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VACCINATION TECHNIQUE AND CERTIFICATION.

An Experiment in Making Vaccination an Insurance Against Delay as Well as a Protection Against Disease.

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Although vaccination against smallpox has been employed constantly by all civilized nations for 125 years, and has substituted an insignificant annoyance for one of mankind's greatest scourges, the manner of using vaccination and the technique followed vary greatly.

When we see the wide differences in methods that exist in different countries, we naturally attribute them to ignorance or lack of interest; but this is not always the case, as circumstances may vary so greatly that what is most expedient in one place may not serve in another.

At the New York Quarantine Station a method has been in use for nearly two years which seems successful; and it is here submitted in the hope that it may be of use to others, either in whole or in part. At quarantine we want to disturb commerce and annoy passengers as little as possible. We want, however, to stop smallpox at the water front, as, in this country, passengers and crews once released pass from the control of the Federal quarantine officers. We want also to vaccinate so that there will be no bad after effects, and we want to make vaccination a thing to be desired and not something to be avoided.

The procedure we wish to describe recognizes and makes use of the local reaction that follows vaccination. This is a well-known phenomenon observed at least in part by Jenner and studied extensively by Pirquet. With standard technique and proper virus, it is possible with this reaction to read the degree of immunity to smallpox possessed by the individual vaccinated. Since 1913 Force has advocated the use of this reaction, and much of our procedure is the result of his teaching. It was adapted to maritime quarantine by the writer first at the Panama Canal and later at New York.

The local disturbance or reaction following vaccination may appear within a few hours or not for several days. In general terms, the time of its appearance measures the person's resistance to smallpox; i. e., the earlier the reaction the greater the immunity; the later the reaction, the less the immunity. The early reactions are, as a rule,

slight, and the later reactions are more severe. Thus, persons previously unvaccinated will usually show no disturbance for three days or even longer, but the reaction will then go to a successful take. For purposes of record, three degrees of reaction are recognized; namely, immune reaction, vaccinoid, and successful vaccination; and further subdivisions, especially of the immune reaction, may be recorded, if desired, by a system of plus marks. No hard and fast line can be drawn, however, although we usually say that an immune reaction must appear before 48 hours.

As soon as we know that a person is immune to smallpox, we should be willing to release him entirely, knowing that he can not contract the disease and, hence, is not a danger to the community. As many who travel by sea are already immune as a result of previous vaccinations, this procedure reduces the period of their detention, if exposed, from 14 days to 2 days or less, and emphasizes the value of vaccination as a time-saving expedient. The old method of vaccinating exposed persons and holding them 14 days or until the vaccination "took," placed a premium upon nonvaccination, since a nonimmune person might get a "take" and be released in a few days. An immune person, on the other hand, who could have no successful vaccination was at a disadvantage and has often been detained 14 days, or prohibited from traveling, although he had protected himself and could be of no danger to the community.

It is much better to encourage vaccination by using it, not only to *produce* immunity but also to *measure* it, if present, and then to give to those who submit, certificates that mean something and that will insure the owners against delay from smallpox quarantine, regardless of exposure to the disease. Over a thousand certificates, based upon local reactions, have been issued at the New York Quarantine Station, mostly to sailors and travelers. These certificates are in the form of cards which can be carried in the pocket and, in addition to specifying the reaction obtained and, hence, the individual's immunity, they indentify the bearer by description and by his signature. They are based upon a vaccination technique that is strictly uniform, the results of which are certified to by two medical officers, one of whom must be on the laboratory staff of the station. This last requirement is made because the laboratory has immediate charge of all vaccine and supervises and instructs the other officers in vaccination procedure. These certificates represent careful work and present evidence both of immunity and identity. Therefore, it is hoped that they will be honored by authorities generally, not only in the United States but in other countries, especially after they become better known. If they are generally accepted, those who travel by sea will seek vaccination and will value our certificates largely on account of the time they save.

We have but two methods of vaccination, and we require that one or the other be followed in every detail. Each of these methods has been used hundreds of times, and one or the other fills all of our requirements. Either is quickly done, causes little pain, gives slight chance of infection, affords a reasonable amount of immunity, and the reaction following can be easily read, especially when compared with the control that is always required.

Instructions issued to the medical officers of this station and now in force for more than a year are quoted below. The first three paragraphs of these instructions describe the two methods of vaccination. The fourth, fifth, and twelfth paragraphs tell how vaccination cards may be issued. The sixth to eleventh paragraphs describe the various reactions and set forth how they shall be read and recorded. The last three paragraphs refer to quarantine regulations and explain the procedure to be carried out with smallpox contacts of unknown immunity who may be in the incubation period of the disease. We are confident that whenever such contacts show an immune reaction within 48 hours (at least two plus) they will not contract the disease and, therefore, may be released. If the reaction occurs after 48 hours, however, it shows the immunity is not complete and that smallpox may develop, probably in a mild form but dangerous to others. These persons must be held 10 days after vaccination. Full 14 days are not required, as, at the end of 10 days, after vaccination giving a reaction, there will be sufficient immunity from the vaccination just done to prevent the development of smallpox.

NOTE 1: For our purposes the needle method is preferred, but Force and Leake consider the drill method better adapted for the accurate reading of immune reactions using calipers when necessary to measure the areola. It is always possible at quarantine to discard doubtful reactions and revaccinate.

NOTE 2: Certificate given should be intelligible to the bearer; hence "successful vaccination" is used in the popular sense. An immune reaction or vaccinoid is, of course, successful to effect release from quarantine.

NOTE 3: Strictly speaking, a vaccinoid is a reaction with its maximum after 48 to 72 hours, but before the ninth day. Some of the cases certified as "immune reaction" may therefore go on to an accelerated reaction or vaccinoid, with maximum as late as the eighth day; but these cases for quarantine purposes may be regarded as immune, since the virus used is potent and would cause adequate reimmunization if the original immunity had dropped somewhat below the point where the maximum of the reaction would be shown in 48 hours.

PROCEDURE FOR VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Method of performing vaccination.—The skin of the upper arm, in the region of the depression formed by the insertion of the deltoid muscle, should be thoroughly cleansed with acetone or nondenatured alcohol on gauze or cotton and allowed to dry. The underside of the arm is grasped with the vaccinator's left hand in order to stretch the skin, and three single, parallel scratches are made with the point of a sterile needle. These scratches should be three-fourths of an inch long and 1 inch apart. The scratch should penetrate the epidermis but not draw blood.

Virus of known potency and unexpired date will be used. Push an unbroken capillary tube of such vaccine through the neck of the small rubber bulb provided in the vaccination outfit until about half of the capillary tube appears beyond the bulb. Break the tip, which has been pushed through, and withdraw the bulb until the broken end lies in the neck of the bulb. With sterile gauze break the other tip of the capillary tube and drop the contents on the two outside scratches, leaving the middle scratch as a control. With a sterile toothpick gently, but thoroughly, rub the vaccine into the two outside abrasions and taking a fresh toothpick manipulate the middle scratch in a similar manner, but without vaccine. Allow to dry in the air at least five minutes, but do not expose to sunlight. Apply no dressing.

The drill method of vaccination is also approved. This is as follows: The epidermis is perforated by a small drill with a sharp cutting edge 2 mm. in width. The drill is made of carbon steel, and the tip can be sterilized without affecting the temper of the cutting edge. The skin is tightly drawn, and the drill, which is held between the thumb and second finger with the first finger resting on its end, is pressed against it perpendicularly. A single rotary turn is then made, without altering the pressure, exposing a circle of derma but causing no bleeding. Three abrasions should be made, 1 inch apart. The virus is dropped on two of the abraded spots and rubbed in with a sterilized toothpick as in the needle method. [See Note 1.]

At the time of vaccination, certain entries shall be made on the vaccination cards in *duplicate*. A record of manufacturer and laboratory number of vaccine shall also be kept. The following form shall be used for card certificates [see Note 2]:

SERIAL NO.

.....

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION, ROSEBANK, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

NAME..... SEX.....

AGE..... DATE OF VACCINATION.....

HEIGHT..... DATE OF REACTION.....

RESULT: {IMMUNE REACTION. / VACCINOID. / SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.

..... Signed.....
Signature. Medical Officer in Charge.

The cards must be completely filled out, including the signature of the vaccinated person, at the time the reaction is read. All entries must be made in ink; indelible pencil shall not be used. In case the vaccinated person can not write his name, but one card shall be made out, to be kept at the station for the purpose of record, and a

notation made on the card that the person can not sign his name. Ordinarily, cards will not be made out except for persons who have been vaccinated by medical officers on duty at this station who have been carefully instructed in the station procedure of performing vaccinations. However, special arrangements may be made, from time to time, to accept the results of vaccinations performed by physicians off the station, and to issue cards in accordance with the results observed by ourselves, provided the station technique has been used in every particular.

The procedure for recording the results of vaccination shall be as follows: In order that cards may be issued, vaccination shall be observed within 48 hours after being made. Preferably, examine at the end of 12, 24, 36, and 48 hours. If this is not possible, try to see patient after about 24 hours and again in 48 hours. If no evidence of reaction to vaccination be observed at the end of 48 hours in a person who has been exposed to smallpox, revaccinate every 24 hours for 3 consecutive days, using new virus and observing the person daily for 10 days from the first vaccination. After failure to produce a reaction in a person showing a good vaccination scar, observe every two hours after third vaccination, if possible. Readings, in all cases, must be made by two medical officers on duty at this station, one of whom shall be attached to the laboratory. These officers must agree if the card is to be issued and the card must bear the initials of both officers prior to the signature by the medical officer in charge. The results shall be recorded according to whether the reaction falls into one of the following classes:

1. Immune reaction.
2. Vaccinoid.
3. Successful vaccination.

1. *Immune reaction.*—Where the immunity of an individual is high, either from a previous vaccination or from an attack of smallpox, a subsequent attempt at vaccination usually results in a prompt sharp reaction which reaches its maximum in about 48 hours and may entirely disappear within 4 days. There is redness and swelling along the lines of incision which has received the vaccine as compared with the control. Vesicles rarely occur. The reactions may be divided into four grades, as indicated by "+," "++," "+++," and "++++."

"+" Reaction—One in which there is slightly more swelling and redness in the vaccination scratch than in the control.

"++" Reaction—A definite reaction as compared with control.

"+++" Reaction—Marked reaction as compared with control.

"++++" Reaction—Very well marked reaction as compared with control.

Reactions which do not make their first appearance within 48 hours will not be classed as immune reactions for the purpose of releasing persons from quarantine detention or for other purposes [see Note 3], nor will a "+" reaction be accepted either for release or issue of certificate. Reactions must be definite. In recording immune reactions, record the grade of reaction on one card only, issuing the duplicate which shall not indicate the grade of reaction.

2. *Vaccinoid* (accelerated and modified vaccination).—Appears after 48 hours. The papule occurs after two but frequently before five days have elapsed. The reaction is less severe and takes less time to run its course than a typical take. Vesicles frequent; pustules not always present.

3. *Successful vaccination.*—(Typical Jennerian vaccinia).—No reaction shown for three to five days. Vesiculation from fifth to seventh day with areola present; purulent, with well-marked areola about the eighth day.

Persons showing immune reactions (plus 2, 3, or 4), vaccinoid, or successful vaccination may be issued cards. In indicating on card whether reactions be immune, vaccinoid, or successful vaccination, completely obliterate with ink the two terms which do not apply.

Issue of vaccination cards.—The cards are now ready for entry in the record book, and they receive a serial number as entered. Record in book serial number, name, age, height, date vaccinated, date of reaction, variety of reaction, initials of observers, and remarks, giving manufacturer and laboratory number of virus used. The cards are now sealed with the official seal of the service in such way as to include the vaccinated person's signature and are signed by the medical officer in charge. The duplicate is then sent to the person concerned and the original filed alphabetically. The card shall be issued only if all information is complete in every respect. If the card is incomplete, as, for example, if the reaction has been observed by only one medical officer, place one card in file but do not issue the other. Passengers will not be issued cards except on request.

Smallpox contacts.—Paragraph 110 (B) of the quarantine regulations is as follows:

"All persons who, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, have been exposed to the infection shall be vaccinated, unless protected by a previous attack of smallpox, and detained in quarantine until the vaccination is protective against said exposure, or, if they refuse vaccination, detained in quarantine for 14 days after last exposure to the infection."

If smallpox has occurred during the voyage, contacts may be released when a satisfactory immune reaction (appearing within 48 hours) has been noted. If the reaction is a vaccinoid or successful vaccination (appearing after 48 hours), immunity will be considered established and the danger of smallpox obviated 10 days after the above-mentioned vaccination or fourteen days from the last possible exposure to smallpox.

If the exposure to smallpox was before sailing, and it is certain that no cases have occurred en route, contacts may be released as soon as a satisfactory immune reaction has been noted. In case a vaccinoid or successful vaccination develops, the suspect must be held to complete 14 days from date of sailing.

