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PELLAGRA PREVENTION BY DIET AMONG INSTITUTIONAL INMATES.

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In 1914, when the study herein reported was begun, American opinion as to the etiology and prophylaxis of pellagra may be said to have been very unsettled, if not chaotic. The spoiled-maize theory of the cause and as the basis for prevention, though stoutly held in some important quarters, was declining in favor; and the belief that the disease was an infection of some kind, supported as it was by such important studies as those of the Illinois and of the Thompson-MacFadden pellagra commissions (1), was gaining a ready and rapidly widening acceptance. The state of mind, both lay and professional, is well indicated by the following from Lavinder (2) even though written five years earlier:

"There are several very good reasons just now why this question of communicability should have arisen to much importance in this country. * * * In the first place, the disease has arisen and grown to large proportions, apparently like the proverbial mushroom, almost in a single night. It is something new, a malady with which we are not familiar, and in some of its manifestations is repulsive, if not actually loathsome; indeed, some of the older writers, evidently struck with this fact, applied to it the name 'leprosy,' a term which, since the days of Moses, has been a synonym to mankind of all that is repulsive and loathsome in human disease. Then, too, it has been associated in our minds very frequently with mental alienation, a state naturally abhorrent to all; and its reported death rate has been very large indeed. Furthermore, the indefinite and pervasive character of its etiology, with the lack, not only of any specific treatment, but the apparent inefficacy of all treatment, has added further color to an already vivid picture.

"All these features have given to the disease an air of strangeness, not to say of actual mystery, which has made a strong appeal to the public mind and which has probably, to a certain extent, reacted upon the professional mind. The result in certain communities has been to produce a very uneasy state of feeling, almost an hysterical condition, at times actually bordering on panic."

¹ During the first two years of the study at the Georgia State Sanitarium, Dr. David G. Willets, late assistant epidemiologist, United States Public Health Service, was associated with us. His premature separation was unhappily made necessary by the development in December, 1916, of what proved to be a fatal illness.

The fear that the disease was communicable led here and there to the adoption of such drastic measures of control as isolation and quarantine.

The situation called urgently for renewed investigation with a view of testing these conflicting views and, if possible, establishing a sound basis for the prevention of the disease. Considering this problem, one of the present writers was struck by the possible significance of the long recognized exemption from the disease enjoyed by well-to-do people. In reflecting on this striking phenomenon and in considering the elements differentiating affluence from poverty, diet, in view of the conspicuous place it had always had in discussions of the disease, naturally arrested attention. It seemed possible that the well-to-do owed their exemption to their superior diet. Coupled with certain other epidemiological observations, this led him (3) to suggest that it might be well to attempt to prevent the disease by providing those persons subject to pellagra with a diet such as that enjoyed by the class practically free from it. Accordingly, in the fall of 1914, the Public Health Service undertook to put this hypothesis to the test. A report covering the work and results of the first year was published in 1915 (4). It was originally intended to make a detailed presentation of the study on its completion; but the confirmation of the published results of the first year by White (5), among Armenian refugees at Port Said, and by Stannus (6) among the inmates of Central Prison, Nyassaland, before this could be done, has rendered a detailed account superfluous. And this all the more as the later results, as will presently be seen, were in close harmony with and in complete confirmation of those of the first year. We therefore present now but a general summary of this study with brief mention of only the more important and significant details.

Since the study was carried on throughout along the lines adopted at its beginning, and since, as stated, later results were in close harmony with those of the first year, it will be helpful to review at the outset the methods and results of the first year.

First year.—The test of the preventive value of diet was begun at two orphanages at Jackson, Miss., in September, 1914, and in two wards of the Georgia State Sanitarium later that same year. These institutions had been endemic foci of the disease for some years. During the spring and summer of 1914, 79 cases of pellagra had been observed among the children of one orphanage and 130 among those of the other. Besides a variable number of cases of pellagra annually admitted as such (see beyond), cases of intramural origin were of frequent occurrence at the sanitarium.

At the orphanages the diet of all the residents, and at the sanitarium that of a group of selected inmates of two wards set aside for

the purpose, was modified in several respects, among others in that oatmeal almost entirely replaced grits as the breakfast cereal and the allowance of fresh animal protein foods (milk, meat, and, at the orphanages, eggs) and legumes was greatly increased. The allowance of maize was thus reduced but not abolished. Aside from these modifications in diet and increased watchfulness over the individual eating, all administrative routine and hygienic and sanitary conditions remained unchanged. Furthermore, in order, at the same time, to test the hypothesis of infection, no restrictions were imposed on new admissions by reason of any manifestations of pellagra or of a history of an attack of the disease, and thus association and contact with newly admitted active cases was permitted without hindrance and, from time to time, actually took place, particularly at the sanitarium, the opportunities there being better.

At about the end of the first year following the inauguration of the modified diet, it was found that, at the orphanages, of an aggregate of 172 pellagrins who had completed at least the anniversary date of the 1914 attack under observation, only 1 had showed any evidence of a recurrence, and not a single case developed among an aggregate of 168 nonpellagrins who had been continuously under observation at least one year; and at the sanitarium of an aggregate of 72 pellagrins who had either remained continuously under observation up to October 1, 1915, or, at least, until after the anniversary date of the 1914 attack, not one presented recognizable evidence of a recurrence, although at the same time 47 per cent of a comparable group of 32 pellagrins not receiving the modified diet had recurrent attacks of the disease.

