBRASKA—continued.
Cas		Smallpox: Cases.
German measles	13	Bloomington
Influenza	63 1	Dalton
Measles	-	Omaha
Mumps		Wilber 10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	33	Scattering. 71
Pellagra	1	Tuberculosis. 2
Pneumonia (lobar)		Typhoid fever 4
Poliomyelitis	3	Whooping cough
Scarlet fever	216	
Septic sore throat	5	NEW JERSEY.
Trachoma	2	Cerebrospinal meningitis 5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	169	Chicken pox
Typhoid fever	4	Diphtheria
Whooping cough	133	Influenza
MINNESOTA.		Measles94
Smallpox:		Pneumonia 194
Kanabec County—Kroschel Township	15	Scarlet fever
Kandiyohi County-Raymond Township	15	Smallpox
Polk County—Erskine Village	9	Typhoid fever
Wright County-Walcott Township	11	Whooping cough
Scattering	79	NEW YORK.
MISSISSIPPI,		
Diphtheria	16	(Exclusive of New York City.)
Scarlet fever	7	Cerebrospinal meningitis:
Smallpox	32	Buffalo 1
Typhoid fever	3	Colonie 1
MISSOURI.		Elba 1
	95	Fort Covington 1
Diphtheria1	199	Grafton
	11	Saratoga Springs
Influenza	48	Diphtheria 254 Influenza 109
	63	Lethargic encephalitis
	31	Measles
Poliomyelitis	1	Pneumonia
Scarlet fever		Poliomyelitis-Northumberland 1
Trachoma	7	Searlet fever
	39	Smallpox 5
Typhoid fever	7	Typohoid fever
	67	Whooping cough
MONTANA.	1	NORTH CAROLINA.
MONIANA.		
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Billings	1	Chicken pox
Diphtheria	2	Diphtheria 53 German measles 1
	14	Measles 270
Smallpox Typhoid fever	28	Scarlet fever
1) Imola level	-	Septic sore throat
NEBRASKA.		Smallpox 55
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Seward County	1	Typhoid fever
	60	Whooping cough
Diphtheria:		оню.
Omaha	8	Smallpox:
	17	Allen County—Delphos—Epidemic.
Influenza	4	Delaware County—Epidemic
Measles:	.	Pike County-Epidemic.
	10	SOUTH DAKOTA.
	6	Chicken pox
Scarlet fever:	-	Diphtheria
	9	Influenza1
	11	Measles
	10	Pneumonia 9
	2	Scarlet fever

FOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.		WASHINGTON—Continued.	
	ses.		ses.
Smallpox		Typhoid fever	2
Tuberculosis	1	Whooping cough	12
Typhoid fever	2	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Whooping cough	2	Diphtheria:	
TEXAS.		Wheeling	9
Chicken pox	57	Scattering	20
Diphtheria	50	Measles:	
Influenza	24	Bluefield	15
Measles	10	Charleston	100
Mumps	7	Wheeling	29
Scarlet fever	30	Scattering	10
Smallpox	126	Scarlet fever.	27
Trachoma		Smallpox:	
Typhoid fever	5	Clarksburg	8
Typhus fever—Taylor	1	Scattering	15
		Typhoid fever.	2
VERMONT.		•	
Chicken pox	31	WISCONSIN.	
Diphtheria	6	Milwaukee:	
Influenza	1	Chicken pox	54
Measles	32	Diphtheria	34
Mumps	19	German measles	1
Pneumonia	2	Influenza	1
Scarlet fever	21	Measles	20
Typhoid fever	8	Scarlet fever	62
Whooping cough	65	Smallpox	19
VIRGINIA.		Tuberculosis	10
Smallpox:		Typhoid fever	1
Bland County	1	Whooping cough	9
Buchanan County	ī	Scattering:	
•	-	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
WASHINGTON.		Chicken pox	158
Chicken pox	77	Diphtheria	113
Diphtheria	43	Influenza	80
German measles.	1	Measles	194
Measles	20	Poliomyelitis	1
Mumps	3	Scarlet fever	185
Pneumonia	1	Smallpox	
Scarlet fever	65	Tuberculosis	19
Smallpox		Typhoid fever	15
Tuberculosis	3	Whicoping cough 1	14
District of Columbia and Missour	ri R	eports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1921.	
DISTRICT	r of	COLUMBIA.	
Case	og .	Con	
Chicken pox	45	Case Scarlet fever	25. 27
		Smallpox.	<i>31</i>
Influenza	2		1
Lethargic encephalitis	î		16
Measles	15	Typhoid fever	2
			21
.	(1880	URI.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1 1	Poliomyolitic	
Chicken pox		Poliomyelitis	1
Diphtheria	44	Scarlet fever	12
Epidemic sore throat 1	03		<u>ين</u>
	51	Trachoma	9
			34
		Turnhoid force	
	28	Typhoid fever	11

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

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

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
1920. California (October). California (November). District of Columbia (Nay). District of Columbia (September). District of Columbia (December). Florida (December). Massachusetts (December). Nebraska (December). Wisconsin (December).	13 12 1 3 14 2 6	474 582 40 34 96 105 943 110 705	72 49 3 1 50 42 86 10 163	80 36 97	191 307 82 8 34 16 1,876 50 326	1 6 1	14 4 2 1 2 31	374 474 96 22 102 37 919 303 718	388 588 12 60 14 449 702	130 68 5 34 26 42 42 8 20

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Connecticut—December, 1920.

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

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Diphtheria: East Haddam, Conn.	State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.	Patient arrived in East Haddam, Conn., from New York City, within incubation period of disease.
Haddam, Conn	State Department of Health, Trenton, N. J.	A small outbreak apparently was caused by a mild unrecognized case who arrived in Had-
Norwalk, Conn	State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.	dam, Conn., from Jersey City, N. J. A day pupil of a White Plains, N. Y., school, became ill at his home in Norwalk. Conn.
	do	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Pneumonia: Greenwich, Conn Scarlet fever:	do	Patient treated at Greenwich, Conn., hospital but was taken ill in Port Chester, N. Y.
Stonington, Conn	State Department of Public Health, Boston, Mass.	Patient apparently infected on a visit in Boston.
Plainfield, Conn		Patient apparently infected at a school in Providence, R. I.
Tuberculosis: Watertown, Conn	,	Patient ill with tuberculosis left Watertown, Conn., for Notcheliff, Md., for treatment.
Typhoid fever: Norwich, Conn	'	Patient returned home to Norwich, Conn., from Dorchester, Mass., and became ill with typhoid the same day.

ANTHRAX.

California, Nebraska, New York, and Ohio.

During October, 1920, two cases of anthrax were reported in California; during December, 1920, one case was reported in Nebraska; and during the week ended January 1, 1921, one case was reported at New York, N. Y., and one death was reported at Springfield, Ohio.

BERIBERI.

California-November, 1920.

During November, 1920, one case of beriberi was reported in California.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

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

Place	A verage	Jan.	ended 1, 1921.	Place.	Average	Week ended Jan. 1, 1921.	
Place.	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	risce.	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Birmingham. California: Los Angeles. Riverside San Francisco. Illinois: Elgin Kansas: Kansas City. Wichita Louisiana: New Orleans Maryland: Baltimore. Massachusetts: Boston. Salem. Springfield.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 (1) 0 1 (1) 0 1	1 2 1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Michigan: Detroit. Nebraska: Omaha. New York: New York Ohio: Ashtabula. Cleveland Oklahoma: Oklahoma City. Tennessce: Nashville. Texas: Dallas. Wisconsin: Milwaukee.	(1) (4) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	3 1 8 1 1 1 2 1 5	1

 $^{^{1}}$ Average less than 1.

DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 83; Monthly summaries by States, p. 87; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 96.