CONCLUSION.

1. By making use of the reactions that follow vaccination, it is possible to eliminate much of the delay now considered necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox.
2. In order to encourage vaccination, these reactions should be observed and records should be furnished the individual as a proof of his immunity.
3. A person certified as immune to smallpox should not be detained by any smallpox quarantine.

EFFECTIVE PUBLICITY IN RURAL HEALTH WORK.

An essential factor in the success of any public health or welfare program that involves educating the people, stimulating their interest, and enlisting their cooperation and support, is the proper presentation of the work in a manner that is easily understood and that, at the same time, compels attention. The use of the catechism or interview seems to inject into statements of fact and general information a personal element that renders such forms more effectual in securing and holding the attention of most people than the straight

narrative form. The article printed below [1] is reproduced here as a sample of newspaper publicity of the kind that is found exceedingly helpful in rural health work.

The work in Preston County, W. Va., here described is being carried on as a cooperative project in which the State board of health of West Virginia, the county health authorities, and the United States Public Health Service are participating. Dr. H. S. Mustard is field agent of the Public Health Service and health officer of Preston County.

BETTER HEALTH FOR PRESTON SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"Tell us something of your school work," we asked the health officer. "What are you doing in that line; what are your plans, and what spirit are you meeting on the part of parents?"

"All right. Let's go into the office," said Doctor Mustard.

We went in. It's on the second floor of the Herring Building, in Kingwood. We entered what appeared to be a business office, and a busy business office at that. It was just after 9 in the morning, and the health nurse was apparently getting ready to start on her rounds, rounds that we happen to know are frequently not completed until most of us have finished our 6 o'clock dinners.

"Miss Pugh," said the doctor, "get out some of our stuff on school work." Turning to us, he added: "Miss Pugh is the real brain of our work with school children. Come on into this room."

The second room we entered was totally unlike the first. It, too, was equipped for business, but business of a different sort. It bore the stamp of the medical world. On one side was a glistening white operating table; nearby an equally white enamelled instrument table. Toward the north windows was a laboratory desk, extending the width of the room, and upon it a microscope, chemical bottles, and the greatest imaginable array of what the doctor said were "stains for germs." Then, too, there was a "germ incubator," and sterilizers of various sorts.

"While we are waiting, would you like to see some diphtheria germs?" asked Doctor Mustard. Then he added with a smile: "They are guaranteed dead, but even if not dead, they couldn't fly."

So we peeked through the microscope, and asked the doctor for guidance. He took our place, shifted a few wheels which he said were "adjustments," and called us back. "Now look right in the center of the light space. See two dumb-bells, without enlarged ends, lying side by side? The deep coloring in each end gives the dumb-bell appearance. Those are diphtheria germs. A person who has had diphtheria is not turned loose on the public until discharges coming from his nose or throat fail to show those germs under the microscope."

"Seems simple enough," we conceded. "Makes it an exact science as to when they are safe to come out of quarantine, doesn't it?"

"You are right. And yet, to most people, if the recently diphtheria-stricken child appears well, it's conclusive proof that he is no longer a source of danger to others. Only about two weeks ago we had a diphtheria case that continued to show germs. The mother felt that it was all bosh, and that we were deriving some peculiar pleasure from keeping him in quarantine; and with this belief, she did not keep her other children away from him. Last week a second child in this family developed diphtheria, and a few days ago the third child took the disease. In spite of this, that mother probably feels that it was not the continuously germ-laden first case that gave

[1] From the Preston County Journal, June 14, 1923.

it to the others, but attributes it to clothes, or an ill wind, or 'something.' Here's Miss Pugh with the school stuff. I'll leave her to answer your questions; I must talk sanitary toilets to those men in the other room."

Miss Pugh came in with what the doctor called her "school stuff;" and she didn't wait for us to ask questions.

"Here," she said, "is the individual record for each child examined. So far we have some thirty-four hundred records like this, and will have one for each school child in the county by the end of the year. The record shows height, weight, vision, hearing, tonsils, teeth, chest, skin, bones, joints, and so forth. It gives to us, at any time, a mental picture of each child examined."

"What use do you make of the record?" we asked.

"First," said the nurse, "we notify the parents of any defects found, and urge that they take the child to the family doctor, dentist, or specialist. In as many cases as possible I make a personal visit. But this is not enough. Parents are just people subject to the habit of procrastination, as are most human beings, and so we enlist the interest of the children."

"And how," we inquired, "do you do that?"

"Every man, woman, and child is interested in his or her weight, and many weigh on the slighest provocation. Weight, and especially the rate of gain in weight, is often a pretty good index of the health of a child, and it's a test that anyone can make, and make repeatedly. Each child examined is given a weight tag—pink for the normals, blue for the underweights. These cards not only state what the weight is, but what it should be for the age and height. On the back of the card are printed instructions on right living and how to bring the weight up to normal."

"Do the children take to this; do they show any interest in it?"

"Very much. But we don't stop there." She unfolded a chart. "This," she went on, "is a classroom record, to be placed in the schools next fall term. It contains the name of every child in the class. Opposite the name, and under the columns referring to weight, height, vision, teeth, and so forth, the child gets a red star for everything in which he is normal."

"Suppose he has a defect, say, in his teeth. How do you indicate that?" This school stuff was becoming interesting, and we wanted to know.

"In a way, we do not indicate it," said Miss Pugh; "we simply leave it blank. We don't want to do anything to cause the child embarrassement by this posted record. So rather than give a demerit for a defect, we give merits in the form of a red star for normal things; the child with the defect simply does not qualify for the red-star merit."

We felt that this was a good idea, and evidence that these health folks knew something about children. Then another thought struck us.

"Now, Miss Pugh, suppose a child had defective teeth and had the defects corrected; how would you give an indication of that on your chart; how would you show it so that he would obtain credit for a sound, clean, healthy mouth?"

"By giving him a blue star, under teeth, and opposite his name—where we had previously left a blank space. The blue star is really a greater credit than the red, because, while the red star indicates that things are normal, the blue star shows that something has been made good through effort. Any child with a complete line of stars, red or blue, becomes a 'Gold Star Specimen.'"

We became more interested; we became a little astonished at the far-reaching simplicity of the thing; and we became a little proud of Preston's school health possibilities. We wanted the whold story, so we asked:

"Anything else you do to insure physical corrections in these children?"

"There is a great deal more," answered Miss Pugh. And then she added, "We want you to get this straight. Neither Doctor Mustard nor I would give a rap for these records and charts if they didn't produce results. The examination and record are

only means to an end, the end of this phase of health work being the highest attainable degree of health for the greatest number of school children in Preston County. Clinics will be organized in various parts of the county, so that these defects, especially bad tonsils and adenoids, can be treated in the county by a specialist. That scheme is a cooperative one, the parents of the children treated forming a fund to pay some specialist in whom they have confidence."

"What about teeth defects?" A short time ago we had a talk with Doctor Mustard about "six-year molars."

"That," said Miss Pugh, bundling up her things and putting on her hat, "that is a hard question. We are shooing as many children as possible to the dentists; but that doesn't solve the problem. What we need is a dentist as a part of the health department; a dentist with a traveling equipment, who can visit every school, and, with parents' consent, fix up the school children right on the spot. That's what we need, and I only hope and pray that next year such a thing will be a reality in Preston County."

Everybody seemed busy, so we left the health department and went back to our newspaper office, thinking. It would be a great thing to have a school dentist; there's no denying that. And the untold good he could do! It would cost a little, but, on the other hand, it has and will cost lots more not to have one!

SHIP-BORNE PLAGUE DURING 1922.

The following is a summary of plague infection on vessels as reported to the United States Public Health Service during the year 1922 (also December, 1921), and published in Public Health Reports.

Although these reports are probably not complete, they record a sufficient amount of ship-borne plague to emphasize the necessity for constant vigilance on the part of quarantine officers, the application of effective measures for the discovery and destruction of plague-infected rats on vessels, and the exercise of special precautions with vessels coming from or having visited plague-infected districts.

AUSTRALIA.

Thursday Island quarantine.—On December 31, 1921, the steamship *Tango Maru* arrived at Thursday Island quarantine, Queensland, from Kobe via Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, and Zamboanga, with a case of plague on board in the person of a third-class passenger who had boarded the vessel at Hongkong December 20, 1921, and reported sick December 22. The *Tango Maru* left Kobe December 13, 1921.

The steamship *Helcion* from Singapore, Straits Settlements, direct, arrived at Thursday Island quarantine December 1, 1922, with a case (Chinese fireman) of plague on board.

The steamship *Southgate*, which left Calcutta May 2 and Rangoon May 9, 1922, arrived at Thursday Island quarantine May 30, 1922, with a case of plague on board. The vessel was stated to be badly rat-infested.

BRAZIL.

Para.—On February 3, 1922, one case of pneumonic plague was reported removed from the steamship *Polycarp* at Para, Brazil. The vessel was from Ceara, Brazil, via Manaos, Maranham, and Para, destined for New York.

CUBA.

Habana.—One case of plague was reported November 11, 1922, on the steamship *Barcelona*, which arrived at Habana November 10 from Barcelona, Spain, October 13, via Alicante, Spain, October 17, and Las Palmas, Canary Islands, October 24. The patient was stated to have come from the Canary Islands.

ENGLAND.

Liverpool.—Information dated February 21, 1922, reported the finding of 27 plague-infected rats and 1 plague-infected mouse on board the steamship *Warwickshire* at Liverpool, England. The vessel left Rangoon January 5, 1922, calling at ports as follows: Colombo, Ceylon, January 9; Suez and Port Said, Egypt, January 23; Marseille, France, January 29; Port of London, February 6, and Liverpool, February 12, 1922.

A plague-infected rat was reported found on the steamship *Elpenor* at Liverpool, April 29, 1922, and a plague-infected mouse was found on the same vessel during the week ended May 6, 1922. The vessel left New York December 17, 1921, arrived at Yokohama, January 25, 1922, from which port it proceeded to Kobe, Japan, arriving February 2; to Shanghai, arriving February 24; to Saigon, arriving March 1; to Singapore March 13, arriving at Genoa April 9; at Marseille April 12; and at Liverpool, April 22.

Four plague-infected rats from the steamship *Ardeola* were reported found at Liverpool in the latter part of June, 1922. The vessel arrived at Liverpool June 26, 1922, from the Canary Islands, having sailed from Las Palmas.

Port of London.—Steamship *Warwickshire*, Port of London, February 6, 1922. Twenty-seven plague-infected rats and 1 plague-infected mouse were reported found on the vessel after it had been fumigated at Liverpool, where it arrived from the Port of London, February 12, 1922.

The steamship *City of Genoa* arrived from Bombay, via Dunkirk and Hull, in April, having touched at Suez, Port Said, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Eight cases of plague, three of which were fatal, occurred on board during the voyage. The first case occurred on March 7. The patient died and was buried at sea. The second case occurred on March 11, and was landed in Suez. The third and fourth cases

occurred on March 12 and were landed at Port Said. The fifth and sixth cases occurred on March 16 between Port Said and Gibraltar. Both died, and presumably were buried at sea. The seventh and eighth cases occurred on April 8, after the vessel had arrived at Plymouth on March 25. These cases were landed at Dunkirk on April 11. The vessel's quarters were disinfected at Suez and Port Said and the holds at Dunkirk. A complete and thorough fumigation, when the ship was empty, was carried out at Hull. Seventy-three rats were reported found dead at Hull after fumigation. Twenty-four dead rats were found during the discharge of cargo at Hull, previous to fumigation, and 23 were trapped alive.

The steamship *Porthia* left Rosario, Argentina, on October 24 and arrived in the Thames on November 25, with a cargo of grain in bag and bulk and a personnel of 33 men. A death had occurred November 21, which had been reported as enteric fever. Inquiry showed that the patient, taken ill on November 15, was in delirium almost from the first. A swelling on the right side of the neck appeared on the 18th and extended to the left side. Death took place without other signs on the 21st of November. Further investigation revealed the fact that dead rats had been removed from the top of the cargo in holds 1 and 4 on November 23, and that dead rats had been thrown out from the bunkers and elsewhere since leaving Rosario. Two ship's cats had been taken ill previous to the illness of the victim. One of these presented a swelling in the neck, which subsided; the other a swelling under the axilla. Both cats were thrown overboard. It was estimated that 50 dead rats had been found in the stokehold, bunkers, and hatches during the voyage. The total number of rats found during discharge of cargo and previous to fumigation was 92. The rats found during the discharge of the cargo were reported to be too badly putrified for satisfactory bacteriological examination. The vessel was fumigated at Gravesend, and subsequently at London.

EGYPT.

Suez.—The mail steamship *Dumbea*, from the Island of Mauritius, arrived at Suez, Egypt, August 5, 1922, with a case of plague on board. The patient, a French sailor, had been ill two days previous to arrival, and on August 4 presented symptoms suspicious of plague. He was landed at the Wells of Moses, and was declared positive for plague August 6. The vessel, which was destined for Marseille, passed the canal under quarantine, after disinfection.