Second year.—The results of the first year afforded no support for the idea that pellagra was communicable, but very clearly indicated that the disease could be prevented by an appropriate diet. Nevertheless, by reason of the importance of the question involved, and in order to make the test and demonstration of preventability as convincing as possible, it seemed desirable to continue the investigation, as originally planned, for at least another year and, if possible, on a larger scale.

The study at the orphanages and at the asylum was accordingly continued and, in addition, was extended to include an orphanage at Columbia, S. C., and a third ward of insane pellagrins, with recent attacks, at the State Sanitarium.

It was extended to the Columbia institution on September 1, 1915. At this orphanage the disease, after its recognition there in 1907 or 1908, had prevailed from year to year in spite of various efforts to control it. With this purpose in view, a water carriage sewerage system had been installed in 1914 in place of the surface privies theretofore used, but without appreciable effect, for in 1915 the

number attacked and the rate of recurrence were higher than ever, upward of 100 cases being recognized among the children by the orphanage physician (7). At the time of taking charge there were present 235 residents at this orphanage, of whom 106 had been reported to us as having had pellagra that year; and of these 15 still presented recognizable evidence of the attack.

At the sanitarium the additional ward of pellagrins was taken under observation and provided with the modified and supplemented diet about November 1, 1915.

The result of this more extensive test of the preventability of pellagra by dietary means was in the closest harmony with that of the first year. In not a single one of the individuals receiving the modified diet at the three orphanages and at the hospital for insane did pellagra develop either as an initial or a recurrent attack. So impressive was this outcome that it seemed unnecessary longer to continue the demonstration on so large a scale. Accordingly, the study at the orphanages was discontinued on September 1, 1916; but because of the much greater significance likely to attach to results of tests in the insane, that at the State Sanitarium was continued through a third year; that is, until December 31, 1917.

Third year.—The third year's study at the sanitarium was continued with three wards under observation, one in the white and two in the colored service, as during the second year. The modifications of and supplements to the institution diet, the hygienic conditions, the administrative routine, the mingling with other inmates (including those with active pellagra) in the wards and in the recreation yards were continued as during the first and second year.

The result of the third year's study was exactly like that of the second year: no recurrence and no new case among those inmates taking the modified diet.

Result as a whole.—The result of the investigation considered as a whole may be summed up as follows: The individuals under observation, disregarding those who were present for periods too brief to be significant, numbered 702, of whom 414 were pellagrins and 288 nonpellagrins.

Two hundred and fifty of the pellagrins and 268 of the nonpellagrins were included in the study at the orphanages and were under continuous observation for at least one year. Of this group, 107 of the pellagrins and 85 of the nonpellagrins were under observation for a period of at least two years (Table I).

Of the 414 pellagrins included in the study, 164 were observed at the sanitarium and were under observation until at least the first anniversary date of the attack, during which or shortly after which they entered the study. Of these 164, 109 were under observation until at least the second anniversary date, and, of the latter group, 57

until at least the third anniversary date. Resident on the same wards and receiving the same diet as these pellagrins, were non-pellagrins, 20 of whom (not including nurses and attendants) were under observation for at least one year, 16 of these for not less than two years, and, of the latter, 10 for not less than three years.

TABLE I.—Number of specified classes of individuals observed for pellagra during specified periods, according to orphanage of residence.

Class.	Period of observation.										
	At least one year.				One year but less than two years.				At least two years.		
	Total.	MJ. ¹	BJ. ¹	EC. ²	Total.	MJ. ¹	BJ. ¹	EC. ²	Total.	MJ. ¹	BJ. ¹
Pellagrins.....	250	59	99	92	143	22	29	92	107	37	70
Nonpellagrins.....	268	100	69	99	183	58	26	99	85	42	43

¹ Two orphanages at Jackson, Miss., indicated by "MJ" and "BJ."

² Orphanage at Columbia, S. C., indicated by "EC."

As has already been stated, but a single case of pellagra occurred among all these pellagrins and nonpellagrins. This one case, a recurrence in a boy at one of the Jackson orphanages, developed during the first year of the study. The boy continued under observation during the second year without again developing any evidence of the disease.

At this point mention may be made of the history of pellagra at one of the institutions subsequent to the discontinuance of the foregoing study. Immediately following our withdrawal, there was a return to the unmodified and unsupplemented institution diet. During the period of from 3½ to 9½ months following this, approximately 40 per cent of those who were affected by the change in diet developed pellagra. Thereupon there were added to the institution diet, again under our direction, 4 ounces of fresh beef, about 7 ounces of sweet milk, and about 14 ounces of buttermilk per adult per day; and during an observation period of 14 months immediately succeeding the adoption of these supplements no evidence of pellagra developed in any of the group.

DISCUSSION.

It appears, then, that at each institution at which the test was made, barring cases admitted as such during the progress of the test, pellagra promptly disappeared. And it is perhaps important to note that this was not merely a marked reduction in prevalence, but in each instance a complete disappearance of the disease. It may be noted also that the disease disappeared from the institutions at a time when it was highly prevalent at large in the corresponding

States. Thus, judging by mortality reports, we find that in Mississippi there were 1,192 deaths from pellagra in 1914, 1,535 in 1915, 840 in 1916, and 1,086 in 1917; that in South Carolina there were 1,649 in 1915, 729 in 1916, and 714 in 1917. For Georgia no reports are available for this period, but admissions to the Georgia State Sanitarium will serve as a good index of the yearly prevalence in that State. In 1914, of 1,427 patients admitted, 194, or 13.59 per cent, were active cases of pellagra; in 1915, of 1,683 admissions, 272, or 16.16 per cent, were cases of pellagra; in 1916, of 1,331 admissions, 111, or 8.34 per cent, were pellagra; and in 1917, of 1,219 admissions, 121, or 9.93 per cent, were active cases.