INFLUENZA. City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

Place.	· Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Illinois:		
Anniston		4	Chicago	21	
Birmingham Mobile		$ \cdot $ $\frac{2}{1}$	Kansas:	2	
Arkansas:		••	Kansas City	1	
Little Rock		1	Topeka	$\tilde{2}$	
California:	• 1		Louisiana:		
Los Angeles		5	New Orleans		
Riverside		1	Maryland:		
Sacramento		2	Baltimore	20	
San Francisco	•••••	3 2	Cumberland	3	
Connecticut: Hartford			Boston	8	
New Britain		5	Brockton.	i	
New Haven			Cambridge	1	
Waterbury		i'l	Fall River	1	
District of Columbia:	1		Lynn		:
Washington		6 1	Winthrop	. 3	
Georgia:		_	Michigan:		
Atlanta		3	Detroit	4	

INFLUENZA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Minnesota: Minneapolis Missouri: Kansas City St. Charles St. Louis New Jersey: Garfield Newark Orange Trenton New York: Albany Binghamton Cohoes Mount Vernon New York Niagara Falls Saratoga Springs	2 2 5 2 1 11 6 6 2 2 2 1 2 64 1	1 1 1	Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Hamilton Marion Springfield Pennsylvania: Philadelphia South Dakota: Sioux Falls Texas: Dallas Fort Worth Virginia: Petersburg Fairmont	2 1 1 4 1	3 1 1 3 3 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2

LEPROSY.

California-October, 1920.

During October, 1920, a case of leprosy was reported at Santa Paula, Calif., in the person of B. S., white, male, aged 50, born in Mexico. The disease was diagnosed clinically October 18, 1920, as tubercular leprosy. The patient has lived in the United States for three years and is reported quarantined with guard under the supervision of the city health officer awaiting deportation.

Also during October a case of leprosy was reported at Alameda County Hospital, Alameda County, Calif., in the person of J. G., white, female, aged 74, born in Switzerland. The disease was diagnosed clinically on August 20, 1920, and verified the following day bacteriologically as anesthetic leprosy. The patient has lived at various places in the United States for 35 years and is now in the isolated leper ward of the Alameda County Hospital.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California, District of Columbia, Florida, and Oregon.

One case of lethargic encephalitis was reported in California during October, and four cases were reported during November, 1920. During May four cases were reported in Washington, D. C., and during December one case was reported in Florida. During the week ended January 1, 1921, one case and one death were reported in San Francisco, Calif., and two cases and one death were reported in Portland, Oreg.

MALARIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas: Little Rock Callifornia: Sacramento Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick	2 1 1 1		Kentucky: Louisville Louisiana: Alexandria Texas: Dallas	7	1

MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 83; Monthly summaries by States, p. 87; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 96.

PELLAGRA.

Charleston, S. C., and Dallas, Tex.

During the week ended January 1, 1921, one death from pellagra was reported at Charleston, S. C., and one case and one death were reported at Dallas, Tex.

PLAGUE.¹ Human Cases of Plague Reported.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Louisiana: New Orleans. Texas: Beaumont.	do	0 0 0	0		

Plague-Infected Rodents.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida:	Jan. 1 to 15.	.0
Louisiana: New Orleans. Texas: Beaumont.	Jan 1 to 13. Jan. 14 to 15. Jan. 1 to 15.	1 2
Galveston		. 0

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

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Kentucky:		
Anniston	2	12	Covington	1 2	4
Birmingham Mobile		3	Louisville		*
Montgomery		2	Louisiana: Alexandria	2	1
Arizona:			Lake Charles	·	3
Tucson		2	New Orleans	١	21
Arkansas: Little Rock	1 1		Maine:		
North Little Rock		i	Biddeford		1
California:		_	Portland	1	3
Alameda	1		Maryland:	•	
Eureka	1 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Baltimore	52	18
Long Beach Los Angeles Oakland Pasadena	46	12	Cumberland	2	1
Oakland	4	6	Massachusetts:		
Pasadena		3	Arlington		2
Redlands		1	Attleboro		1
Riverside		1	BostonBrockton	29	30
Sacramento	3	3 3	Brookline	1	
San Diego San Francisco	12	š	Cambridge	4	3
Santa Cruz	2	2	Chelsea	3	2
Santa Cruz Vallejo		2	Clinton	i 1	. 1
Colorado:	1		Danvers. Easthampton	2	
Denver Pueblo		ε6 7	Everett	· 1	1
Connecticut:		,	Fall River.	8	9
Bridgeport	6	5	Haverhill.	5	3
Bristol	1		Lawrence	1	
Greenwich	1		Lowell	1	5
Hartford		2	Lynn	6	3 1
Meriden New Britain	1 7	4	Methuen	1	1
New Haven	2	2	New Bediord		3
New Haven New London	ī	2	Newton	19	3
Norwalk	1	1	Pittsfield	1	2
Waterbury	6	4	Plymouth	·····i	1 2
District of Columbia: Washington	1	15	Quincy	3	4
Georgia:		10	Salem	ž	3 3 2 1 2 4 1 1
Atlanta		13	Southbridge	4	1
Brunswick	1		Springfield	5	5
RomeSavannah	1	2	Waltham Worcester	5	12
Illinois:			Michigan:		
Aurora	3	1	Battle Creek	1	
Bloomington	1	1	Detroit	67	20
. Chicago	248	69	Flint	5	1 1
Danville	2	2	Grand Rapids	4	2
Jacksonville		11	Ironwood		ī
Jacksonville Kankakee	1		Ishpeming	2	
Monmouth		1	Kalamazoo Muskegon	6	
PeoriaRock Island		2	Pontiae	5 1	i
Springfield	4	2	Minnesota:	•	-
Indiana:	1	-	Duluth		1
Redford East Chicago Gary		2	Minneapolis	3	25
East Chicago		3	St. Paul		8
Gary		2 2	Missouri:		1
Hammond		1	Columbia Kansas City	13	13
Indianapolis		10	St. Charles	ĩ	
Kokomo			St. Joseph		5
Mishawaka		$\begin{array}{c c} & 1\\ & 2\\ 1 \end{array}$	Montana:		
Indianapolis. Kokomo. Mishawaka Newcastle		1	Anaconda		2 6
Richmond South Bend		1 1	Butte Great Falls		i
Terre Haute	1	1 1	Missoula	l	î
lowa:			Nebraska:		_
Ceuncil Bluffs		1	Beatrice		1 1
Mason City		1	Lincoln	1	3
Kansas:	,		Omaha New Hampshire:		•
Coffeyville			Concord		2
Karsas City Topeka Wichita	1	2 6	Dover	1 1	1

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths
lew Jersey:			Ohio—Continued.		
Atlantic City	. 2	I	Cincinnati	4	1
Bayonne			Cleveland	36	1
Belleville		ļ	Columbus		ŧ
			Dayton	i	•
East Orange		2 3	Dayton	i	
Elizabeth	2	2	East Cleveland		
Englewood		2	Findlay		1
Garfield	. 4		Hamilton		-1
Hackensack		1	Ironton	1	1
Harrison		L	Lima		.1
Hoboken		. 5	Mansfield	3	
Irvington	. 2		Marion Newark	1	
Jersey City			Newark		
Kearny		2	Springfield Toledo Youngstown	1	1
Montclair		2	Tolodo		1
Montelau			Voungetown		·l
Newark	113	16	1 oungstown	• • • • • • • • • •	• [
Orange		1	Oklahoma:		j
Passaic	3	2	Oklahoma City		
Paterson	. 3		Oregon:		1
Perth Amboy		3	Portland		l
Plainfield		3	Pennsylvania:		ł
Trenton		3	Philadelphia	84	
West New York	. "	ľ	Rhode Island:		i
West New Luik	i		Orometon	1	ŀ
West Orange			Newport		ı
ew Mexico:	1 -	1	Newport	• • • • • • • • • •	i
Albuquerque	1		Pawtucket	• • • • • • • • •	1
cw York:	ł	l	Providence		1
Albany	. 11	1	South Carolina:		l
Auburn		1	Charleston		Í
Binghamton	19	<u> 2</u> .	South Dakota:		j .
Buffalo	50	26	Sioux Falls		1
Cohoes		20	Tennessee:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
			Nashville		l
Glens Falls				• • • • • • • • • •	i
1th aca	3		Texas:		ł
Jamestown		1	Beaumont		l
Lockport	2	1	Dallas	15	i
Mount Vernon	4		El Paso		1
Newburgh	2	1	Fort Worth		1
New York		185	Galveston		l
Niagara Falls	5	5	Utah:		i
North Tonawanda	, ,	ĭ	Salt Lake City		i
Olean		3	Vermont:	• • • • • • • • • • • •	
Deal -1-21	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	٥	Rutland		
Peekskill	2				
Poughkeepsie	.1	2	Virginia:		
Rochester	12	2	Alexandria	1	
Rome	2		Lynchburg		
Saratoga Springs	2	1	Norfolk	3	
SchenectadySyracuse	8	5	Petersburg		
Syracuse	11	6	Richmond		
Trov	14	3	Roanoke	2	
Troy. Watertown	17		West Virginia:	- 1	
Youkers	2 15	7	Charleston	- 1	
	10	' ' '	Foirment		
orth Carolina:		_	rairmont	1	• • • • • • •
Charlotte		3 1	Huntington		
Durham		1	Wheeling		
Greensboro		2	Wisconsin:	ł	
Raleigh		2 1	Beloit		
Wilmington		î l	Tongoville		
Wilmington		4	La Crosse	15	
winston-salem		3	Madison.	-0	• • • • • • • •
	ا ہا	1	Milwaukee	2	1
Akron	4				
Alliance		1	Oshkosh		
Canton	l	1	Racine		
Chillicothe	2	11	Wausau		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