Suez and Port Said.—Steamship *City of Genoa*, noted above.

FRANCE.

Dunkirk.—Steamship *City of Genoa.*

GERMANY.

Hamburg.—The finding of plague-infected rats on the steamship *Legie*, from Buenos Aires, Argentina, was reported at Hamburg, Germany, July 29, 1922.

ITALY.

Messina.—Under date of July 19, 1922, cases of plague were reported on a Greek vessel that arrived at Messina, Italy. The vessel was not allowed to enter.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila.—A case of plague with fatal termination, occurring in a Chinese member of the crew of the steamship *Taisang*, from Amoy, China, was reported at Manila, P. I., June 1, 1922. The patient was taken acutely ill 36 hours after landing, June 1, at Manila. The vessel left Amoy direct for Manila, and was two and one-half days en route.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL HEALTH DISTRICT LAW HELD VALID BY SUPERIOR COURT.

The California law (ch. 571, act approved May 21, 1917) providing for the voluntary formation of local health districts, and under which the San Joaquin County health district was organized, has been held valid by the superior court of San Joaquin County. The decision holds that the county board of supervisors could levy and collect a special tax, as provided in the law, for the maintenance of the health district, but that the health district being a separate entity (even though, as in this instance, its boundaries may happen to be coextensive with those of the county), no funds raised by the county for strictly county purposes, including health work, could be expended for the benefit of the health district.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS.

COMPARISON OF DEATH RATES FOR PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, JUNE AND JULY, 1923, AND JULY AND YEAR, 1922.

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for August, 1923. It presents the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for the months of June and July, 1923, and for July and year, 1922. The rates for July, 1923, are based on a strength of over 14,000,000 insured persons.

Although the rate for July shows a seasonal decline from that for June, it remained slightly higher than the July rates for 1921 and 1922.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, June and July, 1923, and July and year, 1922.

Cause of death.	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed.			
	July, 1923.	June, 1923.	July, 1922.[1]	Year 1922.[1]
Total, all causes	795.8	880.1	755.7	882.9
Typhoid fever	6.7	4.2	6.8	5.7
Measles	7.1	14.5	3.3	4.3
Scarlet fever	2.1	4.2	2.3	4.9
Whooping cough	4.8	4.1	2.1	2.6
Diphtheria	7.9	9.1	10.4	18.0
Influenza	4.5	11.9	3.9	21.7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	107.8	121.3	105.2	114.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	96.6	110.5	94.9	103.6
Cancer	69.0	71.0	64.0	72.0
Diabetes mellitus	11.6	15.2	[2]	17.2
Cerebral hemorrhage	51.0	56.1	48.9	62.9
Organic diseases of heart	113.0	126.5	99.8	126.7
Pneumonia (all forms)	33.3	55.3	29.3	73.7
Other respiratory diseases	9.8	12.5	10.7	13.7
Diarrhea and enteritis	17.6	10.1	14.0	10.8
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	59.7	71.5	59.8	70.3
Puerperal state	17.6	17.7	15.2	19.0
Suicides	7.1	8.8	7.0	7.5
Homicides	6.9	6.4	5.6	6.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	76.9	63.4	68.7	58.1
Traumatism by automobile	15.1	15.8	14.1	13.6
All other causes	181.4	196.1	198.8	173.3

[1] Provisional figures for 1922 given out previously have been revised on the basis of final tabulations of data on the lives exposed to risk.
[2] Not available.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 8, 1923.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 8, 1923, and corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 11, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Sept. 8, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.
Policies in force	53,927,062	49,933,345
Number of death claims	7,733	6,662
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7.5	7.0

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 8, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 11, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Week ended Sept. 8, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Sept. 8, 1923.[2]
	Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Sept. 8, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.	
Total	5,852	10.6	10.4	950	868	.....
Akron, Ohio	20	5.0	6.0	6	11	71
Albany, N. Y.[3]	34	15.1	14.8	4	3	88
Atlanta, Ga	74	17.3	15.6	5	11	.....
Baltimore, Md.[3]	211	14.2	12.0	34	35	100
Birmingham, Ala	62	16.5	18.8	10	9	.....

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.
[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1922. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
[3] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept. 7, 1923.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 8, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 11, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued.

City.	Week ended Sept. 8, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Sept. 8, 1923.
	Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Sept. 8, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922	
Boston, Mass	138	9.3	11.3	19	33	54
Bridgeport, Conn	28	10.2	7.6	3	6	41
Buffalo, N. Y	112	10.9	13.6	22	35	92
Cambridge, Mass	24	11.2	8.5	5	4	89
Camden, N. J.[3]	30	12.6	16.3	9	6	149
Chicago, Ill.[3]	510	9.2	10.1	94	92	84
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	14.2	12.6	16	15	105
Cleveland, Ohio[3]	169	9.9	9.2	33	32	90
Columbus, Ohio	74	14.8	13.2	12	9	125
Dallas, Tex	24	7.1	12.4	2	4	.....
Dayton, Ohio	31	9.8	10.6	5	3	82
Denver, Colo	65	12.5	10.9	11	11	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	26	9.6	.....	2	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich	224	11.7	8.4	63	31	126
Duluth, Minn	9	4.4	.....	1	.....	23
Erie, Pa	21	9.7	6.2	2	1	41
Fall River, Mass.[3]	30	12.9	15.5	11	11	156
Flint, Mich	28	12.4	.....	5	.....	99
Fort Worth, Tex	19	6.9	10.0	4	4	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich	26	9.3	8.0	3	3	47
Houston, Tex	35	11.8	10.1	3	3	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	74	11.3	11.8	15	7	115
Jersey City, N. J	49	8.3	11.8	12	13	80
Kansas City, Kans	23	10.4	12.8	2	2	46
Los Angeles, Calif	173	13.5	11.4	23	15	86
Louisville, Ky	85	17.2	13.0	10	6	108
Lowell, Mass	29	13.1	12.8	6	5	104
Lynn, Mass	16	8.1	.....	3	.....	79
Memphis, Tenn	37	11.3	17.7	5	5	.....
Milwaukee, Wis	91	9.8	9.4	16	18	79
Minneapolis, Minn	81	10.3	9.1	7	10	38
Nashville, Tenn.[3]	40	17.2	13.0	3	9	.....
New Bedford, Mass	28	11.2	7.8	5	6	78
New Haven, Conn	35	10.6	12.9	3	4	39
New Orleans, La	124	16.0	16.0	13	19	.....
New York, N. Y	1,049	9.2	8.9	180	156	72
Bronx Borough	133	8.3	6.4	20	5	70
Brooklyn Borough	354	8.6	8.6	69	61	73
Manhattan Borough	453	10.4	9.9	75	72	73
Queens Borough	78	7.6	8.2	11	13	59
Richmond Borough	31	12.7	15.9	5	5	91
Newark, N. J	85	10.1	7.6	9	12	42
Norfolk, Va	25	8.2	10.4	4	2	71
Oakland, Calif	39	8.5	9.2	4	2	51
Omaha, Nebr	46	11.7	9.1	9	3	97
Paterson, N. J	17	6.4	7.5	4	3	64
Philadelphia, Pa	385	10.4	10.3	60	57	78
Pittsburgh, Pa	160	13.6	10.0	24	18	83
Portland, Oreg	51	9.7	10.1	2	3	20
Providence, R. I	53	11.4	12.3	10	12	82
Richmond, Va	48	13.8	11.7	7	10	86
Rochester, N. Y	56	9.2	6.2	4	5	32
St. Louis, Mo	153	9.9	11.2	15	14	.....
St. Paul, Minn	46	9.9	10.7	8	7	74
Salt Lake City, Utah[3]	25	10.3	5.9	4	0	65
San Antonio, Tex	50	14.1	11.1	11	5	.....
San Francisco, Calif	123	11.9	13.7	10	13	60
Seattle, Wash	49	8.1	7.9	6	3	53
Spokane, Wash	15	7.5	15.5	1	3	22
Springfield, Mass	28	10.1	4.5	4	3	57
Tacoma, Wash	15	7.7	.....	2	.....	50
Toledo, Ohio	44	8.5	13.2	10	7	101
Trenton, N. J	24	9.8	11.7	5	7	85
Utica, N. Y	25	12.6	.....	5	.....	106
Washington, D. C	105	12.5	12.0	21	14	120
Wilmington, Del	16	7.1	11.3	2	6	41
Worcester, Mass	45	12.2	11.1	5	5	57
Yonkers, N. Y	15	7.3	5.9	5	3	108
Youngstown, Ohio	40	15.8	6.7	12	4	163

[3] Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept. 7, 1923.

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.

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

Reports for Week Ended September 15, 1923.

ALABAMA.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	64
Dysentery	13
Influenza	15
Malaria	395
Measles	76
Pellagra	10
Pneumonia	9
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	65
Whooping cough	45

ARIZONA.

Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	86
Typhoid fever	1

ARKANSAS.

Chicken pox	5
Dengue	6
Diphtheria	15
Influenza	9
Malaria	187
Measles	24
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	7
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	35
Typhus fever	6
Whooping cough	24

CALIFORNIA.

	Cases.
Anthrax—Napa	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis—San Diego	1
Diphtheria	91
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Ontario	1
San Francisco	1
Measles	109
Poliomyelitis:	
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles County	2
Ontario	1
Pomona	1
San Diego	1
Scarlet fever	48
Smallpox	8
Typhoid fever	17

COLORADO.

(Exclusive of Denver.)

Diphtheria	7
Measles	10
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	56
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	3

CONNECTICUT.

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	24
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
German measles	5
Influenza	1

CONNECTICUT—continued.

	Cases.
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	3
Measles	5
Mumps	7
Pneumonia (lobar)	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	18
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	29
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	33

DELAWARE.

Diphtheria	1
Malaria	1
Measles	1
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	1

FLORIDA.

Diphtheria	15
Malaria	22
Poliomyelitis	1
Typhoid fever	9

GEORGIA.

Diphtheria	35
Dysentery (amebic)	1
Hookworm disease	18
Influenza	2
Malaria	66
Measles	25
Mumps	3
Paratyphoid fever	7
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	11
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	2
Whooping cough	1

ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chicago	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	73
Rock Island County	9
Scattering	42
Influenza	8
Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago	1
Pneumonia	102
Poliomyelitis:	
Adams County	2
Champaign County	1
Cook County	4
Hancock County	1
McHenry County	1
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	33
Scattering	57
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County	12
Madison County	9
Peoria County	14
Scattering	72
Whooping cough	106

INDIANA.

	Cases.
Diphtheria	58
Influenza	15
Measles	16
Poliomyelitis—Lake County	1
Rabies in animals—Marion County	1
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	14
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	35

IOWA.

Diphtheria	21
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	13
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	3

KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	49
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Malaria	1
Measles	18
Mumps	14
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	16
Scarlet fever	42
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	39
Typhoid fever	40
Whooping cough	35

LOUISIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Dengue	40
Diphtheria	17
Leprosy	2
Malaria	9
Measles	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	3

MAINE.

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	4
German measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	12
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	15

MARYLAND.[1]

Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	30
Dysentery	9
Impetigo contagiosa	2
Influenza	1
Malaria	8

[1] Week ended Friday.

MARYLAND—continued.	Cases.
Measles	15
Mumps	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	19
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	20
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	62
Typhoid fever	44
Whooping cough	36
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	33
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	13
Diphtheria	127
German measles	3
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	3
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	42
Mumps	35
Ophthalmia neonatorum	23
Pneumonia (lobar)	18
Poliomyelitis	11
Scarlet fever	73
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	143
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	110
MICHIGAN.	
Diphtheria	116
Measles	35
Pneumonia	31
Scarlet fever	104
Smallpox	20
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	29
Whooping cough	68
MINNESOTA.	
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	101
Measles	42
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	105
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	67
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	10
MISSISSIPPI.	
Diphtheria	33
Scarlet fever	5
Typhoid fever	27
MISSOURI.	
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	87
Epidemic sore throat	5
Influenza	1
Measles	20

MISSOURI—continued.	Cases.
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	57
Smallpox	27
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	6
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	62
MONTANA.	
Poliomyelitis—Great Falls	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Hamilton	1
Missoula	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	16
Typhoid fever	3
NEW JERSEY.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	60
Dysentery	1
Influenza	11
Malaria	1
Measles	18
Pneumonia	24
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	27
Trachoma	2
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	55
NEW MEXICO.	
Conjunctivitis	6
Diphtheria	19
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	3
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	7
NEW YORK. (Exclusive of New York City.)	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	106
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Influenza	4
Measles	119
Pneumonia	45
Poliomyelitis	18
Scarlet fever	78
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	56
Whooping cough	164
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	178
German measles	6
Measles	79
Scarlet fever	71
Septic sore throat	3
Smallpox	15
Typhoid fever	52
Whooping cough	218

OREGON.	Cases.
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	13
Measles	8
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	[1] 2
Scarlet fever:	
Portland	9
Scattering	2
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	1

SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	6
Measles	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	7

TEXAS.	
Dengue	41
Diphtheria	30
Dysentery	11
Paratyphoid fever	7
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	24
Whooping cough	33

VERMONT.	
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	6
Measles	33
Mumps	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	45

VIRGINIA.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Prince Edward County	1
Poliomyelitis:	
Stafford County	1

WASHINGTON.	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	23
Measles	5
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	23

WEST VIRGINIA.	
Diphtheria	12
Scarlet fever	17
Typhoid fever	26

WISCONSIN.	
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	10
Diphtheria	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Tuberculosis	8
Whooping cough	30
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	30
Measles	34
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	57
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	76

Reports for Week Ended September 8, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	Cases.
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	3
Measles	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	9

NEBRASKA.	
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	7
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis—Wymore	1
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

NORTH DAKOTA.	Cases.
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	11
Measles	37
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	2

WYOMING.	
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	1
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	1

[1] Deaths.