Clearly, therefore, the disappearance of pellagra from the institutions under consideration must have been due to something not operative at large or operative only to an inappreciable degree. Recalling the conditions of the test—namely, that hygienic and sanitary conditions (excepting diet) continued unaltered, that admission of active cases and association of these with persons in the test continued without hindrance (and was particularly frequent and free at the sanitarium), that considerable groups of persons in four separate endemic foci in three widely separated localities were involved—the something that operated to bring this disappearance about must have been the one factor, diet, close upon the modification of which disappearance of the disease followed. Since both pellagrins and exposed nonpellagrins were carried for as long as two and three years without manifesting recognizable evidence of a return or of the development of an initial attack of the disease, and since in one group of these the disease reappeared on departing from and again disappeared on returning to what, for this purpose, is considered to have been an appropriate diet, the inference seems clearly warranted that not only may pellagra be completely prevented by diet, but that it may be prevented indefinitely as long as a proper diet is maintained and without the intervention of any other factor, hygienic or sanitary.

What food or foods, food factor or factors, in the diet are to be credited with the result under discussion, this experiment in itself does not definitely reveal. In planning the test diet we were guided by general observation of the character of the dietary of well-to-do people and the results of certain epidemiologic observations (4) which suggested that the disease was dependent upon a diet that was faulty and that this fault was, in some way, either prevented or corrected by including in the diet larger proportions of the fresh animal protein foods. The experiment may be therefore considered as, at most, suggesting that the fresh meat and milk of the diet were concerned in bringing about the protective effect, or, in other words,

that fresh meat and milk supplied some factor or factors which operated to prevent the development of pellagra.

Since the results here reported are but a confirmation, on a more extended and more convincing scale, of those previously reported for the first year of this study, which alone and in connection with the results of certain other phases of the general investigation of which they are parts, have already been sufficiently considered (8), both in their implications and in their relation to the results of the studies of other investigators, further discussion at this time seems uncalled for.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

A report of a three years' study of the preventability of pellagra by means of diet, the result of the first year of which was reported eight years ago, is briefly presented.

The study was carried on for a year at one and for two years at two of three orphanages, and for three years in a section of the Georgia State Sanitarium, each of the institutions being recognized as an endemic focus of the disease.

The institution diet was in each instance modified by reducing the maize element and increasing the fresh animal protein foods—meat, milk (and at the orphanages, eggs), and legumes.

All other conditions, hygienic and sanitary, including association with active cases which from time to time were admitted, remained unchanged.

The individuals under observation, not counting those who were present for periods too brief to be significant, numbered 702 in all, of whom 414 were pellagrins and 288 nonpellagrins.

Among the pellagrins a single recurrent case was noted during the first year following the inauguration of the modified diet; none in the second nor in the third year. Among the nonpellagrins there was not a single case.

A return to the institution diet immediately after the discontinuance of the formal study at one of the institutions was shortly followed by an incidence of pellagra of approximately 40 per cent among the affected group. Resumption of the modified diet was again followed during a period of observation of 14 months by complete disappearance of the disease.

During the study the disease disappeared from the institutions, although a considerable prevalence at large in the corresponding States continued.

The idea that pellagra is a communicable disease receives no support from this study.

Pellagra may be completely prevented by diet.

Acknowledgments: We are deeply indebted for the valuable cooperation freely accorded us at all times by the officers of the several

institutions at which the study was made. Without it the study would not have been possible. We must thank Dr. H. W. Rice, of Columbia, S. C., for information concerning pellagra observed by him at the Columbia orphanage, and for assistance in other ways. Our warmest thanks are also due to the Board of Trustees, to the late superintendent, Dr. L. M. Jones, to his successor, Dr. R. C. Swint, to the former clinical director, Dr. E. M. Green, to the present clinical director, Dr. N. P. Walker, and to the other officers of the Georgia State Sanitarium for their helpful interest and many courtesies.

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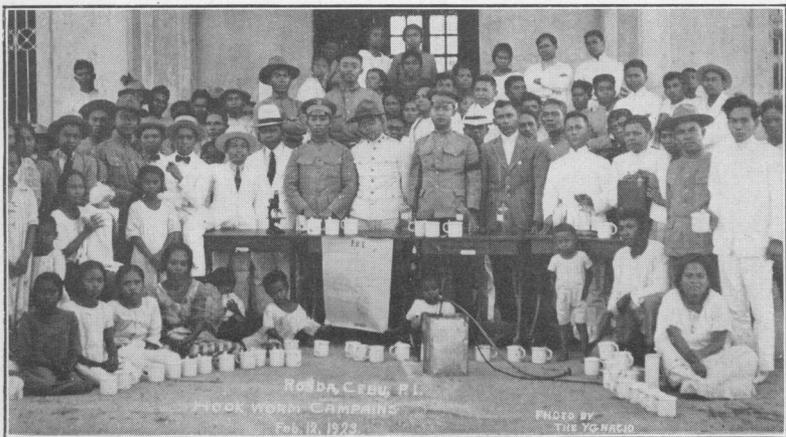
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CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM IN THE PROVINCE OF CEBU, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Dr. Cesar Mercader, president of the eleventh sanitary division of health district No. 35 of the Philippine Health Service, submits a report of a campaign against hookworm, from which the following notes are taken.