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

Place.	Place. Average		ended 1, 1921.	Place.	Average cases.	Week ended Jan. 1, 1921.		
	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.		cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Hilinois: Kankakee Kansas: Kansas City	0	1	1	Massachusetts: Boston Lowell Southbridge Waltham	(¹) 0	1 1 1 1		

1 Average less than 1.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 83; Monthly summaries by States, p. 87; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 96.

SMALLPOX.

Port Arthur, Tex.

Under date of January 5, 1921, smallpox was reported epidemic at Port Arthur, Tex.

St. Paul. Minn.

During the 10 days ended January 10, 1921, 113 cases of smallpox were reported in St. Paul, Minn. The disease is of a very mild type.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

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

Place.	Place. Average Week ende Jan. 1, 192			· Place,	Average cases.	Week ended áan. 1, 1921.		
	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.		cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile Montgomery Arkansas: Hot Springs Little Rock California: Los Angeles Oakland Sacramento San Francisco Colorado: Denver Pueblo Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Illinois: Bloomington Chicago	(1) 1 6 1 0	2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 4 4 4 1 5 7	1	Illinois—Continued. East St. Louis Eigin Evanston Kewanee Rock Island Springfield Indiana: Bedford Frankfort Hammond Indianapolis La Fayette Marion Mishawaka South Bend Terre Haute Iowa: Cedar Rapids Council Bluffs Davenport	(1) 15 10 0 11 0	13 1 2 1 3 3 1 2 3 3 2 6 4 7 7 2 3 1 7 7 3 1	i	

¹ Average less than 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921-Continued.

Place.	Average cases.		ended 1, 1921.	Place.	Average cases.		ended 1, 1921.
	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.		cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iowa—Continued.				Ohic—Centinued.			
Des Moines	5	5		Ashtabula	0	1	-
Dubuque	(1)	25		Barberton	0	6	
Mason City	1	2		Canton	1	11	
Kansas:	ا م		!	Cincinnati	3	1 2	· · · · · · •
Hutchinson	0 0	2 2		Cleveland	10	1	
Kansas City Leavenworth	(¹) ₀	í	i	Dayton	i	î	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Parsons	ŏ	3		Fostoria	• •	î	•••••••
Kentucky:	"	v		Lancaster	0	ī	
Lexington	0	1		Lima	Ŏ	14	
Louisville	0	2		Lorain	(1)	4	
Louisiana:				Mansfield		1	
Alexandria	(1)	4		Middletown	1	2	
Monroe		1	<u>-</u>	Springfield	(1)	1	-
New Orleans	2	28	7	Tiffin	0	4 11	
Maine:		3		ToledoYoungstown	3	2	1
Waterville			••••••	Oklahoma:	_ `	_	•••••
Methuen		1		Oklahoma City	2	4 2	••••••
Michigan: Battle Crcek	0	12		Tulsa Oregon:		2	• • • • • • •
Detroit	15	39		Portland	20	19	i
Sault Stc. Maric	10	15		South Carolina:	-0		•
Minnesota:	١	10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Charleston	0	7	1
Duluth	(1)	10		Columbia	ŏ	í	• • • • • • • •
Mankato	``0	2		Tennessee:		•	•
Minneapolis	10			Knoxville	a	3	1
St. Cloud	5-	1		Nashville	(1)	5	•
St. Paul	6	52		Texas:	· · /	•	
Stillwater	0	2 10		Corpus Christi	2	1	
Winona Missouri: •	0	10	•••••	El Paso	(1)	î	
Joplin	1	1		Utah:	· '	_	
Kansas City	21	8		Salt Lake City	3	17	
St. Louis	3	10		Vermont:	- 1		
Montana:				Rutland	0	4	
Butte	7	1		Virginia:	٠,	-	
Missoula	0	2		Lynchburg	0	1	
Nebraska:		_		Norfolk	(1)	$\bar{2}$	
Omaha New York:	11	7	•••••	Petersburg		1	
Buffalo	2	1		West V-rginia	- 1		
Jamestown	ő	i		Bluefield	(1)	1	
New York	(1)	î		Wisconsin:		- 1	
North Carolina:	· '	- 1		Eau Claire	1	1	
Winston-Salem	2	4		Green Bay	2	10	
North Dakota:	1			Madison	(i)	2	
Fargo	(1)	5		Marinette	(i)	2	
Ohio:		ا ۽		Milwaukee	``2	5	-
Akron	4	9		Sheboygan	2	13	· · · · · · · · •
Alliance	0	1		Superior	Z	3	• • • • • • •

¹ Average less than 1.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California: Los Angeles New York: New York	1	1	Ohio: Akron Mansfield Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	1 1 1	i

TRICHINOSIS.

California—November, 1920.

During November, 1920, one case of trichinosis was reported in California.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 83, and Weekly reports from cities, p. 96.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Epidemic at Philippi, W. Va.

An epidemic of typhoid fever has been reported at Philippi, W. Va. To January 8, 1921, 30 cases had been notified.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

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

Place.	Average cases.	Jan.	ended 1, 1921.	Place.	Average cases.	Jan. 1	ended 1,1921.
	cases.	Cases.	Deaths.		cases.	Cases.	Deaths
Alabama:				Massachusetts-Centd.			
Birmingham	2	2		Lowell	(1)	1	
Arkansas: Fort Smith	0	2		Ludington	0	1	1
Hot Springs	ŏ	ĩ		Marquette		l î	
Little Rock	Ŏ	Ī		Traverse City		3	
California: .	_	_	١.	Minnesota:		_	ł
Los Angeles	3	3 2	1	Minneapolis	2	1	
San Francisco Colorado:	2	Z	1	Missouri: Jeplin	0	1	ł
Denver	(1)		1	Kansəs City	2	i	
Pueblo	0	1	l	St. Louis	5	5	l
Connecticut:	1			Nebraska:	1	Ĭ	1
New Haven	(1)	1		Omaha	(1)	1	
Norwalk	0	1		New Jersey:			!
Norwich	0	2		Bayonne Jersey City	0	1 5	
Wilmington	(1)	1		New York:	1	9	
District of Columbia:		•		Albany	4	3	
· Washington	2	3		Binghamton	(1)	ĭ	
leorgia:			l i	Buffalo	2	2	
Atlanta	(1)	1		New York	18	11	1
daho:	ا ا			Peckskill	0	2 1	
Boise	0	1		Rochester Troy	(¹)	1	
Aurora	0		1	Ohio:	•		• • • • • • •
Chicago	6	3		Ashtabula	0	3	
Danville	i	1		Cleveland	1	1	
Rock Island	0	1		Dayton	(i)	1	
ndiana:				Sandusky	(i) <u> </u>]
Fort Wayne	(1)	1		Toledo Okiahoma:	1	•••••	, ,
Huntington Indianapolis	il	i		Oklahoma City	(1)	1	
La Fayette	ô	2		Tulsa		2	
Muncié	2	1		Pennsylvania:			
ansas:		_		_ Philadelphia	3	3	2
Kansas City	(1)	1		Texas:	اه	1	
Leavenworth	0	1		Vermont:	١٠	- 1	• • • • • • • • •
Centucky: Lexington	(1)	2	1	Rutland	(1)	2	
Louisville	6	2	i	Virginia:	` '	- 1	•••••
New Orleans	``3	2		Norfolk	0	4	
faine:	- 1	_		Richmond	(1)	1	
Lewiston	••••••	1	1	West Virginia:	ام		
Portland	0	1	••••••	Charleston	0	····i	1
(arvland:		*		Parkersburg	(1)	6	• • • • • • •
Baltimore	4	7		Wisconsin:		"	-
assachusetts:	- 1	- 1		Manitowoc	0	1	
Chelsea	(1)	1		Milwaukee	1	2	
Lawrence	(6)	1		Sheboygan		3	

¹ Average less than 1.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Waco, Tex.-January 3, 1921.