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.
July, 1923.										
Nebraska	.....	28	32	.....	35	.....	3	33	.....	24
Wyoming	.....	1	.....	.....	95	.....	1	7	3	9
Rhode Island	.....	41	.....	1	63	.....	2	27	.....	7
August, 1923.										
Arkansas	3	21	31	1,324	118	54	4	10	5	162
Florida	5	43	29	139	69	16	2	4	1	64
Michigan	3	419	.....	3	357	.....	7	363	51	106
Nebraska	.....	83	1	1	14	.....	39	39	5	6
New Jersey	10	268	15	8	110	.....	43	84	.....	96

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION, JULY, 1923.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during July, 1923, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States.

Referred by—	Diphtheria.	Dysentery (bacillary).	Encephalitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.
Connecticut	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	2
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Minnesota	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New York	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923.

ANTHRAX.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:		
Stockton	1	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Tuscaloosa	0	1	.....
California:			
Bakersfield	0	1	.....
Glendale	.....	.....	1
Illinois:			
Freeport	0	1	1
Kewanee	0	1	.....
Quincy	0	1	1
Indiana:			
Mishawaka	0	.....	1
Massachusetts:			
Braintree	.....	.....	1
New Bedford	0	1	.....
Michigan:			
Ann Arbor	0	1	1
Detroit	0	1	.....
Kalamazoo	0	1	1
Montana:			
Great Falls	0	.....	1
Missoula	0	1	1
New Jersey:			
Bayonne	0	1	.....
Hackensack	0	1	.....
New York:			
New York	4	3	1
Ohio:			
Barberton	0	.....	1
Cleveland	0	.....	1
Rhode Island:			
Providence	0	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
Kenosha	0	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 2226; also Current State summaries, p. 2215, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2219.

INFLUENZA.

City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Sept. 1, 1923.
	Week ended Sept. 2, 1922.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.	
Alabama:			
Montgomery	.....	.....	1
California:			
Los Angeles	63	1	.....
Oakland	.....	1	.....
Connecticut:			
Fairfield	.....	1	.....
Florida:			
Tampa	1	.....	.....
Illinois:			
Danville	1	.....	.....
Rockford	.....	.....	1
Indiana:			
Indianapolis	.....	.....	1
Maryland:			
Baltimore	.....	2	.....
Cumberland	1	.....	.....
Massachusetts:			
Boston	.....	3	.....
Saugus	1	.....	.....
Somerville	.....	1	.....
New Jersey:			
Newark	11	3	.....
Orange	2	.....	.....
Passaic	.....	1	.....
New York:			
Middletown	1	.....	.....
New York	4	7	3
Rome	.....	.....	1
Ohio:			
Akron	1	.....	.....
Cincinnati	.....	1	.....
Cleveland	1	.....	.....
Columbus	.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania:			
Philadelphia	6	.....	1
Pittsburgh	.....	1	.....
Rhode Island:			
Providence	.....	1	.....
Virginia:			
Richmond	.....	1	.....

LEPROSY.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:		
Los Angeles	1	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			Wisconsin:		
San Francisco	3	1	Milwaukee	1	.....
New Jersey:					
East Orange	2	2			

MALARIA.

Alabama:			Kansas:		
Birmingham	4	.....	Topeka	2	.....
Dothan	1	.....	Maryland:		
Montgomery	1	.....	Baltimore	1	.....
Arkansas:			Massachusetts:		
Little Rock	4	.....	Boston	1	.....
California:			Michigan:		
Los Angeles	1	.....	Flint	1	.....
Sacramento	3	.....	New Jersey:		
Connecticut:			Newark	1	.....
New Britain	1	.....	New York:		
Florida:			New York	1	.....
Tampa	2	.....	Ohio:		
Georgia:			Cleveland	1	.....
Atlanta	1	.....	Tennessee:		
Augusta	.....	2	Memphis	20	.....
Brunswick	7	.....	Texas:		
Macon	3	.....	Dallas	1	.....
Illinois:			Houston	.....	1
Chicago	1	.....			
Iowa:					
Sioux City	1	.....			

MEASLES.

See p. 2226; also Current State summaries, p. 2215, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2219.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			South Carolina:		
Birmingham	1	1	Charleston	.....	2
Georgia:			Columbia	.....	2
Atlanta	.....	3	Texas:		
North Carolina:			Ft. Worth	1	1
Winston-Salem	1	1	Houston	.....	1

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama:			District of Columbia:		
Birmingham	8	4	Washington	.....	6
Mobile	.....	2	Georgia:		
Montgomery	.....	1	Atlanta	.....	5
Arkansas:			Augusta	.....	2
Little Rock	1	.....	Savannah	.....	3
California:			Illinois:		
Long Beach	.....	1	Aurora	.....	1
Los Angeles	21	14	Chicago	63	27
Oakland	3	2	Cicero	.....	1
Sacramento	.....	2	Decatur	.....	1
San Bernardino	.....	1	East St. Louis	.....	4
San Diego	.....	2	Jacksonville	.....	1
San Francisco	.....	4	Oak Park	1	.....
Santa Barbara	.....	3	Indiana:		
Stockton	.....	1	East Chicago	.....	4
Colorado:			Fort Wayne	.....	2
Denver	.....	1	Frankfort	.....	1
Connecticut:			Gary	.....	4
New Britain	2	1	Hammond	.....	1
New Haven	.....	3	Indianapolis	.....	4
New London	.....	1	LaFayette	.....	1
Waterbury	.....	3	Terre Haute	.....	1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kansas:		
Kansas City	3	
Wichita		1
Kentucky:		
Covington		1
Louisville		3
Louisiana:		
New Orleans	6	1
Maine:		
Portland		1
Maryland:		
Baltimore	16	11
Cumberland		1
Massachusetts:		
Boston		7
Cambridge	1	
Chelsea	1	
Chicopee		1
Clinton		1
Fall River		2
Haverhill	1	
Holyoke		1
New Bedford		3
Newton	1	
Pittsfield		1
Salem		1
Southbridge		1
Woburn		1
Worcester		2
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor	2	1
Benton Harbor		1
Detroit	33	15
Flint	1	
Grand Rapids		1
Highland Park		1
Jackson		1
Kalamazoo		1
Pontiac	1	
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis		2
St. Paul		4
Missouri:		
Kansas City		5
St. Joseph		2
Montana:		
Helena		1
Missoula	2	1
Nebraska:		
Omaha		3
New Hampshire:		
Manchester		1
Nashua		2
New Jersey:		
Atlantic City		1
Camden		3
East Orange	1	
Harrison	1	
Hoboken		3
Newark	21	3
Orange	1	
New Jersey—Continued.		
Passaic		2
Plainfield		1
Trenton		1
New York:		
Albany	3	
Amsterdam	1	
Buffalo	9	5
Cohoes		1
Glens Falls		1
Ithaca	1	
Lackawanna	2	1
New York	84	64
Newburgh		1
Niagara Falls	2	
North Tonawanda		1
Rochester	7	3
Saratoga Springs		1
Syracuse		3
Troy	4	2
Watertown		1
Yonkers	1	
North Carolina:		
Winston-Salem		2
Ohio:		
Akron	4	
Cincinnati		9
Cleveland	10	6
Columbus		2
Dayton	1	
Findlay		1
Mansfield	1	
Springfield		2
Toledo		2
Youngstown		1
Oregon:		
Portland		3
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	33	14
Pittsburgh		15
Rhode Island:		
Providence		2
South Carolina:		
Charleston		1
Columbia		2
Tennessee:		
Memphis		6
Nashville		2
Texas:		
Beaumont		1
Galveston		1
San Antonio		4
Utah:		
Salt Lake City		1
Virginia:		
Norfolk		2
Wisconsin:		
Milwaukee	2	
Racine		1
Sheboygan		1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
California:			
Bakersfield	0	1	.....
Connecticut:			
Greenwich	0	1	.....
Meriden	0	1	.....
New Haven	0	1	.....
Waterbury	0	1	.....
Illinois:			
Chicago	6	9	.....
Indiana:			
Indianapolis	0	1	1
Kansas:			
Topeka	0	4	.....
Louisiana:			
New Orleans	0	1	1
Massachusetts:			
Boston	1	1	.....
Fall River	0	1	1
Haverhill	0	1	.....
Holyoke	0	1	.....
Medford	0	1	.....
Michigan:			
Detroit	0	1	1
Minnesota:			
St. Paul	0	1	1
Missouri:			
Joplin	0	1	.....
Nebraska:			
Omaha	0	8	.....
New Hampshire:			
Dover	0	1	.....
New Jersey:			
Atlantic City	0	1	.....
Bayonne	0	2	.....
Clifton	0	1	.....
Hoboken	0	.....	1
Newark	0	6	1
Orange	0	1	.....
West Hoboken	0	1	.....
New York:			
New York	6	37	2
Newburgh	0	1	.....
Rochester	0	.....	1
Yonkers	0	1	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Pittsburgh	0	1	.....
Vermont:			
Burlington	0	1	.....
Virginia:			
Richmond	0	.....	2
Wisconsin:			
Milwaukee	0	1	.....

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
California:		New Mexico:	
Los Angeles	10	Albuquerque	1
Kentucky:		Tennessee:	
Louisville	2	Memphis	1
Massachusetts:		Texas:	
Arlington	3	Dallas	3

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 2226; also Current State summaries, p. 2215, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2219.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Mobile	0	3	.....
California:			
Long Beach	0	2	.....
Los Angeles	1	2	.....
Pasadena	0	1	.....
District of Columbia:			
Washington	0	3	.....
Georgia:			
Atlanta	1	2	.....
Illinois:			
Springfield	0	1	.....
Indiana:			
Gary	0	1	.....
Huntington	0	1	.....
Michigan:			
Detroit	1	6	.....
Grand Rapids	0	8	.....
Holland	0	1	.....
Minnesota:			
Duluth	0	1	.....
St. Paul	1	2	.....
Missouri:			
St. Louis	0	1	.....
Montana:			
Missoula	0	1	.....
New York:			
Niagara Falls	0	1	.....
North Carolina:			
Winston-Salem	0	1	.....
Oregon:			
Portland	1	7	.....
Tennessee:			
Knoxville	0	1	.....
Virginia:			
Roanoke	0	1	.....
Washington:			
Aberdeen	0	1	.....
Spokane	0	1	.....
Walla Walla	1	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
Superior	0	7	.....