Assistant Surgeon Manalang, of the Philippine Health Service, was in charge of the campaign, aided by Doctor Mercader and technical and other assistants.

Receptacles in which to place specimens of stools to be examined were distributed to each house. This was done for the purpose of determining the percentage of infections and as one means of awakening an interest in obtaining treatment. While the work of examining these specimens was in progress, public officials, teachers, students, and other residents of the town were given demonstrations of the eggs and parasites. The interest of the people was further aroused by methods which may be outlined briefly as follows:



HOOKWORM CAMPAIGN IN DUMANJUG AND RONDA, CEBU, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

An interview was arranged between the president of the municipality and the principals of the schools, whose approval and aid were secured. A week before the actual work was to begin the president of the municipality made a public announcement, stating where and on what dates the examinations would be made and treatments given. Other members of the municipal government were duly notified and instructed to assist in every way possible. Previous to the days of treatment, inspectors were sent to induce a few families in each ward or district to take treatment in order that others might later follow their example, and also to select buildings provided with proper facilities which would accommodate temporarily those who were undergoing treatment. Schoolhouses were used in some cases.

On the morning of the day the work was to begin, public announcement was made and circulars were distributed bearing the following instructions:

- (a) COME TO-DAY TO BE WEIGHED AND TO RECEIVE AN IDENTIFICATION CARD.
- (b) DO NOT EAT ANYTHING TO-NIGHT OR TO-MORROW MORNING.
- (c) COME EARLY TO-MORROW MORNING TO ——— (NAME OF PLACE WHERE TREATMENT IS TO BE GIVEN).
- (d) COME PROVIDED WITH A MAT (ON WHICH TO LIE DOWN) AND A BASIN.
- (e) COME EARLY AND BE EXAMINED BY DOCTOR ———.
- (f) BRING YOUR IDENTIFICATION CARD.

Posters were distributed freely and proved very successful in inducing the people to come for examination. Among these were shown the following:

- (a) Pictures of adult hookworms and eggs.
- (b) Insanitary privy, showing how hookworm is spread.
- (c) Young worms entering the body through the skin.
- (d) Sketch of the body, showing route of worms when entering, including veins, arteries, heart, lungs, trachea, esophagus, stomach, and intestines.
- (e) Illustrations showing lowered resistance of victim, making him an easy prey to other diseases.
- (f) Modes of spread of hookworm disease and other diseases, due to improper disposal of human feces.
- (g) Sketch of an intestine bearing hookworms, some of which are hanging to the intestinal wall.
- (h) Sanitary toilet.

The medicine used in the treatment was purified carbon tetrachloride, put up in bottles of one liter capacity. One cubic centimeter was given for every 5 kilograms of body weight, the maximum dose being 12 cubic centimeters. Advanced heart, liver, or kidney diseases were considered as contraindications, as were also pregnancy and edema, unless the latter was due to hookworm infection.

Of the 2,556 persons treated, only 7 showed resulting untoward symptoms. In three cases there was great weakness. These patients

were treated by injections of strychnine and camphor and recovered. In four cases there was excessive vomiting, which was treated with injections of morphine and strychnine; and in the case of one child, paregoric was given in tea.

The percentage of infections among those examined in the municipalities of Dumanjug and Ronda was as follows:

Dumanjug:	Per cent.
Infection with one or more species of intestinal parasite.....	100
With hookworm.....	93
With <i>Ascaris</i>	83
With <i>Trichuris</i>	76
Ronda:	
Infection with one or more species of intestinal parasite.....	100
With hookworm.....	82
With <i>Ascaris</i>	70
With <i>Trichuris</i>	40

OBSERVATIONS.

Hookworm campaigns have proved popular and beneficial, and they aid in carrying out other rural sanitary measures. Lectures alone are not nearly as effective as when supplemented by posters and demonstrations. Posters must contain picture lessons, but should not be shown too freely at the same time the lecture is being given. They should be left for permanent display or used to attract crowds just before a lecture is given.

No attempt should be made to call patients by name to be given medicine, as this results in delays. Patients should be allowed to line up voluntarily with their identification cards, when they can be given their portions in rapid succession.

After the medicine is given, each patient should lie down in order to avoid any disagreeable effects, such as vomiting. When unpleasant symptoms result, the patient should be treated at once.

Lectures may be given to these patients when they are about to be dismissed after the day's treatment.

The opinion is expressed that carbon tetrachloride possesses many advantages over other remedies. The passing of hundreds of worms half an hour after a dose is administered is a most effective object lesson.

Ninety-seven of the patients treated also received injections of anticholera vaccine at the same time without any unpleasant symptoms being produced.

The 2,556 persons were treated on 18 different days, between February 9 and March 9, 1923, an average of 142 per day. As many as 435, however, were treated in a single day.

The thanks of the presidents of the municipalities and of the people were tendered to Governor General Wood and the officials of the International Health Board for making the campaign possible.