On January 3, 1921, one case of typhus fever was reported at Waco, Tex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS. City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921.

	Popula- tion	Total death	s	htheria	3. M	easles.		earlet ever.	Tı cu	iber- losis.
Place.	Jan. 1, 1920 subject to correction.	, from all	-	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Çases.	Deaths.
Alabama:		1		-	_	1		-		
Anniston	17,734 178,270		:	2						.
Birmingham	178, 270	57 21			2		. 9	1	7	5
Montgomery	60, 151 43, 464	20			2		i	1	2	5 3 1
Arizona:	i	1.	1		7	1	1 -		-	1
Tucson	20, 292	15	٠			.	.]	·[9
Fort Smith	28, 811	1	. 3	1	1	1	. 2	1.		1
Hot Springs	28, 811 11, 695	8								2
TATTIE KOCK	64,997		. 1		. 29		1		2	
North Little Rock California:	14,048	4	1		. 1		2			
Alameda	28,806	11	1	.1	. 2	1		1	1	2
AlamedaEureka	12,923	6					3	1	. .	
Long Beach. Los Angeles. Oakland. Passdena	55, 593	18			. 1		3			
Oabland	576,673	191 45	67		128		16 5	····i	38 3	19
Pasadena	216, 361 45, 354 19, 341	18	1 -		. 4		2	1	ı	5 1
Riverside	19, 341	10	i	1	. 16		1			
Sacramento	65,857	26	6		-		2		5	3
San Bernardino	18, 721 74, 683	5 25	2 3		i		 -		·····	6
San DiegoSan Francisco	508, 410	147	15		6		13		18	15
Santa Barbara	19, 441	5		.	.					1.5
Santa CruzVallejo	10,917	5	1	1						
vanejo Colorado:	21, 107	3		-			2		• • • • • •	•
Denver	256, 369	129	9	3	139		14		- 1	13
Greeley	10, \$83	3	1	.]	í		3			ű
Pueblo	42,908	15	2		1		5		1	ĩ
Connecticut:	i	••	١ ـ		1 .	i 1			ا ا	_
Bridgeport (town) ¹ Bristol (town) ¹	143,538 20,620	38 5	5	3	1 5		8		2	2
Greenwich (town)	22, 123	4	8	i	3		2			
Hartford (town)1	138,036	37	10		3		14		1	3
Manchester (fown)	18,370	2			1		:			
Meriden (city)	29, 842 59, 316	15	8	1	36		16 10	•••••		• • • • • •
New naven (town)	162,519	45	24	2	2		34		12	·····ż
New London (town)	25, 688	6	4		ī		5			.
Norwalk (town)! Norwich (city) Waterbury (town)!	27,700 22,304	2 2	5			• • • • • •	:-			••••
Waterbury (town)!	91, 410	25	1 4	····i			4 7		i	• • • • •
Jelaware:	31,410	20	-	•			٠,١		- 1	• • • • • •
Wilmington	110, 168	30			1		3	1 .		1
District of Columbia: Washington	497 571	110	10			- 1	05	i	22	
Georgia:	437,571	113	16	1	8		25		23	6
Atlanta	200, 616	80	4		11		7	1 .		1
Brunswick	14, 413	3	••••					.		
Rome Savannah	14, 413 13, 252 83, 252	30	3				1	••••• •	···i	i
daho:	50, 50	30	3				- 1		- 1	
Boise	21, 393	6	1				1 .] .		
llinois:	04.000				- 1	1	- 1			
Alton	26,082	12 15	1	1	2	• • • • • •	···i	-		i
Bloomington	24, 682 36, 397 28, 725	7					6			
Bloomington	12, 491 2, 701, 705 33, 750 43, 818 66, 744									
Chicago	2,701,705	579	236	20	130	2	184	6	146	32
Decatur.	42 919	12 8	9		···i	•••••	···i		1 -	····i
East St. Louis	66,740	10	5				6 .		2	i
Elgin	21.904 1	6	5				.			
East St. Louis Elgin Evanston Freeport	37, 215 19, 669	7	5		2		3 .		-	•••••
Galesburg.	23, 634	5 6	3		-					1
Granite City	23, 834 14, 757	1 [.								• • • • •
Jackson ville	15,713	48]		2 .		2 .			2
Kankakec	16,753 l	31.			6 1.		11.	1	!	

¹ Coextensive with city of same name.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd. City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

	Popula- tion	Total deaths	Dipt	hheria.	Mea	isles.		arlet ver.		iber- losis.
Place.	Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois-Continued.				İ						
Kewance	16,026	5 2	2		3		. 12			
Mattoon	13,050 13,552 12,086				1		i	1		
Pekin	12,086		2				. 1			
Peoria	76, 121	20	3				. 15			
Rockford	65, 651 59, 183	6 15	4 2	1	4		49	i		·····;
Indiana:	-		-		1		1 43	1 -		1 -
Bloomington	11,595	2								
East Chicago	35,967	13	 		<u>-</u> -					
Elkhart Elwood	24,277 10,790	6 8	• • • • • •		1	• • • • • •	3			
Fort Wayne	1 36.549	17	3				5	1		i
Fort WayneFrankfort	11,585	5				ļ	1			
Gary. Hammond.	11, 585 55, 378 36, 004	20 8	2		····				i	2
Huntington	14,000	4	2				5		1	1
Indianapolis	314, 194	74	6	3	13		46	1	4	3
Kokomo	30,067	8								
La Fayette	22,486	8	1		•••••		4			
La FayetteLogansportMarion	21,626 23,747	8	2		· · · · i			····i		
Mishawaka	15, 195	3					1			
Muncie	36,624	8	4	1	3		2		1	1
Newcastle	14,458 26,765	4 9	$\frac{\cdots}{2}$		• • • • • • •		2		2	
Newcastle. Richmond. South Bend.	70,983	5	2	1			4	1	ļ <u>.</u> .	
Terre Haute	66,083	20	4		1		10			
Iowa: Burlington	24,057	7			İ]	
Cedar Rapids	45,566		3				2			
Council Bluns	36, 162	9	2				2 7 2			
Davenport	56,727	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					2			
Des Moines	123, 468 39, 141		3 2	•••••	1	• • • • • •	2 3			
Dubuque	11, 237		ĩ							
Keokuk	14, 423	1								
Marshallown	15,731 20,065	8	1				1			
Muscatine	16,068	6								
Kansas:	-				_					
Atchinson	12,630	10	1		1	• • • • • •			••••	
Fort Scott	13, 452 10, 693	9	3							
Hutchinson	10, 693 23, 293		5						4	
' Kangas City	101, 177		8			• • • • • •	1 2		3	
Lawrence Lea enworth Parsons Salina	12,456 16,912	2 2	4				í			
Parsons	16,028		3				2			
Salina	15,085	3	6		_5		8		1	
Topeka	50,022 72,128	14 42	11	····i	77	• • • • • •	3 1		2 2	1 2
Kentucky:	12,120	72	••		- 1		- 1			_
Co ington	57, 121	14	• • • • •		ا ٠٠٠٠		3			1
Lexington Louis ille	41,534	18 80	17	····i	2	• • • • • •	3 35	•••••	····2	····· ·
Paducah	234, 891 24, 735		2							
Louisiana:			_							
AlexandriaLakeCharles	17, 510	6 10	1			• • • • • •			•••••	3
Monroe	13,688 12,675	3	1						1 i	1
New Orleans	12,675 387,219	151	10	1	202	1	9		16	17
Maine:					.,		į I			
AuburnBiddeford	16, 985 18, 008	3	• • • • • • •		17 2		····i			• • • • • •
Lewiston	31,791	8	2		19		3			
			~		4 1		3			. 1
PortlandSanford	69, 272 10, 691	17 1	5		4	• • • • • •	0		• • • • • • •	-