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:		
Los Angeles	1	.....
Illinois:		
Chicago	1	.....
Michigan:		
Detroit	.....	1
Montana:		
Great Falls	.....	1
New Jersey:		
Union	1	.....
New York:		
Elmira	1	.....
New York	1	.....
North Carolina:		
Raleigh	.....	1
Ohio:		
Findlay	1	1
Salem	.....	1
Tennessee:		
Memphis	1	.....
Texas:		
Fort Worth	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 2226; also Current State summaries, p. 2215.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Birmingham	9	8	1
Dothan	.....	1	.....
Mobile	1	1	.....
Montgomery	1	2	.....
Arkansas:			
Little Rock	1	3	.....
California:			
Los Angeles	4	4	1
San Bernardino	0	.....	1
San Diego	0	1	.....
Colorado:			
Denver	4	6	1
Trinidad	1	1	.....
Connecticut:			
Milford	0	1	.....
New Haven	5	7	.....
District of Columbia:			
Washington	8	4	1
Florida:			
Tampa	2	.....	1
Georgia:			
Atlanta	3	1	3
Augusta	2	1	.....
Macon	1	1	.....
Rome	2	1	.....
Savannah	2	1	.....
Illinois:			
Chicago	9	10	1
Decatur	0	1	.....
East St. Louis	0	7	2
Jacksonville	3	5	.....
Kewanee	0	3	1
Peoria	0	3	1
Springfield	0	1	.....
Indiana:			
Fort Wayne	0	14	1
Indianapolis	6	3	1
Mishawaka	0	1	.....
Iowa:			
Ottumwa	0	1	.....
Kansas:			
Coffeyville	1	1	.....
Kansas City	1	2	.....
Parsons	0	1	.....
Topeka	3	1	.....
Wichita	2	2	.....
Kentucky:			
Covington	0	2	.....
Louisville	6	3	.....
Owensboro	0	1	.....
Louisiana:			
New Orleans	3	3	.....
Maine:			
Bangor	0	1	.....
Portland	3	4	.....
Maryland:			
Baltimore	17	7	.....
Frederick	.....	2	.....
Massachusetts:			
Boston	6	3	.....
Everett	0	1	.....
Fall River	5	2	.....
Haverhill	0	1	.....
Medford	0	1	.....
New Bedford	0	1	.....
Newburyport	0	1	.....
North Adams	0	1	.....
Quincy	0	2	.....
Salem	0	1	.....
Somerville	0	1	.....
Michigan:			
Detroit	8	.....	2
Flint	3	2	.....
Grand Rapids	1	1	.....
Kalamazoo	1	2	1
Muskegon	0	1	.....
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis	3	4	1
St. Paul	1	5	.....
Missouri:			
Joplin	0	1	.....
St. Louis	10	10	.....
New Hampshire:			
Dover	0	2	.....
Manchester	0	.....	1
New Jersey:			
Englewood	0	2	.....
Newark	4	1	.....
Plainfield	0	1	1
Trenton	2	2	1
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque	0	1	.....
New York:			
Albany	1	2	.....
Buffalo	6	3	.....
Elmira	0	.....	1
Hudson	0	1	.....
New York	64	51	7
Newburgh	0	1	.....
Niagara Falls	0	1	.....
Rochester	1	4	.....
Schenectady	0	2	.....
Syracuse	4	1	.....
Watertown	0	3	.....
Yonkers	0	1	.....
North Carolina:			
Durham	4	2	.....
Raleigh	0	.....	1
Winston-Salem	2	4	.....
Ohio:			
Akron	2	2	.....
Bellaire	.....	.....	1
Cincinnati	2	4	.....
Cleveland	8	6	.....
East Cleveland	0	1	.....
Kenmore	0	1	.....
Mansfield	1	1	.....
New Philadelphia	0	1	.....
Norwood	0	.....	1
Toledo	7	2	1
Youngstown	2	1	1
Zanesville	0	2	.....
Oklahoma:			
Tulsa	2	2	.....
Oregon:			
Portland	1	2	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Altoona	0	1	.....
Bethlehem	1	2	.....
Braddock	0	1	.....
Bristol	0	1	.....
Butler	0	3	.....
Harrisburg	2	2	.....
Philadelphia	24	10	.....
Pittsburgh	6	4	.....
Uniontown	0	1	.....
South Carolina:			
Charleston	4	2	.....
Columbia	2	1	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 1, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Tennessee:				Washington:			
Memphis	4	22	.....	Everett	0	7	.....
Nashville	11	1	.....	Seattle	3	3	.....
Texas:				Tacoma	0	3	.....
Dallas	3	3	1	Vancouver	0	1	.....
Ft. Worth	1	2	1	Walla Walla	1	1	.....
Houston	1	2	.....	Yakima	0	1	.....
Utah:				West Virginia:			
Provo	0	1	.....	Bluefield	1	1	.....
Salt Lake City	1	2	1	Charleston	2	2	.....
Virginia:				Huntington	0	1	.....
Lynchburg	2	1	.....	Martinsburg	1	3	.....
Norfolk	1	2	.....	Wisconsin:			
Portsmouth	1	2	.....	Milwaukee	1	2	1
Richmond	3	10	1	Wausau	0	2	.....
				West Allis	1	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:										
Birmingham	178,806	51	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	3
Dothan	10,034	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mobile	60,777	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Montgomery	43,464	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tuscaloosa	11,996	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:										
Alameda	28,806	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakersfield	18,638	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka	12,923	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glendale	13,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Beach	55,593	20	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Los Angeles	576,673	179	29	1	11	1	3	.....	51	20
Oakland	216,261	33	13	2	3	.....	8	.....	.....	1
Pasadena	45,354	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	16,843	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverside	19,341	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	65,908	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
San Bernardino	18,721	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
San Diego	74,683	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
San Francisco	506,676	134	22	1	108	.....	4	1	18	10
Santa Ana	15,485	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Santa Barbara	19,441	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	10,917	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton	40,296	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Vallejo	21,107	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado:										
Denver	256,491	67	29	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Greeley	10,958	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo	43,050	4	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	10,906	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	143,555	19	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	3
Danbury (town)	22,325	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield (town)	11,475	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich (town)	22,123	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford	138,036	34	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
Manchester (town)	18,370	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Meriden (city)	29,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Milford (town)	10,193	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Britain	59,316	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Haven	162,537	24	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1
New London	25,688	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Waterbury	91,715	14	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	108	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28	9

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:										
St. Petersburg	14,237	5								1
Tampa	51,608	19							2	1
Georgia:										
Albany	11,555								1	
Atlanta	200,616	63	7	1		2	4		5	5
Augusta	52,548	18			1				1	4
Macon	52,995								4	
Rome	13,252				3					
Savannah	83,252	17								3
Idaho:										
Boise	21,393	6			1					
Illinois:										
Aurora	38,397	7	1		2				1	
Bloomington	28,725	3	1				1			
Centralia	12,491	7								
Chicago	2,701,705	506	51	3	14	1	15	1	184	33
Cicero	44,995	3								
Decatur	43,818	7	2				2			2
East St. Louis	66,767	17	3							1
Elgin	27,454	4	1						2	
Evanston	37,234	4	1						2	
Forest Park	10,768		2							
Freeport	19,669	5					3			
Galesburg	23,834	8								
Jacksonville	15,713	11								
Kewanee	16,026	6								
Oak Park	39,858	10								
Pekin	12,086						2			
Peoria	76,121	24	1				3	1		
Quincy	35,978	14								1
Rock Island	35,177	1	1				1			
Rockford	65,651	15			1					
Springfield	59,183	16							1	1
Indiana:										
Anderson	29,767	5								
Bloomington	11,595	4					1			
Crawfordsville	10,139	3								
East Chicago	35,967	11		1						
Elwood	10,790	0								
Fort Wayne	86,549	19	3				1			
Frankfort	11,585	5			1					
Gary	55,378	12	1							1
Hammond	36,004	11								1
Huntington	14,000	7	1				1			
Indianapolis	314,194	92	2		2		1		4	7
Kokomo	30,037	4	4	1						
La Fayette	22,486	6							2	
Logansport	21,626	5								
Michigan City	19,457	11								
Mishawaka	15,195	6					1			
Muncie	36,524	9								
Newcastle	14,458	2	2							
South Bend	70,983	15	2				2	1		2
Terre Haute	66,083	17	2				1			
Iowa:										
Burlington	24,057	6								
Cedar Rapids	45,566		1	1						
Dubuque	39,141						1			
Iowa City	11,267		1				1			
Muscatine	16,068	5			1				1	
Sioux City	71,227		3		4		1			
Waterloo	36,230		2				1			
Kansas:										
Coffeyville	13,452	2								
Fort Scott	10,693	1								
Hutchinson	23,298				1		1			
Kansas City	101,177		2		4		9		5	
Leavenworth	16,912	5	2		1					
Topeka	50,022	16			5		1		1	
Wichita	72,217	25	4				1		1	1
Kentucky:										
Covington	57,121	8			1				1	
Henderson	12,169	4								
Louisville	234,891	70	1		1		1		17	3

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Louisiana:										
New Orleans	387,219	131	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	14
Maine:										
Auburn	16,985	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath	14,731	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddeford	18,008	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston	31,791	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Portland	69,272	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sanford (town)	10,691	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville	13,351	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland:										
Baltimore	733,826	169	19	.....	26	1	16	.....	44	22
Cumberland	29,837	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Frederick	11,066	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts:										
Amesbury (town)	10,036	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arlington (town)	18,665	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attleboro	19,731	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont (town)	10,749	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beverly	22,561	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Boston	748,060	178	59	5	11	1	10	.....	32	10
Braintree (town)	10,580	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline	37,748	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge	109,694	19	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chelsea	43,184	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chicopee	36,214	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Clinton	12,979	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danvers	11,108	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dedham	10,792	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett	40,120	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fall River	120,485	28	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Framingham	17,033	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner	16,971	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Greenfield	15,462	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	53,884	11	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Holyoke	60,203	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Lawrence	94,270	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Leominster	19,744	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn	99,148	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Malden	49,103	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Medford	39,038	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Melrose	18,204	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Methuen	15,189	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Bedford	121,217	28	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Newburyport	15,618	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newton	46,054	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
North Adams	22,282	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pittsfield	41,763	12	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	2
Plymouth	13,045	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	47,876	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Salem	42,529	1	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Somerville	93,091	16	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Southbridge	14,245	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	129,614	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Taunton	37,137	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wakefield	13,025	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Waltham	30,915	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	21,457	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Westfield	18,604	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth	15,057	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winthrop	15,455	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woburn	16,574	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester	179,754	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	9	2
Michigan:										
Alpena	11,101	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ann Arbor	19,516	16	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	36,164	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor	12,233	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	993,678	210	33	3	8	.....	17	.....	69	19
Flint	91,599	26	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Grand Rapids	137,634	27	2	.....	3	.....	13	.....	4	2
Hamtramck	48,615	6	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Highland Park	46,499	12	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Holland	12,183	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	48,374	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Michigan—Continued.										
Kalamazoo	48,487	14	2	1			3		1	2
Muskegon	36,570	9					1			
Pontiac	34,273	14	2				3			2
Port Huron	25,944	7	1		1		1			
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096	2								
Minnesota:										
Duluth	98,917	14	3		2		6			
Hibbing	15,089						6			
Minneapolis	380,582	65	12	1			18		20	1
Rochester	13,722	17							1	1
St. Cloud	15,873						1			
St. Paul	234,698	57	13	1	1		9		6	4
Virginia	14,022						12			
Winona	19,143	4					1			
Missouri:										
Independence	11,656		1							
Kansas City	324,410	70	10			1	6		3	4
St. Joseph	77,939	23	1				1			1
St. Louis	772,897	179	15	1	1		13		35	12
Springfield	39,631	14								
Montana:										
Anaconda	11,668	2								
Billings	15,100	6								
Great Falls	24,121	8	4	1					3	
Helena	12,037	1								
Missoula	12,668	10			1					
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	54,948	6								
Omaha	191,601	38	6	1	1		2			
Nevada:										
Reno	12,016	5								
New Hampshire:										
Concord	22,167	6					2			
Dover	13,029	1								
Keene	11,210	1			21					
Manchester	78,384	18	2							1
Nashua	28,379	10								
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park	12,400	4								
Atlantic City	50,707	11	2							1
Bayonne	76,754		1						2	
Bloomfield	22,019	1					1		1	
Camden	116,309	18			1					2
Clifton	26,470	0	1							
East Orange	50,710	11							2	
Englewood	11,627	3								
Garfield	19,381	3	2						1	
Hackensack	17,667	3								
Harrison	15,721								1	
Hoboken	68,166	13								
Kearny	26,724	5	1				1			1
Morristown	12,548	5								
Newark	414,524	84	3		9		3		10	7
Orange	33,268	7	1						1	1
Passaic	63,841	6	6				2			
Paterson	135,875		5				1		3	
Phillipsburg	16,923	10								
Plainfield	27,700	7			1					
Summit	10,174	1								
Trenton	119,289	38	7				2		2	4
Union (town)	20,651								4	
West Hoboken	40,074	2							1	
West New York	29,926	5							1	
West Orange	15,573	3								
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	15,157	8	2	1	1		1		2	5
New York:										
Albany	113,344		9						6	
Amsterdam	33,524	4	1						3	
Buffalo	506,775	111	3	1	3		1		19	5
Cohoes	22,987	8								
Elmira	45,393	15			9		2			
Geneva	14,648	3								