**REPORT OF THE LAW DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK CITY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR 1922.¹****NEW LAWS AND LEGISLATION.**

The following additions were made to the sanitary code during 1922:

As a consequence of the insanitary conditions revealed by an investigation of barber shops, hairdressing shops, manicuring and beauty parlors, such establishments were placed under permit, and rules and regulations were adopted compelling them to be operated in a clean, sanitary condition. The results were stated to have proved very beneficial.

Because a number of fatalities had resulted from the use of veronal, veronal sodium, and several other drugs, a section of the sanitary code was adopted prohibiting the retail sale of veronal, veronal sodium, luminal, luminal sodium, sulphonal, trional, or tetronal, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician. Since the adoption of this section few deaths have been traced to the use of any of the drugs mentioned.

Sections were adopted requiring all bleached flour to be conspicuously marked or labeled with the words "Bleached with ——" (name of bleaching agent used), and all products manufactured from bleached flour products and intended for human consumption to be conspicuously marked or labeled with the words "Made from flour bleached with ——" (name of bleaching agent used). The section regarding flour products, in effect, requires all flour and all food products in which flour is used to be made from unbleached flour unless the same is labeled or marked so that the purchaser will have knowledge of the fact that the food product in question was manufactured from bleached flour.

The use of cigar cutters of any type designed for common use was prohibited.

The maintenance, operation, or conduct of an X-ray laboratory without a permit issued by the board of health was prohibited.

Boats plying within the jurisdiction of the city and making trips of one-half hour's duration or more between landings are now required to carry an adequate supply of drinking water. Boats carrying water for drinking or culinary purposes to other boats or places are required to obtain a permit from the board of health.

A section was adopted requiring all agencies in New York City sending children out of town to camps for more than one day to register with the department of health.

¹ Taken from the Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Health, city of New York, for August, 1923.

Under a section adopted during the year, all physicians, nurses, midwives, and all other persons in attendance on confinement cases are required to instil in the eyes of newborn children a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver, or an equally effective agent, to prevent the development of ophthalmia neonatorum.

During the year the law division reviewed all bills submitted to the State legislature, for the purpose of preventing the enactment of laws which might seriously affect and limit the extraordinary powers, jurisdiction, and authority of the Board of Health of New York City in matters concerning the protection and preservation of human life and health in the city.

COURT ACTIONS.

It is stated that 33,479 criminal actions were disposed of during the year. Of these, 4,115 were classed as serious and flagrant violations, such as violations of the various food and drug sections and regulations relating to nuisances, all of which have a direct relationship to the health and welfare of the community. Indicative of the fact that the courts were not unnecessarily burdened with trivial violations of law in health matters, of the 4,115 serious violations only 112 were acquitted and 465 dismissed, and of 29,364 minor offenses only 8 defendants were acquitted and 530 dismissed. The following are a few of the flagrant violations dealt with:

An auction house in Manhattan was found to be offering for sale 6,640 pounds of decomposed sardines. By letters the dealer had solicited unwholesome food from food dealers throughout the country, stating that he had a market for such food.

A driver of a milk company was detected in the act of adulterating milk which was to be offered for sale.

In two instances spot eggs were found in baker shops, the proprietors both admitting knowledge of the condition of the eggs.

A heavy penalty was imposed for the substitution of mercuric chloride for mercurochrome-B in a prescription.

In January a landlady was convicted and sent to jail without the alternative of a fine for failing to provide 68° of heat. When the temperature was taken by the inspector, it was 25°.

Heavy penalties were imposed for the selling of clinical thermometers improperly tested and certified and of hairbrushes unsterilized to prevent the spread of anthrax.

For the first time the department of health brought criminal actions against persons breaking quarantine, civil actions alone having been previously instituted. Penalties ranging from \$100 to \$250 were imposed, and warnings were given that prison terms would be meted out for future offenses. Considerable publicity was given to

these convictions in order that the public in general might be warned against the breaking of quarantine regulations.

Severe penalties were imposed for insanitary conditions found in poultry slaughterhouses, as also in the case of adulterated ice cream, adulterated gelatine, and adulterated chopped meat.

Several appeals were taken from the decisions rendered by the courts and those rendered by the board of health, but no reversals of judgment or opinion were obtained; and it is stated that "the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the board of health remain unimpaired."

MORTALITY AND BIRTH RATES FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROVISIONAL FIGURES MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Provisional Mortality Rates.

The Department of Commerce announces that provisional figures for the first three months of 1923 show higher death rates than for the corresponding quarter of 1922. For the States compared, the death rate for the three months was 15.3 in 1923 against 13.9 for the first three months of 1922.

Owing to differences in the sex and age distribution of the populations, the crude death rates of States may not be comparable. Better comparisons, however, can be made if adjusted rates based on a standard population are used. If the ratios of the crude rates to the adjusted rates for 1922 be applied to the 1923 quarterly rates, the poorest showing for the first quarter of 1923 appears for Maryland, with an adjusted rate of 18.8, and the best showing appears for Montana, with a rate of 10.1.

Death rates¹ per 1,000 population for certain States.

[The 1923 figures are provisional.]