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd. City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

	Popula- tion	Total deaths	-	htheria	. Mc	asles.		arlet ver.		ıber- losis.
Place.	Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland: Baltimore Cumberland	733, 826 23, 837	221 7	43		15		23		15	22
Massachusetts:	12,967	2			.]	ļ	ļ <u>.</u> .	ļ	. 1	<u>.</u>
AmesburyArlington	10,036	Õ	1		. - •		. 2			
Attleboro	18, 665 19, 731	5 5	i				i			
Boston	748,060	229	70	5	41	2	42	4	34	15
Brockton	66, 138		3		. 9		2	ļ		1
BrooklineCambridge	37, 748 109, 694	9 27	1		3		1			1
Chelsea	43, 184	18	6 3		4		li		2 2	1 2 1
Chicopee	36, 214	4	li		1		i			l ī
Clinton	12,979	7		.	10				1	1
DanversEasthampton	11, 108 11, 261	• • • • • • • •		.					3	
Everett	40, 120	10	3		2		5		2	•••••
Fall River	120, 485	44	3		38	2	3		3	i
Framingham	17,033	1			6		<u>.</u> .			
Greenfield	15, 462 53, 884	.6	·····				5			•••••
Haverhill	60, 203	14 11	9		• • • • • • •		····i		2	1 3
Lawrence	94.270	$\hat{22}$	3	1			3		7	ĭ
Leominster	19,744	5	1		3				1	
LowellLynn	112,479	37	6		. 85	4	12		6	3
Malden	99, 148 49, 103	30 16	8 5		.3 4	•••••			4	8
Medford	39, 038	12	ĭ				5 2		2	· · · · · · ·
Mclrose	18, 204	4	1				2			•••••
Methuen New Bedford	15, 189	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2		1		1 3	·····i
Newburyport	121, 217 15, 618	21 3	8	1			·····2		3	
Newton	46,054		3		ii		ĩ			-
North Adams	22, 282	5								· · · · · •
Northampton	46, 054 22, 282 21, 951 41, 751	11	• • • • • •		1	• • • • •	·····2		••••2	•••••
Pittsfield	13,045	7			67		2		2	
Quincy	47, 876	8	9		3		1		1	•••••
Salem.	42, 529	19	1				:-			1
Somerville	93, 091	14 3	3	2	4	•••••	4	•••••	6	4
Southbridge Springfield Wakefield	14, 245 129, 563	42	5	i	i		16		il	· · · · · •
Wakefield	13,025	ĩ			î l				. .	· · · · · •
Waltham	30, 915	10					4		2	• • • • •
Watertown	21, 457 18, 604	2 7	2		1	•••••	1		i	····i
Winthrop.	15, 455	ó	i		2					
Woburn	16,574	6								1
Worcester	179, 751	40	1				28	2	5	1
Michigan: Ann Arbor	19, 516	5	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1	-	1	
Battle Creek	36, 164		4				3			•••••
Detroit	36, 164 993, 739	213	162	13	18 .		90	5	33	18
FlintGrand Rapids	91,099	18	6		-		8	••••• •		1
Highland Park	137, 634 46, 499	38 10	16		····i'l.		7			
Ironwood	15, 739	3			12		3		2 .	••••
Ishpeming. Kalamazoo.	10,500	1	1]		-	•••••	•••••
Marquette.	48,858	16	1	••••••أ	2	•••••	12		1	
Muskegon.	12,718 36,570	6	···i				8 .			•••••
Pontiac	34,273	12	1 2		1 .		12 .		4 .	••••
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096	2 .		:	1 .	•••••	8 12 2 2	-	-	••••
Traverse City	10,925	1 .		1 .	••••• •		2 -	-		•••••
Duluth	98,917	14 .					7 .		2 .	••••
Hibbing	15,089		''i							•••••
Mankato	12, 469	3.			1 .].		;- -		••••
Minneapolis. St. Paul.	380, 382 234 805	91 63	8 35	1	2 . 1 .		58 18 .	1	5 14	8 8
Virginia	98, 917 15, 089 12, 469 380, 582 234, 595 14, 022		2			:::::	i.			••••
Winona	19, 143].					2].			••••

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921-Continued.

	Popula- tion	Total deaths	Dipl	theria.	Me	asles.		earlet ever.		ıber- losis.
Place.	Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
fissouri:										
Cape Girardeau	10, 252	2		.			. 6			. :
ColumbiaIndependence	10,379 11,686	5 4	5		····i		1 2	1	-	-
Joplin	29,855		2				. 1			
Kansas City	324,410 77,939	78 31	15 4	····i	1	·····	9	2	4	1
St. Joseph St. Louis	772,897	197	183	8	4		54	li	26	i
fontana:					_					l
Anaconda	11,668 15,100	6			1 29		3			1
BillingsButte	41,611	27	1		11		1		i	
Great Falls	24, 121	4			28		. 1			[<u>`</u>
Missoula	12,668	2							·	
Lincoln	51,931	14		l			. 4	1		1
Omaha	191,601	50	9	2	1		8			4
Kevada:	12 016	3		1		l		1		!
Reno	12,016	٥			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · ·			
Berlin	16, 104	5								
Concord	22, 167 13, 029	7 5			9		1			-
Dover	11, 210	2	· · · · · ·		9		i		····i	
Manchester	78,384	16	22	1	1		3		3	
Portsmouth	13, 569		2				ļ		1	
cw Jersey: Asbury Park	12, 400	5					1		1	
Atlantic City	50 699	7	8				2		1	2
Bayonne	76,754		····;·				2		2	-
BellevilleBloomfield	15,660 22,019	5	1		•••••	• • • • • •	2 2			· • • • •
East Orange	50,710	7	7				10			-
Elizabeth	95, 682	ا-يـ	11				7		5	1
EnglewoodGarfield	11,627 19,381	7	····i			• • • • • •	1			-
Gloucester City	12, 162		î							-
Hackensack	17,667	8							[<u>-</u> -	.
HarrisonHoboken	15,721 68,166	is	1 2			• • • • • •	····i	•••	1	•••••
Irvington	25, 480						i			
Jersey City	297,864		44				11		11	
Kearney	26,724 28,810	6 7	1		7	• • • • •	2		····i	• • • • • •
Morristown	12,548	6					3		i	
New Brunswick	32,779		5		::-		2		.1	
Newark Orange	414, 216 33, 268	99	28 4		31		47	• • • • • •	31 1	5
Passaic	63,824	18	8		6		6		2	····i
Paterson	135,866 41,707		10		5		11		3	
Perth AmboyPhillipsburg	41,707 16,923	10	1		9	• • • • • •	7	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Plainfield.	27,700	9	3				4			····i
Rahway	11,042	2								<u>.</u>
Trenton	119, 289 29, 926	38 2	9 2	1	• • • • • • •		2 1		2	1
West Orange	15,573	ĩ	3				i		1	····i
ew Mexico:			١.			j				_
Albuquerquecw York:	15, 157	9	4	1	40		1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5
Albany	113,344 .		4		30		3		14	<u>.</u>
Auburn	36, 192	12	5		107	···· ₂ ·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
BinghamtonBuffalo	66,800 506,775	27 131	90	6	167 75	1	40	····2	3 14	1 12
Cohoes	22,987	6	2		4				2	
Elmira	45, 305	10 .							2	
GenevaGlens Falls	14, 618 16, 638	3	···i		···i	•••••		• • • • • •		3
Hudson	11,745	4 .			i					
IthacaJamestown	11,745 17,004 38,917	1 .			.					<u>.</u>
INTROSTOUT)	38.9171	8	4		1		3	'		