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Glens Falls	16,638	5								
Hornell	15,025	4								
Hudson	11,745	1							2	
Ithaca	17,004	3							1	1
Lackawanna	17,918	5	1		6		1		1	
Lockport	21,308				1					
Middletown	18,420		1						1	
Mount Vernon	42,726	8								1
New York	5,620,048	1,089	60	4	37		17		[1]179	[1]98
Newburgh	30,366	6								
Niagara Falls	50,760	15							1	1
North Tonawanda	15,482	2								
Olean	20,506	5					3			
Peekskill	15,868	3	1				1			
Plattsburg	10,909	2								
Rochester	295,750	59	7	1						2
Rome	26,341	11			6					
Saratoga Springs	13,181	5	1							
Schenectady	88,723	19	4	1	4	1			2	1
Syracuse	171,717	43	4		3		8		3	1
Troy	72,013	23	1		5				2	
Watertown	31,285	11	2				1		1	
Yonkers	100,176	6	5	1	1		2			
North Carolina:										
Durham	21,719	1	2		1				2	
Raleigh	24,418	10	1				1			2
Rocky Mount	12,742	2								
Salisbury	13,884	3								
Wilmington	33,372	7	2				2			
Winston-Salem	48,395	18	1		12		1			
North Dakota:										
Fargo	21,961	7								1
Grand Forks	14,010						3			
Ohio:										
Akron	208,435	31	3				7			
Alliance	21,603	1								
Barberton	18,811	5	1							2
Bellaire	15,061	3					2			
Bucyrus	10,425	3								
Cambridge	13,104	3								
Canton	87,091	18	1				1			
Chillicothe	15,831	3								
Cincinnati	401,247	101	14	1	9		5		21	6
Cleveland	796,841	162	23	3	8		13		23	18
Cleveland Heights	15,236						1			
Columbus	237,031	67	5		1		3		7	5
Dayton	152,559	37	7				7		1	
East Cleveland	27,292	4	1				1		1	1
East Youngstown	11,237	4								1
Findlay	17,021	9								
Fremont	12,468	3								
Hamilton	39,675	7							1	1
Lancaster	14,706	5								1
Lima	41,326	8	2							
Mansfield	27,824	6								
Martins Ferry	11,634	3								
Middletown	23,594	4	1	1			1		1	
Niles	13,080	3	1							1
Norwood	24,966	4								
Piqua	15,044	3								
Salem	10,305	4								
Sandusky	22,897	11								
Springfield	60,840	8			1		2			
Steubenville	28,508	3	1				1			
Tiffin	14,375	2					1			
Toledo	243,164	60	8	3	4		5		6	3
Youngstown	132,358	39	64	2	21	1	14	1		4
Zanesville	29,569	12								
Oklahoma:										
Tulsa	72,075		3							
Oregon:										
Portland	258,288	59	3	1	2		2		8	1

[1] Pulmonary only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown	73,502		1						1	
Altoona	60,331								1	
Berwick	12,181						2			
Bethlehem	50,358		3				1		2	
Braddock	20,879								1	
Carbondale	18,640		2				1			
Carrick	10,504						1			
Charleroi	11,516		1							
Chester	58,030						2			
Donora	14,131								1	
Duquesne	19,011		1							
Erie	93,372								7	
Harrisburg	75,917		1							
Jeanette	10,627		2						2	
Johnstown	67,327		1				1		2	
Lancaster	53,150				1		2			
McKees Rocks	16,713						2			
McKeesport	46,781								1	
Monessen	18,179		2							
Mount Carmel	17,460								1	
New Castle	44,038						2			
North Braddock	14,928		1							
Oil City	21,274						1			
Philadelphia	1,823,779	368	32	2	4		18		43	32
Pittsburgh	588,343	134	28	2	7		13	1		8
Plymouth	16,500		2							
Sharon	21,747						1			
Uniontown	15,692						2			
Wilkinsburg	24,403		1				2			
Williamsport	36,198		1		3					
Woodlawn	12,495		1							
York	47,512		1						1	
Rhode Island:										
Newport	30,255	4	8							
Pawtucket	64,218	12	1	1						
Providence	237,595	64	8		2		3			5
South Carolina:										
Charleston	67,957	23					1			
Columbia	37,524	18			5				3	1
Greenville	23,127	6								1
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls	25,202	7								
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	57,895		5							
Knoxville	77,818		1		2		3		3	3
Memphis	162,351	60	2		2		1		6	3
Nashville	118,342	41	1				2		4	3
Texas:										
Amarillo	15,494	5	1							
Beaumont	40,422	7								1
Corpus Christi	10,522	3								
Dallas	158,976	36	2						4	2
Fort Worth	106,482	23	2		1				1	1
Galveston	44,255	11								
Houston	138,276	27	2				3			3
San Angelo	10,050	24								14
San Antonio	161,379	36	4		2		1			10
Waco	38,500	3								
Utah:										
Provo	10,303	4								
Salt Lake City	118,110	22	2		2		2			1
Vermont:										
Burlington	22,779	10								
Virginia:										
Alexandria	18,060	6								
Lynchburg	30,070	0			2				1	
Norfolk	115,777		2	1	2				2	2
Petersburg	31,012	13	2		1		2			1
Portsmouth	54,387	17					1			
Richmond	171,667	37	4		2		3		4	6
Roanoke	50,842	8	5				1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Washington:										
Bellingham	25,585		1				2			
Seattle	315,312		2		2		4		18	
Spokane	104,437						2			
Tacoma	96,965		1				8			
Yakima	18,539		2		2					
West Virginia:										
Bluefield	15,282	4								
Charleston	39,608		1		2		2		1	1
Clarksburg	27,869	4					1			
Fairmont	17,851		1							
Huntington	50,177	19	1			1	1			
Parkersburg	20,050	5								
Wheeling	56,208	15					4	1	1	1
Wisconsin:										
Appleton	19,561	2			1					
Ashland	11,334						1			
Beloit	21,284	6	1							
Eau Claire	20,906				1		1			
Fond du Lac	23,427	4								
Green Bay	31,017		3				3			
Janesville	18,293	2					2			
Kenosha	40,472	5	1		1		1		5	
Madison	38,378	6							1	1
Manitowoc	17,563								1	
Marinette	13,610		2							
Milwaukee	457,147		17	2	2		7	1	20	7
Oshkosh	33,162	8			1		1			1
Racine	58,593	15					1		3	
Sheboygan	30,955	8	2				2			
Stevens Point	11,371						1			
Superior	39,671	7					1			
Wausau	18,661		1				1			
West Allis	13,745						1			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Yellow Fever—Bahia.

A death from yellow fever was reported at Bahia, Brazil, during the week ended August 4, 1923.

CHILE.

Influenza Epidemic—Typhus Fever—Valparaiso.

Under date of August 21, 1923, epidemic influenza was reported still prevalent at Valparaiso.[1]

During the week ended August 18, 82 cases of typhus fever were reported present in Valparaiso, with 17 deaths.

Unofficial estimates received under date of August 14, 1923, show approximately 60 cases of smallpox present at Valparaiso, Chile, on that date, and 200 cases of typhus fever in Valparaiso and vicinity.

Mortality—Concepcion—July, 1923.

During the month of July, 1923, 402 deaths (including 26 still births); of which 121 were in children under 1 year of age, were reported at Concepcion, Chile. Certain causes of death were stated as follows: Cancer, 5 deaths; croup, 4; influenza, 78; meningitis, 2; pneumonia, 109; bronchopneumonia, 24; smallpox, 1; tuberculosis, 22; typhoid fever, 1. (Population, officially estimated, 64,512.)

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases have been reported in Cuba as follows:

Habana.

	August 21-31, 1923.		Remaining under treatment Aug. 31, 1923.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Chicken pox			2
Diphtheria	1		1
Leprosy	3		[1] 14
Malaria	45		[2] 41
Measles	3		0
Paratyphoid fever	2		3
Scarlet fever			1
Typhoid fever	18	1	[3] 37

[1] From abroad, 1. [2] From the interior, 22. [3] From the interior, 15.

[1] Public Health Reports, Sept. 7, 1923, p. 2165, and Sept. 14, 1923, p. 2188.

Provinces.

Disease.	New cases reported July 11-20, 1923.							
	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Infantile paralysis.	Malaria.	Measles.	Paratyphoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.
Camaguey		1		42				19
Habana	2	6		59	4			27
Matanzas	1					14	1	18
Oriente	12			56				35
Pinar del Rio			1	7		3		9
Santa Clara	1	3		2		2		12
Total	16	10	1	166	4	19	1	120

ECUADOR.

Plague—August 1-15, 1923.

During the period from August 1 to 15, 1923, plague was reported in Ecuador as follows: *Guamote*, country district, 9 cases with 2 deaths; *Santa Ana* (Manabi), 4 cases.

Plague-Infected Rats—Guayaquil.

During the same period, out of 4,150 rats examined at Guayaquil, 8 rats were found plague infected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Births and Deaths—England and Wales—April to June, 1923.

The following table has been prepared from figures given in Quarterly Return No. 298, issued by the Registrar General of England and Wales.[1]

The figures are provisional and subject to correction. The rates were calculated on an annual basis. The entire population was included in the computations for England and Wales, but civilians only in those for groups of towns.

Births registered during the quarter numbered 196,831, which was 3,719 less than for the second quarter of the year 1922. The deaths numbered 114,040, being 6,275 fewer than in the corresponding quarter of 1922.

Birth and death rates, England and Wales, April to June, inclusive, 1923.

	England and Wales.	105 county boroughs and great towns.	157 smaller towns.
Birth rates per 1,000 population	20.7	21.4	20.5
Death rates per 1,000 population:			
All causes	12.0	11.9	11.1
Typhoid fever	.01	.01	.01
Measles	.20	.21	.33
Scarlet fever	.03	.04	.03
Whooping cough	.14	.17	.12
Diphtheria	.07	.09	.06
Influenza	.40	.42	.36
Death rates per 1,000 births:			
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	5.1	6.5	3.8
Total deaths under 1 year	66	69	65

Populations (estimated): England and Wales, 38,158,000; 105 county boroughs and great towns, 19,170,420; 157 smaller towns (20,000-50,000), 4,931,620.

[1] A table giving similar data for the four quarters of 1922 and the first quarter of 1923 will be found on page 1407 of Public Health Reports, vol. 38, No. 25, issued June 22, 1923.

Smallpox—13 Weeks Ended June 30, 1923.

During the 13 weeks ended June 30, 1923, 707 cases of smallpox were notified in England and Wales, including 249 cases in the county borough of Gloucester.

Cases of Communicable Diseases Reported During the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 1923, England and Wales.

Diphtheria	9,277	Puerperal fever	538
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1,710	Scarlet fever	19,933
Pneumonia	14,313	Typhoid fever	601

Case of Disease Declared not Typhus—Bootle.[1]

According to information dated September 1, 1923, the case reported August 4, 1923, at Bootle, vicinity of Liverpool, England, to be typhus fever, has been officially declared not to be typhus.

HAWAII.

Plague-Infected Rodent—Hamakua.

A plague-infected rodent was reported found August 16, 1923, at Kapulena, Hamakua, Hawaii.

JAMAICA.

Smallpox (Alastrim).

During the two weeks ended August 18, 1923, 55 new cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim) were reported in the island of Jamaica. Of these, 6 cases were notified in the Parish of Kingston.

Typhoid Fever—Kingston and Vicinity.

During the week ended August 11, 1923, 12 cases of typhoid fever were reported at Kingston, Jamaica, and during the two weeks ended August 18, 1923, 25 cases were reported for the country in vicinity of Kingston.

LATVIA.

Communicable Diseases—June, 1923.

During the month of June, 1923, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3	
Diphtheria	55	
Malaria	7	
Measles	35	
Scarlet fever	147	
Typhoid fever	79	
Typhus fever	45	Paratyphus, 1 case.
Whooping cough	71	

[1] Public Health Reports, Aug. 24, 1923, p. 1934.

Dysentery—Leprosy—Rabies.

During the same period, eight cases of dysentery, eight cases of leprosy, and one case of rabies were reported in the Republic of Latvia.

MADAGASCAR.

Plague—Tananarive Province.

During the period June 16 to 30, 1923, a death from septicemic plague was reported in Tananarive Province, Madagascar.

POLAND.

Communicable Diseases—May 27–June 16, 1923.

During the period May 27 to June 16, 1923, communicable diseases were notified in Poland as follows:

May 27–June 2, 1923.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts showing greatest number of deaths.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	16	8	Lodz.
Diphtheria	75	2	Bialystok.
Measles	14	2	Volhynia.
Scarlet fever	199	20	Warsaw.
Smallpox	487	5	Kielce.
Tuberculosis	129	207	Lwow.
Typhoid fever	177	10	Kielce.
Typhus fever	226	13	Krakow.
Typhus fever, recurrent	17	.....	
Whooping cough	71	3	Warsaw.

June 3–9, 1923.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	10	7	Silesia.
Diphtheria	63	3	Warsaw.
Measles	27	.....	
Scarlet fever	288	29	Tarnopol.
Smallpox	378	10	Pomerania.
Tuberculosis	123	226	Lwow.
Typhoid fever	187	17	Lwow.
Typhus fever	223	18	Wilno.
Typhus fever, recurrent	31	.....	
Whooping cough	63	9	Bialystok.

June 10–16, 1923.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	13	10	Kielce; Lodz.
Diphtheria	74	8	Stanislawow.
Measles	509	9	Lodz; Tarnopol.
Scarlet fever	240	21	Lwow.
Smallpox	5	1	Kielce.
Tuberculosis	135	259	Lwow.
Typhoid fever	168	14	Lodz; Lwow.
Typhus fever	165	15	Lublin.
Typhus fever, recurrent	15	.....	
Whooping cough	161	8	Lwow; Tarnopol.