State.	Crude annual death rate per 1,000 population for—									Adjusted death rate for—	
	1923				1922					Year, 1922.	First quarter, 1923.
	First quarter.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	The year.		
Total, areas shown for both years ²	15.3	14.5	16.7	14.8	13.9	12.9	14.4	14.5	11.8	(³)	(³)
California.....	15.8	15.1	16.9	15.5	16.9	14.7	17.9	18.4	14.1	12.8	14.4
Colorado.....	15.2	14.3	15.6	15.7	16.8	14.5	15.9	19.9	13.5	13.5	15.2
Connecticut.....	15.5	14.6	16.2	15.6	14.7	13.0	15.7	15.6	12.0	11.4	14.7
Delaware.....	18.2	18.5	20.3	16.2	15.4	13.5	17.7	15.2	13.2	12.4	17.1
Florida.....	14.3	14.9	15.0	13.0	13.0	13.5	13.1	12.4	12.2	12.6	14.7
Georgia.....	12.3	14.5	11.5	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.4	(⁴)	(⁵)
Idaho.....	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.6	9.7	9.2	8.2	11.7	8.1	(⁴)	(⁵)
Illinois.....	15.2	13.9	16.9	14.9	13.5	12.5	13.5	14.6	11.3	11.2	15.0
Indiana.....	16.0	14.4	17.8	16.1	14.5	13.7	15.1	14.8	11.9	10.8	14.4
Iowa.....	13.3	12.1	14.6	13.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	12.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Kansas.....	14.6	12.5	17.0	14.5	13.3	12.1	14.3	13.7	10.6	9.7	13.3
Kentucky.....	15.0	15.7	16.0	13.4	13.0	12.4	13.6	13.3	10.8	10.7	14.9
Louisiana.....	13.1	12.0	14.5	12.8	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6
Maine.....	19.8	16.8	23.3	19.8	17.5	16.4	18.3	17.7	14.7	11.9	15.9
Maryland.....	19.2	17.9	21.7	18.3	15.9	14.8	15.6	17.4	13.6	13.3	18.8
Massachusetts.....	17.1	16.6	18.7	16.4	15.4	13.6	16.4	16.4	12.8	12.0	16.0
Michigan.....	15.2	14.0	17.4	14.4	14.4	13.0	13.1	14.0	11.3	10.7	14.5
Minnesota.....	12.2	10.7	12.9	13.1	10.9	9.7	10.5	12.4	9.5	9.3	12.0
Mississippi.....	12.6	14.0	12.2	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.8	10.8	11.8	13.7
Missouri.....	15.2	14.0	16.9	14.8	14.1	12.7	14.8	15.0	11.2	10.7	14.5
Montana.....	9.4	8.9	10.0	9.3	10.3	8.1	9.3	13.5	8.6	9.2	10.1
Nebraska.....	12.2	10.5	14.4	12.0	11.4	10.6	11.0	12.4	9.4	9.1	11.9
New Hampshire.....	18.7	17.3	22.0	17.1	16.9	15.3	17.8	17.6	14.6	11.7	14.9
New Jersey.....	16.2	14.8	18.6	15.5	14.8	14.1	16.4	14.2	12.2	12.3	16.4
New York.....	16.5	14.5	19.0	16.5	15.7	14.4	16.9	15.9	13.0	12.7	16.2
North Carolina.....	12.7	15.2	12.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	11.6	12.3	13.4
Ohio.....	15.6	14.2	17.8	15.0	13.8	13.0	13.5	14.8	11.3	10.5	14.5
Oregon.....	12.1	11.3	12.3	12.7	14.0	11.9	15.1	15.3	11.5	10.7	11.2
Pennsylvania.....	17.4	16.4	19.2	16.8	14.8	13.7	15.5	15.5	12.3	12.1	17.2
Rhode Island.....	18.1	17.1	19.0	18.3	16.5	14.9	18.4	16.3	13.1	12.6	17.4
South Carolina.....	12.9	14.7	12.3	11.6	12.2	13.0	12.4	11.4	12.0	13.3	14.3
Tennessee.....	13.8	15.0	13.8	12.6	12.6	12.3	13.0	12.7	10.8	11.2	14.2
Utah.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	13.2	11.8	13.0	14.8	10.4	10.9
Vermont.....	15.3	14.3	17.6	14.3	17.1	15.2	18.7	17.7	14.7	11.5	12.0
Virginia.....	16.4	18.3	16.0	15.0	13.7	12.9	14.0	14.2	12.1	12.5	16.9
Washington.....	10.4	9.8	10.5	11.0	12.1	10.8	13.7	11.9	10.1	10.0	10.3
Wisconsin.....	13.5	11.8	14.9	14.1	11.6	11.0	11.4	12.4	10.1	9.5	12.7
Wyoming.....	10.8	10.0	10.7	11.6	9.7	8.7	10.9	9.6	9.3	(²)	(²)

¹ Stillbirths not included in computing rates.

² Including District of Columbia.

³ Not available.

⁴ Admitted to registration area in 1923.

⁵ Transcripts not received for the quarter.

NOTE.—The adjusted rate makes allowances for the differences in the age and sex composition of the populations in different States and shows what the death rate would be if all States had the same proportion of males and females and the same proportion of the total population in each age group.

Provisional Birth Rates.

Provisional birth figures for the first three months of 1923 indicate slightly lower birth rates than for the corresponding three months of 1922. For the States compared, the birth rate for the first three months was 22.4 in 1923 against 23.6 in 1922. The highest birth rate for the three months is shown for North Carolina (27.6) and the lowest for Vermont (15.8).