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

	Popula- tion	Total deaths	Diph	theria.	Mea	sles.	Sca fev	rlet zer.		ber- osis.
Place.	Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
No. No. 1 Continued										
New York—Continued. Middletown	18, 420		1		37		1			
Mount Vernon	42, 726 30, 366	8	8		2		1 4		1	
Newburgh	30, 300	1 296	416	35	74	4	312	13	2 193	2 99
New York Niagara Falls	5, 621, 151 50, 760	1, 386 13	3	35	3	. .	24	13	2	1
North Tonawanda	15, 482	5	l				ī			
Ogdensburg	14,609	7 5								
Olean	20, 506	5			;;-					
Peekskill	15, 868	3 3	1		13					-
Plattsburg Port Chester	10, 909 16, 573	5								
Poughkeepsie	35,000	5 7	2	1					1	
Rochester	295, 750	63	60	4	6		23	1	5	2
Rome	26, 311				7				3	
Saratoga Springs	13, 181	18			17 21				····	· · · · · •
Schenectady	88, 723 171, 717	59	9	····i	22	····i	2 22	3	2 2	·····ż
Syracuse	72, 013	20	10		135	<u>-</u>	3		2	ĩ
Wolerlown	72, 013 31, 285			1			7		2	
White Plains	21,031	_5	1				1			
Yonkers	100, 226	25	6		1		10		9	3
North Carolina:	46 238	19		1 .	50		1	i	2	2
Charlotte Durham	46, 338 21, 719	5	2		50				-	
Greensboro	19, 861	5								
Raleigh	19, 861 24, 418 12, 742	5 7	4		10					1
Rocky Mount	12,742	7								· · · · · ;
Wilmington	33, 372	13	1	1			1			1 3
Winston-Salem North Dakota:	48, 395	15			27		1			٥
Fargo	21,961	8	1	l			3			
Ohio:				1					1	
Akron	208, 435	37	4		3		11		5	
Alliance	21, 603 22, 082	8 3	1						j	····i
Ashtabula Barberton	18, 811	7					6			1
Canton	87, 091	8	7		4		4		1	2
Chillicothe	15, 831 401, 247	3	1				4			
Cincinnati	401, 247	103	12	2	2		22		7	12
Cleveland	796, 836 237, 031	61	32 14	8	11	1	90	5 1	13 2	15 4
Columbus Dayton	152 559	47	5		2		8 7	1	1	
Fact Claveland	152, 559 27, 292						i			
FindlayFremont	17,021	10					$\tilde{2}$			
Fremont	12, 468	2								
Hamilton	39, 675	10	1		1		7		3	2 2
IrontonLancaster	14, 007 14, 706	9			1		12 1		1	- 4
Lima	41, 306	9	2				4			
Lorain	37, 295		3		1		2			
Mansfield	27, 824	7	1						2	
Middletown	23, 594 26, 718	5	2						1	1
Newark New Philadelphia	26, 718 10, 718	10					1 2		1	-
Norwood	24, 966	5	i	i			3			
Piqua	15, 044	ž								
Sandusky	22, 897	5	1		1					
SpringfieldSteubenville	60, 810 28, 508	17	1		6		. 2		1	1
Steubenville	28,508	7 3								· · · · · ·
Tiffin	14, 375 243, 109	66	45				18		8	6
Youngstown	132, 358	40	3		10		7	i	3	2
Zanesville	29, 569	5	J					- -	2	<u>.</u>
Oklahoma:	,	l		1	1				1	
Oklahoma City	91, 258	18	8				4		2	1
TulsaOregon:	72, 075		6		2		3			
Portland	258, 288	42	8	1	47		5	l	9	2
			, ,	1. 1.	,	,	, ,	,	,	•

² Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 1, 1921—Continued.

	Popula- tion	Total deaths	Diph	theria.	Мса	isles.		rlet ver.		iber- losis.
Placo.	Jan. 1, 1923, subject to correction.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia Rhode Island:	1, 823, 158	473	114	10	16		175	5	51	40
Cranston	29, 407	10	1		l		l	١		
Fast Providence (town)	29, 407 21, 793		2				3			
Newport	30, 255 64, 248 237, 595	10	3	<u>-</u> -	ļ		1		!	·····
Pawtucket Providence	64, 248	16 76	18	1	39	!	3 11	• • • • • •		3
South Carolina:	201,090	10	10		09		11			۰
Charleston	67, 957	25	1	1		l				4
Columbia	37,524								2	-
South Dakota:			ĺ	l		i				ł
Sioux Falls	25, 176	10		¦	1		3	• • • • • •	!	
Connessec: Knoxville	77, 818		3	i		i	2		3	3
Nashville	118,342	49	i		1		ī			9
Texas:	· ·		_	1	_					Ī
Austin	34, 876	11	1			!	1			2
Beaumont	40, 422	16			2					2
Corpus Christi	10, 522 158, 976	6 35	17	¦	2				24	3
El Paso	77, 543	52	2		i		$\tilde{2}$			7
Fort Worth	106 482 1	17		1						
Galveston	44, 255	18	6	1			!			
Waco	38, 500	7								2
Utah: Salt Lake City	118, 110	32	1	1	353		7	1	2	2
Vermont:	110,110	32			355	•••••	•	- 1		_
Burlingten	22,779	6	1		اا		7	!		1
Rutland	14,954	4	. 1		'			!		
Virginia:								- 1		
AlexandriaLynchburg	20,000	4 17	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					•••••	••••	1
Norfolk	18,060 29,956 115,777 31,002 171,667		4		14		2		4	3
Petersburg Richmond	31,002	15	1				!		1	1
Richmond	171, 667	48	13	1	5		3			2
Roenoke	50,842	10	3		16		7			· · · · •
Vest Virginia: Bluefield	15, 282	ļ	1		8	'	5			
Charleston	39, 608	16	3		36				i	
Fairmont	17, 851		5		1		1			
Huntington	50, 177	22			!		1			-
Morgantown	12, 127	0		·			:	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	•
Moundsville Parkersburg	10,669 20,050	2 4	····i	'	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2			· · · · · •
Wheeling.	54,322	15	6		9		2			·····2
Viscensin:	,		- 1		1			1		
Appleton	19, 561		1		1		3 ¦			•••••
Beloit	21, 284 20, 880	2			1 2	•••••	····2			• • • • •
Rau Claire	23, 427	8	3		2		2			• • • • • •
Green Bay	31,017	5	2				5			
Janesville	18, 293	6		!			4		2	1
Kenosna	40,472	6	3				1			1
La Crosse	30,363	3 9	····i		1		1 7		3	1
Madison	38,378 17,563	9	2							
Milwaukee	457, 147	106	56	2	15		35		24	13
Oshkosh	17, 563 457, 147 33, 162	11]		1
Racine	58, 593 30, 955	14	9		4		5		•••••	1
Sheboygan Superior	30,955	ابز	••••2		3		3			·····à
Wausau	39, 624 18, 661	7 9	2		3		\mathbf{i}		····i	
** # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	10,001	9		•••••	•••••	•••••	- 1		- 1	· · · · · •

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

YELLOW FEVER ON VESSEL.

Steamship Savoia-From Vera Cruz-At Habana.

Three cases of yellow fever were reported on the steamship Savoia from Vera Cruz, at Habana, Cuba, January 12, 1921.

CUBA.

Beriberi on Vessel-Habana.

According to information dated January 8, 1921, the Chinese steamship Wallowra, from China via Panama Canal, arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 27, 1920, with 37 cases of beriberi on board. One of these cases terminated fatally December 28, 1920. The Wallowra gave a history of epidemic beriberi with seven fatalities en route.

Cummunicable Diseases-Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

	Dec. 21-	-31 , 1920 .	Re-		Dec. 21-	Re-	
Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	ing under treat- ment Dec. 31, 1920.	Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	ing under treat-
Cerebrospinal meningitis. Chicken pox. Diphtheria. Leprosy. Malaria.	1 1 1	1 1	2 6 2 12 1112	Measles Scarlet fever Smallpox Typhoid fever	6 1 18	7	15 1 1 2 42

¹ From the interior, 48; from abread, 1.

DANZIG.

Typhus Fever.