Dysentery—Rabies.

During the period under report, 102 cases of dysentery with 23 deaths and 2 deaths from rabies were reported in Poland.

SIAM.

Smallpox—Bangkok.

Smallpox was reported prevalent at Bangkok, Siam, September 8, 1923.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Smallpox—Typhus Fever—June, 1923.

During the month of June, 1923, smallpox and typhus fever were reported in the Union of South Africa as follows: Smallpox—33 cases occurring among the colored population. Typhus fever—9 cases with 1 death occurring among the white population and 128 cases with 26 deaths occurring among the colored population. For distribution of occurrence according to locality, see page 2239.

URUGUAY.

Influenza—Montevideo—July, 1923.

Epidemic influenza was reported in Montevideo, Uruguay, during the month of July, 1923. The type of the disease was stated to be mild, and only a few deaths from the disease were reported.

Revaccination Made Obligatory.

According to information dated July 19, 1923, the Senate of Uruguay confirmed on July 3, 1923, the obligatory revaccination bill which requires obligatory revaccination every 10 years. The bill was stated to be an extension of the obligatory vaccination law previously in force.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Disease Prevalence.

Disease prevalence has been reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

June, 1923.

Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.	Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
St. Thomas and St. John:			St. Croix:		
Chancroid	1		Chicken pox	2	
Chicken pox	8		Dysentery	4	Entamebic, 3; unclassified, 1.
Dengue	6				
Gonorrhea	5		Filariasis	10	Bancrofti.
Mumps	1		Fish poisoning	3	
Syphilis	2	1 imported.	Gonococcus infection.	2	
Tuberculosis	4	2 acute pulmonary.	Schistosomiasis	3	
			Trachoma	15	
Uncinariasis	1	Necator americanus.	Uncinariasis	1	Necator americanus.

July, 1923.

Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.	Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
St. Thomas and St. John:			St. Croix:		
Chancroid	2	Imported.	Chancroid	1	
Dengue	7		Chicken pox	3	
Fish poisoning	14		Dysentery	1	Entamebic.
German measles	1		Fish poisoning	2	
Gonococcus infection.	3	Imported.	Filariasis	4	Bancrofti.
Pellagra	1		Gonococcus infection	5	
Sprue	1		Syphilis	1	Secondary.
Syphilis	5	3 imported; 2 primary, 2 secondary.	Trachoma	14	
Tetanus	1				
Tuberculosis	3	2 chronic pulmonary; 1 acute pneumonia.			

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

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended September 21, 1923.[1]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Rangoon	July 15–21	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	June 21–30	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	July 1–28	13	12	Do.
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 8–21	3	2	

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Aug. 11–20	2	1	Actual dates of occurrence, Aug. 16 and Aug. 17, 1923.
China:				
Hongkong	July 22–28	4	10	
Ecuador:				
Guaiote	Aug. 1–15	9	2	Country district.
Guayaquil				Aug. 1–15, 1923: 8 plague rats found.
Santa Ana (Manabi)	Aug. 1–15	4		
Hawaii:				
Hamakua				Plague-infected rodent found, Aug. 16, at Kapulena, Hamakua.
India:				
Karachi	July 29–Aug. 4	1	1	
Madras Presidency	do	375	191	
Rangoon	July 15–21	40	40	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	June 24–30	5	5	Including 100 kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	July 1–7	1	1	Do.
Madagascar:				
Province—				
Tananarive	June 16–30	1	1	Septicemic.
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 8–21	2	1	

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended September 21, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Azores:				
St. Michael Island	July 15–21	7		Mild.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	July 22–28	8	1	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Victoria	Aug. 19–25	1		
Chile:				
Concepcion				July 1–31, 1923: 1 death.
Valparaiso				Aug. 14, 1923: 60 cases reported present.
China:				
Amoy	July 29–Aug. 4			Present.
Chungking	July 22–Aug. 4			Endemic.
Hongkong	July 22–28	6	8	
Manchuria—				
Harbin	July 9–22	2		
Hungary:				
Budapest	July 22–Aug. 4	22		
India:				
Karachi	July 29–Aug. 4	4	1	
Madras	do	5		
Rangoon	July 15–21	3	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	June 24–30	6	3	Including 100 square kilometers in surrounding country.
Do	July 1–28	31	18	Do.
Jamaica				Aug. 6–18, 1923: Cases, 55.
Kingston	Aug. 6–18	6		Parish of Kingston.
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	July 15–21	19	2	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	July 22–Aug. 4	27		
Poland				May 27–June 16, 1923: Cases, 870; deaths, 16.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Aug. 12–18	2		
Oporto	do	5	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 8–21	42	23	Sept. 8, 1923: Reported prevalent.
Spain:				
Barcelona	July 26–Aug. 1		1	
Switzerland:				
Basel	Aug. 12–18	3		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Aug. 1–7	1		
Union of South Africa				June 1–30, 1923: Cases, 33 (colored).
Cape Province	July 15–21			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	do			Do.
Transvaal	do			Do.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Aug. 11–20	1		
Chile:				
Concepcion	Aug. 7–13		1	
Valparaiso	Aug. 12–18		17	82 cases stated to be present.
Latvia				June 1–30, 1923: Cases, 45; paratyphus, 1 case.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	July 22–Aug. 4	19		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Palestine:				
Jaffa	July 31–Aug. 6	1		
Poland				May 27–June 16, 1923: Cases, 614; deaths, 46. Recurrent typhus, cases, 63.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	July 25–Aug. 4	1		
Union of South Africa				June 1–30, 1923: Cases, 137; deaths, 27 (white, 9 cases, 1 death; colored, 128 cases, 26 deaths).
Cape Province	July 15–21			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	do			Do.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	July 29–Aug. 4		1	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923.[1]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Shanghai	Aug. 28			Reported moderately prevalent.
India				Apr. 15–June 30, 1923: Cases, 19,470; deaths, 14,608.
Bombay	June 3–30	34	23	
Do	July 1–21	9	8	
Calcutta	May 6–June 30	371	300	
Do	July 8–28	68	49	
Madras	June 3–30	2		
Do	July 1–7	1		
Rangoon	May 13–June 30	18	15	
Do	July 1–14	4	3	
Indo-China				Oct. 1–31, 1922: Cases, 92; deaths, 53. Preceding month: Cases, 24; deaths, 14. October, 1921: Cases, 100; deaths, 61.
City—				
Saigon	May 20–June 9	11	10	
Province—				
Annam	Oct. 1–31	68	39	Preceding month: Cases, 2; deaths, 1.
Cambodge	do	2	1	Preceding month: Cases, 3.
Cochin-China	do	21	13	Preceding month: Cases, 19; deaths, 13.
Tonkin	do	1		Preceding month: No cases.
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bassorah	Aug. 21			Present. Port declared infected since Aug. 6, 1923.
Philippine Islands:				
City—				
Manila	June 10–16	2	1	Death in foreign case from Chingkang, China.
Province—				
Bulacan	May 17–23	1		
Capiz	May 27–June 2	1	1	
Cebu	Apr. 8–21	1	1	
Cotobato	Apr. 8–14	1	1	
Laguna	May 6–June 9	2	1	
Mountain	Mar. 25–31	1	1	
Pangasinan	June 24–30	2	2	
Russia (Soviet)				Jan. 1–May 15, 1923: Cases, 10.
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 13–June 30	10	11	
Do	July 1–7	1		

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
St. Eugène	Aug. 1–20	2	2	Locality 5 miles north of Algiers.
Australia:				
Sydney	June 30	1	1	
Azores:				
St. Michael Island	May 6–26	12	5	In one locality.
Brazil:				
Porto Alegre				Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1923. Deaths, 19.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Kisumu	June 10–16	2	1	
Tanganyika	May 6–June 2	3	3	Territory.
Uganda	Apr. 1–30	7	5	
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas	June 7	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 6–June 30	18	19	Plague rats, 38.
Do	July 1–28	21	19	Plague rats, 14.
China:				
Amoy	May 13– une 25		10	
Do	July 1–28		6	
Foochow	May 27–June 23			Present.
Do	July 8–28			Reported as epidemic.
Hongkong	Apr. 29–June 30	63	40	
Do	July 1–21	19	18	
Manchuria—				
Yakoshih	May 31	1	1	Station on Eastern Chinese Railway. Occurring in tarabagan (marmot) hunter. Bubonic.
Nanking	June 17–30			Rodent plague present.
Do	July 1–Aug. 4			Do.

[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 from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil				May 16-June 30, 1923: Rats examined, 13,800; found infected, 39. July 1-31, 1923: Rats examined, 9,300, found infected, 15.
Do	July 1-15	2	2	
Santa Ana (Manabi)	July 16-31	3	3	
Egypt				Jan. 1-June 21, 1923: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 548. May 1-29: Cases, 345. Jan. 1-June 24, 1922: Cases, 1,069. Jan. 1-Aug. 2, 1923: Cases, 1,279; deaths, 630. July 23-29, 1923: Cases, 47.
City—				
Alexandria	Jan. 7-June 24	35	15	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 14.
Do	July 1-22	5		
Port Said	Jan. 7-June 24	24	12	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 13.
Do	July 1-29	17		
Suez	Mar. 2-June 15	12	7	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 3.
Do	July 16-22	1		
Province—				
Assiout	May 1-29	64		Deaths not reported.
Benisouef	do	7		Do.
Fayoum	do	14		Do.
Garbieh	do	2		Do.
Geizeh	do	3		Do.
Girgeh	do	123		Do.
Keneh	do	22		Do.
Menoufieh	do	34		Do.
Minieh	do	46		Do.
Hawaii:				
Hamakua				Plague-infected rats: Pohakea, May 23, 1923, 1 rat; vicinity of Pacific Sugar Co. mill, June 2, 1 rat; Aug. 2, 1 rat at Hamakua Mill Co. plantation.
Honokaa				July 20, 1923: One plague rat; July 30, 2 plague rats: Honokaa Sugar Co. mill and Honokaa village.
India				Apr. 29-June 23, 1923: Cases 5,783; deaths, 4,481.
Bombay	Apr. 29-June 30	503	411	
Do	July 1-21	11	10	
Calcutta	May 6-June 9	13	13	
Karachi	May 13-June 30	110	85	Plague rats, 5.
Do	July 1-28	40	36	
Madras Presidency	May 13-June 30	254	141	
Do	July 1-28	166	103	
Rangoon	May 6-June 30	260	229	
Do	July 1-28	102	81	
Indo-China				Oct. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 93; deaths, 89. Preceding month: 70 cases; 68 deaths.
Province—				
Annam	Oct. 1-31	15	14	Preceding month, 15 deaths.
Cambodge	do	75	75	Preceding month, 51 deaths.
Cochin China	do	3		Preceding month, 4 cases, 2 deaths.
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	May 1-June 30	335	224	
Java				May 1-June 30, 1923: Deaths, 912.
Province—				
Djokjakarta	June 1-30		5	
Kedoe	do		135	
Pekalongan	do		48	
Samarang	do		143	
Soerabaya	do		1	
Soerakarta	do		109	May 16, 1923: Epidemic in 5 districts.
Madagascar				Apr. 1-June 15, 1923: Cases, 74; deaths, 71. Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Province—				
Tananarive	Apr. 1-June 15	56	53	
Tananarive	Apr. 16-June 15	20	20	
Mauritius Island				May 4-21, 1923: 2 cases.
Port Louis	May 4	1		

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Tampico				Apr. 15–21, 1923: 1 plague rat. Aug. 8, 1923: At Dona Cecelia, a suburb of Tampico, 1 plague-infected rat found. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1923, plague-infected rats found, 5.
Palestine:				
Jaffa	June 19–July 16	10	1	Bubonic and septicemic.
Peru				May 1–June 30, 1923: Cases, 111; deaths, 68. July 1–31, 1923: Cases, 23; deaths, 12.
Locality—				
Ayabaca	May 16–June 30	15	13	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Callao	May 1–June 30	5	3	
Do	July 1–31	1	1	
Canete	May 16–June 30	3	2	
Do	July 1–31	6	3	
Cerro Azul	May 1–31	3	1	
Chiclayo	May 1–June 30	9	2	
Do	July 1–31	5	3	
Cutervo	May 1–15	2	1	
Huancabamba	May 1–June 30	34	25	
Huacho	July 1–31	1		
Huaral	June 1–30	2	2	
Do	July 1–31	3	1	
Lima (city)	May 1–31	17	8	
Do	July 1–31	2	1	
Lima (country)	May 1–31	7	4	
Do	July 1–31	1	1	
Mollendo	June 1–30	1	1	
Salaverry	May 1–June 30	11	3	
Trujillo	do	2	3	
Russia				Jan. 1–May 15, 1923: Few cases in Far East regions.
Senegal:				
Dakar	July 1–31	4	4	Reported to have come from port of Rufisque, Senegal.
Rufisque	Aug. 6			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 29–June 30	31	30	
Do	July 1–7	3	3	
Siberia				Sporadic cases of plague reported yearly in localities vicinity of stations Matsievskaya and Borzia, Transbaikal Railway.
Haramhor	May 6	1	1	Village in zone of endemic tarabagan (marmot) plague, Transbaikal region.
Station No. 83				Station on Transbaikal Railway. Marmot plague during recent years.
Soktu				Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 6–June 30	6	8	
Syria:				
Beirut	May 12–June 20	3		
Do	July 1–10	2		