Birth rates (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population, for certain States.

[The 1923 figures are provisional.]

	Annual birth rate per 1,000 population for—									
	1923.				1922.					The year.
	First quarter.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	First quarter.	Jan.	Feb.	March.		
Total, States shown for both years ¹	22.4	22.1	22.9	22.3	23.6	23.8	24.0	23.1	22.6	
California.....	20.2	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.1	20.6	20.1	19.8	19.8	
Connecticut.....	20.7	20.4	20.4	21.4	22.9	23.5	22.9	22.5	21.5	
Delaware.....	19.2	18.4	20.3	19.0	21.7	22.8	23.0	19.4	20.6	
Illinois.....	19.6	19.5	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.2	21.3	19.8	20.0	
Indiana.....	22.5	22.0	23.4	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.9	21.9	21.4	
Kansas.....	22.4	22.9	23.3	20.9	22.9	23.3	23.7	21.8	21.6	
Kentucky.....	26.3	26.4	27.0	25.5	27.9	28.2	28.9	26.6	25.4	
Maine.....	22.9	21.0	23.2	24.4	23.6	21.6	24.6	24.7	22.6	
Maryland.....	23.3	23.6	24.0	22.5	24.5	24.7	24.5	24.2	23.2	
Massachusetts ²	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	22.1	21.9	22.7	21.9	21.5	
Michigan.....	23.4	22.5	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.2	
Minnesota.....	23.1	21.3	23.4	24.6	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.4	23.1	
Mississippi.....	22.9	23.0	23.4	22.3	24.3	24.7	24.4	23.7	24.3	
Montana.....	17.5	16.7	17.4	18.6	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	18.3	
Nebraska.....	22.9	22.5	24.0	22.5	24.7	24.3	25.8	24.2	23.5	
New Hampshire.....	20.5	20.1	22.0	19.4	21.7	21.3	22.8	21.2	21.9	
New Jersey.....	22.3	22.2	23.1	21.7	23.3	23.7	23.9	22.5	22.5	
New York.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	22.5	22.4	22.8	22.3	21.6	
North Carolina.....	27.6	28.4	27.4	26.9	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.9	
Ohio.....	20.9	20.6	21.4	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.8	20.7	20.4	
Oregon.....	17.8	17.5	18.4	17.7	19.5	20.3	20.1	18.1	18.4	
Pennsylvania.....	24.1	23.6	24.7	24.2	25.6	25.6	26.3	25.0	23.8	
Rhode Island.....	23.0	22.7	23.6	22.8	24.4	24.1	25.1	24.0	23.1	
South Carolina.....	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.8	26.7	27.0	26.9	26.1	26.9	
Utah.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	31.6	30.2	32.5	32.4	29.6	
Vermont.....	15.8	16.1	15.9	15.4	22.3	22.1	22.4	22.3	21.3	
Virginia.....	27.2	26.4	28.1	27.1	29.0	28.8	29.5	28.7	27.3	
Washington.....	18.1	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.9	19.3	19.1	18.4	18.0	
Wisconsin.....	21.0	20.2	21.1	21.7	22.1	21.8	22.2	22.4	21.4	
Wyoming.....	22.9	23.4	22.2	23.3	26.5	27.2	26.1	26.1	25.1	

¹ Includes District of Columbia.² Exclusive of Boston; transcripts for the year not received.³ Figures are not shown if transcripts of births are not received for the quarter.⁴ Excluded because transcripts of births for the quarter were not received from Manhattan and Richmond boroughs.

CURRENT COURT DECISIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

City health officer, official status of.—A city health officer who, pursuant to city charter provisions, was appointed by the commissioner of public safety and confirmed by the city council was held to be an employee and not an officer, and section 20 of the New York public health law, providing for a term of four years for health officers, was held not to be applicable. (*Conolly v. Craft*, 200 N. Y. Supp. 69, decided by the New York Supreme Court, appellate division, second department.)

Food handlers, medical examination of.—An ordinance of the city of Dallas, Tex., requiring employers and employees of food establishments to undergo periodic medical examinations was held valid. The same ordinance had previously been held valid by the Texas

Court of Criminal Appeals. (*Langley et al. v. City of Dallas*, 252 S. W. 203, decided by the Texas Court of Civil Appeals.)

City and county tuberculosis hospital, construction of.—Chapter 59 of the 1922 acts of Kentucky, authorizing the joint construction of a tuberculosis hospital by a city and county, was held valid at least in so far as such joint construction was concerned. (*Hunter v. City of Louisville et al.*, 252 S. W. 119, decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 29, 1923.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 29, 1923, and corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 2, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Sept. 29, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.
Policies in force.....	54, 376, 582	50, 681, 263
Number of death claims.....	8, 962	7, 747
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	8.6	8.0