A case of typhus fever occurring in an emigrant from Brest-Litovsk with history of a recent two weeks' stay in Warsaw, Poland, was reported at Danzig, December 20, 1920.

² From the interior, 24; from abroad, 3.

DENMARK.

Measures Against Importation of Typhus Fever.

Under date of November 27, 1920, all Baltic ports of Russia, including those in Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and the port of Danzig, were declared infected with typhus fever, and measures against importation of the infection were made applicable to all vessels arriving from or having touched at these ports. Crews and passengers having sailed from these ports or having come in contact with a person suffering from typhus fever were made subject to medical examination. The period within which this examination was required was 21 days from departure or date of contact.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats-Plague Rat Found-Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended December 11, 1920, out of 500 rats examined bacteriologically from a "take" of 3,945 rats, one rat was found plague infected.

Plague-Dublin-October, 1920.1

A case of plague was discovered at Dublin, Ireland, in a person admitted to hospital October 18, 1920. The residence of the patient was stated to have been in the vicinity of the quays, but the source of infection was not determined. No infection among rats was reported.

POLAND.

Cholera—Eastern Frontier.

Information dated December 16, 1920, shows the presence of cholera on the eastern frontier of Poland, at Bialystok, Grodno, and Olitza, in the Russian prison camp near Posen, and at Stralkowo. A fatal case of cholera was reported at Strelno.

RUSSIA.

Plague-Batum.

An epidemic outbreak of plague has been reported at Batum Russia, with 38 cases notified from November 24 to December 3, 1920.

TURKEY.

Contagious Diseases on Vessels-Constantinople.

Information dated December 7, 1920, shows that vessels arriving at Constantinople with Russian refugees have had much contagious disease on board. Five fatal cases of plague were reported on the steamship *Lazazrew*. On the steamship *Beshtau* 90 cases of typhoid fever were reported. Typhus fever was stated to be present on all the arriving vessels.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 21, 1921.1

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:	,			
Calcutta	Nov. 21-27	56	54	
Philippine Islands: Manila	Nov. 28-Dec. 4	2		
Poland:	1101.20-100.4	-		
Eastern Frontier—				T
Bialystok	Dec. 16do			Present. Do.
Grodno. Olitza.	do			Do.
Posen	do			Present in Russian prison cam
Stralkowo Strelno	do	1	1	Present.
	PLA	GUE.		
		1	· · · · · ·	
Azores:		1		m , 10 , 15 , 10 1000 G
St. Michaels				Total, Oct. 1-Dec. 10, 1920: Case 149; deaths, 49. In vicinity
				Ponta Delgada.
Brazil:			_	
Bahia	Oct. 31-Nov. 13	4	3	Total for Kenya Colony, Nov.
British East Africa				1920: Cases, 1,067.
Nairobi	Nov. 8			Serious outbreak reported.
Uganda	Oct. 29-Nov. 5	168		
Ceylon: Colombo	Nov. 21-27	10	5	
France:	i		1	
Marseille	June-Aug. 31 June-Oct. 15	58	20	I
Paris	June-Oct. 15	50	11	In suburbs, June-Nov. 2, 192 Cases, 38; deaths, 19.
Great Britain;				Cases, 66, acams, 10.
Liverpool				Plague-infected rat found, peric
- 1:		1		Nov. 28-Dec. 11, 1920.
India				Nov. 14-20, 1920: Cases, 2,55 deaths, 1,769.
Madras Presidency	Nov. 28-Dec. 4	371	267	deaths, 1,105.
Rangoon	Nov. 21-27	3	3	
Mexico: Carbonera	Dec. 14-20	1	1	State of San Luis Potosi.
Do	Dec. 26-Jan. 1	2	1	Do.
Cerritos	Dec. 14-20 Dec. 26-Jan. 1	3	5	
Do	Dec. 25-Jan. 1	1		
Russia: Batum	Nov. 24-Dec. 3	38		Epidemic outbreak.
	SMAL	LPOX.	<u>' </u>	
44		1 '		Aug 90 Nov 6 1090: Coses 6
AustriaVienna	Aug. 29-Sept. 25	13		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna	Aug. 29-Sept. 25	13		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna	Oct. 31-Nov. 13	3		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro	1		10	Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro Canada:	Oct. 31-Nov. 13	3		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro Canada: Ontario— Hamilton.	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8	3 27 10		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8 Dec. 12-18	3 27 10 1		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro Canada: Ontario— Hamilton Niagara Falls Ottawa	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8	3 27 10		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia. Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton. Niagara Falls. Ottawa Ceylon:	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8 Dec. 12-18	3 27 10 1		Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 6
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro Canada: Ontario— Hamilton Niagara Falls Ottawa Ceylon: Colombo China:	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8 Dec. 12-18 Dec. 26-Jan. 1 Nov. 21-27	3 27 10 1 64	10	
Vienna. Bahia. Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton Niagara Falls. Ottawa. Ceylon: Colombo. China: Nanking.	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8 Dec. 12-18 Dec. 26-Jan. 1 Nov. 21-27 Nov. 28-Dec. 4	3 27 10 1 64 3	10	Present.
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton. Niagara Falls. Ottawa. Ceylon: Colombo China: Nanking. Tientsin.	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8 Dec. 12-18 Dec. 26-Jan. 1 Nov. 21-27	3 27 10 1 64 3	10	
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia. Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton. Niagara Falls. Ottawa Ceylon: Colombo. China: Nanking. Tientsin. Cuba:	Oct. 31-Nov. 13. Nov. 21-Dec. 11. Jan. 2-8. Dec. 12-18. Dec. 26-Jan. 1. Nov. 21-27. Nov. 28-Dec. 4. Nov. 28-Dec. 4.	3 27 10 1 64 3	10	Present.
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton. Niagara Falls. Ottawa. Ceylon: Colombo China: Nanking. Tientsin.	Oct. 31-Nov. 13 Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8 Dec. 12-18 Dec. 26-Jan. 1 Nov. 21-27 Nov. 28-Dec. 4	3 27 10 1 64 3	10	Present. Present. July 11-Aug. 14, 1920: Cases, 14
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia. Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton Niagara Falls. Ottawa Ceylon: Colombo. China: Nanking. Tientsin. Cuba: Habana. Czechoslovakia. France:	Oct. 31-Nov. 13. Nov. 21-Dec. 11 Jan. 2-8. Dec. 12-18. Dec. 26-Jan. 1. Nov. 21-27. Nov. 28-Dec. 4. Nov. 28-Dec. 4. Dec. 31-Jan. 5	3 27 10 1 64 3	3	
Vienna. Brazil: Bahia. Rio de Janeiro. Canada: Ontario— Hamilton. Niagara Falls. Ottawa. Ceylon: Colombo. China: Nanking. Tientsin. Cuba: Habana. Czechoslovakia.	Oct. 31-Nov. 13. Nov. 21-Dec. 11. Jan. 2-8. Dec. 12-18. Dec. 26-Jan. 1. Nov. 21-27. Nov. 28-Dec. 4. Nov. 28-Dec. 4.	3 27 10 1 64 3	10	Present. Present. July 11-Aug. 14, 1920: Cases, 14

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 21, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:	10.05			
GlasgowIndia:	Dec. 19-25	7	1]
Madras	Nov. 28-Dec. 4		2	
Rangoon	Nov. 21-27	1		
West JavaBatavia	Nov. 12-18	4	i	Nov. 12-18, 1920: Cases, 17 deaths, 2.
Madeira: Funchal	Dec. 12-18		1	
Mexico:			١.	1
ChihuahuaFederal District	Dec. 27-Jan. 2 Nov. 14-27	8	3	Including Mexico City.
Spain: Barcelona	Dec. 9-15	 	3	
Turkey: Constantinople	Dec. 5-11	3		
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 Mediter ranean ports.
S. S. Ohioan	Jan. 4	1		At San Pedre, Calif., from New York, via Balboa, Canal Zone
Belgium: Ghent	Dec. 12-18	5		
Czechoslovakia			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	July 11-Aug. 28, 1920: Cases, 133, deaths, 18.
Danzig Egypt:	Dec. 20	1		In emigrant from Brest-Litovsk with two weeks' stay at War
Alexandria	Dec. 3-9	5 7	2	saw.
CairoGermany	Oct. 15-21			Sept. 12-Nov. 13, 1920: Cases, 69,
Hungary				Aug. 3-Oct. 3, 1920: Cases, 9.
Mexico: Federal District	Nov. 14-27	35		Including Mexico City.
Netherlands: Rotterdam				September, 1920. One case.
Furkey: Constantinople	Dec. 5-11	4		
,	YELLOW	FEVER	<u> </u>	
	 1	ī	1	
Mexico: Tuxpam	Dec. 26-Jan. 1	5	1	
Mexico: Tuxpam	Dec. 28-Jan. 1do	5 1 3	1	At Habana, Cuba, from Vera