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1–31	2		
Do	Aug. 1–10	1		
Arabia:				
Aden	May 27–June 2		2	
Do	July 8–Aug. 11	7	1	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Apr. 1–June 30	2	3	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 6–June 16	5		
Do	July 1–7	8		
Rio de Janeiro	May 13–June 23	25	3	
Do	July 15–Aug. 4	8		
Rio Grande do Sul				Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1923: Present with some mortality.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	May 20–26	1		From vessel from Bombay.
Tanganyika	Apr. 29–June 9	3		Territory.
Uganda—				
Entebe	Apr. 1–30	4		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	May 27–June 2	1		Infection from Deer Lodge, Mont.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	May 27–June 30	33	1	
Do	July 1–14	5	1	
Victoria	Aug. 5–11	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	June 3–30	1		
Do	July 1–31	1		
New Brunswick—				
Kent County	July 1–7	1		
Ontario				June 1–30, 1923: Cases, 13. July 1–Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 23.
London	July 15–21	1		
Toronto	June 24–30	3		
Do	July 15–21	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec	June 10–16	1		Varioloid.
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw	July 8–14	1		
Regina	June 24–30	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 6–June 2	23	1	
Chile:				
Concepcion	May 22–June 11		3	June 1–30, 1923: Cases, 2.
Valparaiso	May 7–June 23	6	121	June 10–16, 1923: 29 cases reported from 2 districts.
Do	July 1–28	12	10	July 30: 25 cases in lazaretto. Aug. 6: 20 cases.
China:				
Amoy	May 13–June 23		3	June 19–25, 1923. Present.
Do	July 1–28			Present.
Antung	May 14–20	1		
Chungking	May 13–June 30			Present and endemic.
Do	July 1–21			Do.
Foochow	May 13–July 28			Do.
Hongkong	Apr. 29–June 30	98	82	
Do	July 1–21	31	34	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	May 21–27	1		
Harbin	May 7–June 24	5		
Do	July 1–7	1		
Mukden	May 13–20	1		
Nanking	May 13–June 23			Present.
Do	June 24–Aug. 4			Do.
Shanghai	May 21–June 3	4		Foreign.
Do	July 2–Aug. 5	1	3	Case, foreign; deaths, Chinese.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo	May 1–31	1		
Fusan	May 1–June 30	4		
Gensan	May 1–31	1		
Seoul	May 1–June 30	42	13	
Cuba:				
Antilla	July 8–14		2	From Preston.
Czechoslovakia				Jan.–Mar., 1923: Cases, 15; April–June, 1923: Cases, 16; deaths, 4.
Province—				
Bohemia	Jan. 1–Mar. 31	15	4	
Ecuador:				
Alausi	July 16–31	3		
Guayaquil	May 16–31	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo	Mar. 12–May 6	17	4	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Esthonia	June 1-30	4		
Finland				May 1-15, 1923: 1 case.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 18-30	3		
Bristol	June 28			Present.
Cardiff	June 3-30	6		
Gloucester	June 28			123 cases reported in hospital; present in rural districts. July 15, 1923: Present. Aug. 9, 1923: 33 cases in isolation hospital; two weeks previously about 250 cases present in hospital.
Do	July 12	19		
Nottingham	June 3-9	1		May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 211.
Do	July 8-21	2		
Greece:				
Athens	May 1-31	53		
Patras	Apr. 24-June 15		19	
Saloniki	Apr. 30-May 20	2	2	
Do	June 25-July 8	2	3	
Guadeloupe (West Indies)	July 22-Aug. 4			Present in epidemic form. (Reported as alastrim.) Aug. 17, 1923: Stated to be officially declared present.
Basse Terre	Aug. 17			Present.
Pointe à Pitre	do			Estimated from 2,000 to 3,000 cases.
Hungary	July 15-21	6		
India				Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 8,112; deaths, 2,933.
Bombay	Apr. 22-June 30	298	141	
Do	July 1-21	40	22	
Calcutta	May 13-June 9	12	9	
Do	July 1-14	10	10	
Karachi	May 13-June 30	24	8	
Do	July 1-21	7	1	
Madras	May 13-June 23	91	16	
Do	July 8-28	14	7	
Rangoon	May 6-June 30	125	67	
Do	July 1-28	25	10	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 20-June 23	28	20	Including 100 surrounding square kilometers.
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	Apr. 1-June 30	32	11	
Italy:				
Turin	May 28-June 3	1		
Do	July 2-15	2		
Jamaica				May 27-June 30, 1923: Cases, 226. July 1-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 139. (Reported as alastrim).
Kingston	May 27-June 30	39		
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	27		
Japan:				
Kobe	May 28-June 10	2		
Do	July 2-8	1		
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Apr. 22-June 30	187	22	
West Java—				
Batavia	May 5-June 8	17	3	Province.
Do	June 30-July 20		1	
Latvia				Apr. 1-May 31, 1923: Cases, 8.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	July 8-14		1	
Chihuahua	June 11-24	7		
Guadalajara	July 22-Aug. 25		8	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 15; deaths, 2.
Mexico City	May 19-June 30	164		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 1-21	84		
Palestine:				
Jaffa	June 5-11	1		
Persia:				
Tabriz	Apr. 1-June 30		2	District.
Teheran	Feb. 22-June 14		30	
Poland				Apr. 29-May 26, 1923: Cases, 965; deaths, 25.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 20–June 30	35	3	
Do	July 1–Aug. 11	28	2	
Oporto	June 10–30	6	3	
Do	July 9–Aug. 11	22	12	
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda	Apr. 1–21		2	
Rhodesia (British Africa):				
Northern Rhodesia	May 8–14	21	8	
Southern Rhodesia	May 3–16	4	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 29–June 30	90	53	
Do	July 1–7	9	4	
Sierra Leone:				
Kaballa	May 1–15	1		
Pujehun	May 16–31	1		In Sembehun district.
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 31–June 6		1	
Do	June 28–July 10		2	
Seville	July 19–25		1	
Valencia	May 15–June 30	44	2	
Do	July 1–Aug. 18	36	4	
Switzerland:				
Basel	May 27–June 30	4		
Do	July 8–14	1		
Berne	May 29–June 30	11		
Do	July 1–28	10		
Lucerne	May 1–June 7	36		
Do	July 1–31	14		
Zurich	May 20–June 23	10		
Do	July 15–21	6		
Syria:				
Aleppo	do	6		
Damascus	May 15–June 11	7		
Tunis:				
Bizerta	June 10–29	1		
Tunis	June 11–17	1		
Do	June 26–July 1	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 13–June 26		45	
Do	June 27–July 24		10	
Union of South Africa				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 33; deaths, 1 (colored).
Cape Province				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 32 (colored).
Do	May 6–June 30			Outbreaks.
Do	July 1–14			Do.
East London	July 8–14	1		
Natal	July 8–14			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	Apr. 29–June 30			Do.
Do	July 1–14			Do.
Transvaal				May 1–31, 1923; 1 case.
Yugoslavia				July 1–7, 1923: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	July 1–7	1		
Croatia-Slavonia	do	4	1	
Serbia	do	2	1	
Belgrade	June 10–16	1	1	
Do	July 8–14		1	
Zagreb	June 24–30	1		
Wolwodina	July 1–7	1		
On vessels:				
S. S. Kargola	May 20–26	1		At Mombasa, British East Africa. Vessel arrived from Bombay Mar. 25, 1923.
S. S. Makura	May 26	2		Two cases in quarantine (reported as alastrim). Vessel left Victoria, B. C., Apr. 28, 1923. Touched at Honolulu.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	66	19	
Argentina:				
Rosario	May 25-31		3	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	June 1-30	4		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Apr. 22-June 23	11	2	Paratyphus, 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Do	July 15-Aug. 11	15	1	
Chile:				
Concepcion	May 22-June 18		3	
Talcahuano	May 13-19	1		
Valparaiso	May 7-June 23		26	June 11, 1923: 34 cases in Salvador Hospital. July 30: 45 cases in hospital. Aug. 6: 58 cases.
Do	July 1-Aug. 4		26	
China:				
Antung	May 28-June 24	12		
Do	July 16-22	1		
Hankow	May 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 6-13	1		
Mukden	May 14-20	2		
Czechoslovakia				Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 191; deaths, 6. Apr. 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 132; deaths, 4. Paratyphoid A, 1; paratyphoid B, 20.
Province—				
Bohemia	Apr. 1-June 30	8		
Moravia	do	2		
Russinia	do	98	1	
Silesia	do	1	1	
Slovakia	do	23	2	
Esthonia				June 1-30, 1923: Recurrent typhus, 1 case; paratyphus, 2 cases.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 14-June 24	7	5	
Do	June 25-July 29	5	3	
Cairo	Apr. 12-May 6	20	10	
France:				
Marseille	Mar. 1-May 31		3	
Germany:				
Coblenz	May 27-June 2		1	
Hamburg	May 20-26	3		
Do	July 29-Aug. 4	1		Case developed July 28, 1923, at Emigration Hall, Hamburg.
Königsberg	May 13-June 2	2		
Stettin	May 27-June 9	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Bootle [1]	Aug. 4	1		Vicinity of Liverpool.
Greece				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 876.
Athens	May 1-31	150	5	
Do	July 22-31		1	
Patras	Apr. 24-June 15		30	
Piræus	May 1-June 30	356	11	
Do	July 1-10	3		
Saloniki	Apr. 30-June 24	56	16	Apr. 30-May 27, 1923: Recurrent typhus: Cases, 3; deaths, 3.
Do	July 9-15	1		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City	Apr. 1-June 30		5	
Hungary				Jan. 1-May 19, 1923: Cases, 318; deaths, 36. In 11 counties.
Budapest	Jan. 1-June 2	48	12	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	Apr. 1-June 30	3		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	July 2-8	1		
Latvia				Apr. 1-May 31, 1923: Cases, 186. Paratyphus, 4 cases.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	May 20-June 30	75		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do	July 1-21	27		Do.
Guadalajara	June 1-30	1		
San Luis Potosi	July 29-Aug. 4		1	
Do	July 1-31	1		

[1] Officially declared not typhus fever, according to information dated September 1, 1923.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to September 14, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Palestine:				
Jaffa	May 22–28	2		
Do	June 26–July 9	4		Relapsing fever, 1 case.
Jerusalem	May 22–28	1		
Persia:				
Tabriz	Apr. 1–14	2		
Teheran	Feb. 22–June 14		4	
Poland				Mar. 4–Apr. 7, 1923: Cases, 2,253; deaths, 172. Recurrent typhus: Cases, 338, deaths, 6. Apr. 29–May 26, 1923: Cases, 1,305; deaths, 111. Recurrent typhus: Cases, 239; deaths, 2.
Portugal:				
Oporto	June 10–16	1		
Do	July 1–21	3		
Rumania:				
Kishineff	May 1–June 30	41		
Russia				Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1923: Cases, 106,854. (Corresponding period 1922: Cases, 847,516.) Feb. 1–28, 1923: Cases, 17,577. Recurrent, Jan. 1–Feb. 28, 1923: Cases, 43,540.
European Russia and autonomous republics	Jan. 1–Apr. 30	93,999		
Siberia, Caucasus, and Central Asia.	do	9,921		
Waterways and railways	do	2,934		
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 21–27		1	
Madrid	May 1–31		1	
Syria:				
Aleppo	May 20–June 16	4	2	
Do	July 15–21	3	1	July 8–14, 1923: Present.
Beirut	May 1–10	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 28–June 24	3	2	
Do	July 9–15	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 13–June 26		19	
Do	June 27–July 3		1	
Union of South Africa				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 102; deaths, 21 (colored). White—Cases, 6. Total, 108 cases, 21 deaths.
Cape Province				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 49 (colored) white, 5.
Do	Apr. 29–June 30			Outbreaks.
Do	July 1–7			Do.
Natal				May 1–31, 1923: One case (colored).
Orange Free State				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 45 (colored).
Do	May 6–June 16			Outbreaks.
Transvaal				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 7.
Johannesburg	May –June 30	4	4	
Yugoslavia				July 1–7, 1923: Cases, 4.
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	July 1–7	4		
Croatia—				
Zagreb	May 27–June 2	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13–June 30	25	6	
Do	July 1–28	9	2	
Colombia:				
Bucaramanga	June 25–July 29			Present.

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