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 14, 1921.1

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: Changsha	Nov. 29			Present.
Chungking Chosen (Korea)	do			Do. Nov. 19-25, 1920: Deaths, 22.
India		l	59	Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths 2,672.
Japan: Taiwan Island (Formosa)	Nov. 11-30	77	58	
Java: West Java				Oct. 29-Nov. 11, 1920: Cases, 2 deaths, 1.
Bandoeng Philippine Islands:		-	1	,
Manila Provinces		3		Jan. 10-Oct. 30, 1920: Cases, 60 deaths, 51.
CagayanSamar	Oct. 3–9 Aug. 1–7		3 1	
Poland: Warsaw	Dec. 16	5		
Siam: Bangkok	Oct. 9-Nov. 13	4		

PLAGUE.

				,
Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-30		1	
Brazil:	1	1	l	1
Porto Alegre	Nov. 14-Dec. 11	1	3	i
Pernambuco		9	ľ	1
British East Africa:	1 0000 10 1000 11000	1		
Kisumu	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	ł		Present.
Mombasa	do do	i		riescht.
Mombasa	O.4 01 Nam 12	1	1	
Nairobi	Oct. 31-Nov. 13	6	2	l
Uganda	May 1-June 30		103	Entire Protectorate.
Do	July 1-Aug. 31	91	63	Do.
Ceylon:	-	l	1	
Colombo	Nov. 7-20	10	12	
Chile:		1	1	
Antofagasta	Nov. 24-Dec. 5	6	2	
China:	1101.21 Dec. 0		-	
Hongkong	Nov. 7-20	3	3	
Ecuador:	1401. 1-20	3	3	
Ecuador:			_	
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-30	18	7	
Egypt				Jan. 1-Nov. 25, 1920: Cases, 456
Cities—			i	deaths, 264.
Cities— Suez	Nov. 18-24	6	3	'
Provinces		1	_	
Assiout	Nov. 24	3	2	
Great Britain:		U	-	
Dublin	!			1 case reported Dec. 15, 1920
Dubin				
C				date of occurrence not reported
Greece:	0.4 05 37 5			
Kavala	Oct. 25-Nov. 7	2		
[ndia				Oct. 24-Nov. 13, 1920: Cases
				7,037; deaths, 4,567.
Madras Presidency	Nov. 14-27	976	618	
Rangoon	Oct. 31-Nov. 20	10	9	
Mecanotemia.	000.01 1.01.1 20.11		•	
Bagdad	Oct. 1-31	25	7	
Mexico:	Oct. 1-31	20	•	
Carbonera	Dec. 5-18	2		Ctate of Can Tuin Dates!
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	State of San Luis Potosi.
Cerritos	Dec. 5-12	4	3	Do.
Vera Cruz				Oct. 24-30, 1920. Cases, 1; pneu
				monic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	1	1	
Turkey:		- 1	-	*
		. 1	1	
Constantinople	Nov. 21-27	1 1	2	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1920, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 31, 1920. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 14, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Dsathe.	Remarks.
Brazil:	0			
Pernambuco	Oct. 18-Nov. 14 Oct. 24-30	66	13	
UgandaBulgaria:			-}	May 1-June 30, 1920: Cases, 272.
SofiaCanada:	Nov. 7-13	. 2		
Alberta— Calgary British Columbia—	Dec. 12-18	. 2		
Vancouver New Brunswick—	Dec. 12-18	1		
Restigonche County Ontario— Hamilton	Dec. 19-31	9		·
North Bay	Dec. 12–25 Dec. 12–25	75	i	
Ottawa Toronto Do	do Dec. 26-Jan. 1	7		
Saskatchewan— Moose Jaw	Dec. 19–25	1		
ReginaSaskatoon	Dec. 12-25 Dec. 16-22	11 20		
China:			2	
AmovChungking	Nov. 7-20 Nov. 7-13			Present.
Foorhow	Nov. 7-27			Do. Do.
Nanking Tientsin	Nov. 14-20 Nov. 14-20	2		Nov. 27, present.
Tsinanfu	Nov. 14-29 Oct. 31-Nov. 12	20		Statistics of Shantung Christian Hospital.
Colombia: Santa Marta Cuba:	Dec. 5-25	ļ		Present.
Antilla	Dec. 7-27 Dec. 6-12	10		For nort of Preston. From Lugareno, a small station
Nuevitas Santiago	Nov. 20-Dec. 10	26		on railway, 16 miles distant.
Danzig Dominican Republic	Dec. 5-11	1		Nov. 15-Dec. 7, 1920: Cases, 8; occurring in 4 localities.
Ecuador: Guayaquil	Nov. 16-30	7	1	•
Egypt: Cairo	Oct. 1-7	1		
France: Paris	Nov. 1-10	1	1	•
Rouen Great Britain: Glasgow	Nov. 21-27 Dec. 5-11	2	1	
Haiti: Port au Prince	Sept. 22-Dec. 2	486	2	In 8 interior towns, 20 cases. In
				country district, vicinity of Port au Prince, cases numer-
India				ous. Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1920. Deaths,
Bombay	Nov. 7-13 Nov. 14-20	1	1 1	250.
Jugo-Slavia	July 25-Aug. 28	128	42	Feb. 7-13, 1920. Cases, 122; deaths, 27.
Madeira: Funchal	Dec. 5–11		1	·
Mexico: Chihuahua Portugal:	Dec. 6-25	11	3	
Lisbon	Nov. 28-Dec. 4	·····	1	
Lourenco MarquesQuəlimane	Oct. 24-Nov. 13	9 3		
Reval	Oct. 1-31 Nov. 1-7	3 5		
Barcelona	Nov. 18-Dec. 1 Dec. 12-18		5 1	
Valencia	Dec. 5-18	2		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 14, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Syria: Aleppo	Nov. 14-Dec. 4			Present in orphanage and French
Tunis:	Nov. 30-Dec. 13	10	5	camps.
Turkey: Constantinople	Nov. 21-27	1		
Union of South Africa: Johannesburg	Oct. 1-31	1		
	TYPHUS	FEVE	R.	
Chile:			1	
Concepcion	Nov. 1-22		. 17	
Valparaiso Egypt:	Oct. 25-Nov. 27		13	
Alexandria	Nov. 19-Dec. 2		3	
CairoGreat Britain:	Oct. 1-14	12	6	
Belfast	Dec. 5-11	3		
Dublin	Nov. 28-Dec. 18	4	3	*
Grecce: Saloniki	Oct. 25-Nov. 7	6	3	
Serres.	Nov. 8-14	ĭ		
Japan:		_		
NagasakiJugo-Slavia	Nov. 15-21 July 25-Aug. 28	2 27	5	Feb. 7-13, 1920: Cases, 84; deaths,
Mexico:				2.
San Luis Potosi	Dec. 5-25			Present.
Poland:	D 10			
Warsaw Portugal:	Dec. 16	8		
Oporto	Nov. 28-Dec. 4	1		
Russia: Reval	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	186		
Riga	Nov. 1-7	170	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Turkey: Constantinople	Nov. 21-Dec. 4	13		
•	YELLOW	FEVE	R.	
36				
Mexico: Orizaba	Dec. 5-18	2	1	
Papantla	do	8	2	
Tampico	Dec. 12-18	1 9	. 1	
Tuxpam Vera Cruz	Dec. 5–18 Dec. 5–26	8	3	
Zamora.	Dec. 12-18	ĭ	ĭ	Also called Gutierrez. State of
				Vera Cruz.