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 29, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 2, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Week ended Sept. 29, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corre- sponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mor- tality rate, week ended Sept. 29, 1923. ²
	Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Sept. 29, 1923.	Corre- sponding week, 1922.	
Total.....	6, 136	11.0	10.8	870	888	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	38	9.5	7.5	6	6	68
Albany, N. Y. ³	35	15.5	11.7	4	0	81
Atlanta, Ga.....	72	16.8	14.7	11	6	.....
Baltimore, Md. ²	176	11.9	12.7	23	37	87
Birmingham, Ala.....	53	14.1	14.5	8	10	.....
Boston, Mass.....	192	13.0	13.6	20	38	77
Bridgeport, Conn.....	24	8.7	13.1	6	5	66
Buffalo, N. Y.....	110	10.7	13.1	18	35	93
Cambridge, Mass.....	31	14.5	12.7	3	8	64
Camden, N. J. ²	21	8.8	10.3	5	4	92
Chicago, Ill. ²	535	9.7	9.9	86	128	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	111	14.2	12.1	11	10	74
Cleveland, Ohio ²	179	10.5	8.8	28	23	74
Columbus, Ohio.....	64	12.8	8.6	3	6	80
Dallas, Tex.....	39	11.5	13.6	3	4	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	48	15.1	11.6	6	2	73
Denver, Colo.....	78	15.0	13.3	8	11	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	32	11.8	.....	3	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	219	11.5	10.4	59	42	83
Duluth, Minn.....	12	5.9	.....	2	.....	64
Erie, Pa.....	20	9.3	10.5	3	3	70
Fall River, Mass. ²	17	7.3	13.0	3	8	114
Flint, Mich.....	20	8.8	.....	5	.....	79
Fort Worth, Tex.....	15	5.4	7.7	2	4	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	34	12.1	12.7	4	7	69
Houston, Tex.....	25	8.4	10.8	4	6	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	101	15.4	14.5	17	11	75
Jacksonville, Fla.....	30	15.6	19.2	3	5	.....

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. 28, 1923.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 29, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922—Continued.

City.	Week ended Sept. 29, 1923		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Sept. 29, 1923.
	Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Sept. 29, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.	
Jersey City, N. J.	50	8.4	10.6	6	8	84
Kansas City, Kans.	27	12.2	8.2	2	1	71
Kansas City, Mo.	82	12.2	13.3	14	10	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.	207	16.2	12.6	20	26	68
Louisville, Ky.	66	13.4	11.4	5	7	73
Lowell, Mass.	27	12.2	12.8	11	7	90
Lynn, Mass.	18	9.1	.....	1	.....	76
Memphis, Tenn.	76	23.3	18.0	11	3	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	74	8.0	8.2	8	12	82
Minneapolis, Minn.	65	8.3	9.8	7	8	56
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	26	11.2	15.2	0	3	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	16	6.4	13.9	4	12	95
New Haven, Conn.	34	10.2	6.1	5	2	61
New Orleans, La.	119	15.3	17.2	9	13	.....
New York, N. Y.	1,649	9.2	9.3	141	124	72
Bronx Borough	108	6.7	7.7	12	13	61
Brooklyn Borough	325	7.9	8.7	49	40	65
Manhattan Borough	498	11.5	10.1	72	54	81
Queens Borough	79	7.7	8.8	7	12	68
Richmond Borough	39	15.9	15.5	1	5	70
Newark, N. J.	90	10.7	9.2	14	15	72
Norfolk, Va.	32	10.5	9.6	5	3	90
Oakland, Calif.	33	7.2	11.0	3	6	52
Omaha, Neb.	36	9.2	11.2	5	7	79
Paterson, N. J.	19	7.1	9.8	3	2	77
Philadelphia, Pa.	438	11.9	10.9	68	56	78
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	12.8	10.4	25	23	97
Portland, Oreg.	45	8.6	11.2	3	4	50
Providence, R. I.	34	7.3	11.3	3	11	84
Richmond, Va.	46	13.2	11.1	8	8	101
Rochester, N. Y.	73	12.0	10.7	10	5	80
St. Louis, Mo.	195	12.6	11.7	26	15	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	50	10.8	7.4	5	4	54
Salt Lake City, Utah ¹	37	15.3	11.4	5	7	74
San Antonio, Tex.	57	16.1	11.4	10	6	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	135	13.1	12.8	15	7	51
Spokane, Wash.	21	10.5	12.5	1	4	55
Springfield, Mass.	27	9.8	10.8	7	4	72
Syracuse, N. Y.	39	11.0	11.2	5	1	82
Tacoma, Wash.	21	10.8	.....	3	.....	56
Toledo, Ohio	60	11.7	10.8	3	7	75
Trenton, N. J.	21	8.6	13.3	2	9	80
Utica, N. Y.	21	10.6	.....	0	.....	87
Washington, D. C.	100	11.9	10.5	16	14	83
Wilmington, Del.	22	9.7	7.7	5	7	98
Worcester, Mass.	53	14.4	9.7	9	4	77
Yonkers, N. Y.	14	6.8	8.4	3	4	63

¹ Deaths for week ended Friday, Sept. 28, 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 October 6, 1923.

ARIZONA.		CONNECTICUT.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	2	Chicken pox.....	12
Measles.....	4	Diphtheria.....	42
Mumps.....	3	German measles.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	5	Malaria.....	3
Trachoma.....	1	Measles.....	25
Tuberculosis.....	8	Mumps.....	10
Typhoid fever.....	1	Paratyphoid fever.....	1
		Pneumonia (lobar).....	6
		Poliomyelitis.....	3
		Scarlet fever.....	27
		Trichinosis.....	2
		Tuberculosis (all forms).....	35
		Typhoid fever.....	16
		Whooping cough.....	17
ARKANSAS.		DELAWARE.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	4	Diphtheria.....	3
Diphtheria.....	20	Malaria.....	5
Influenza.....	16	Scarlet fever:	
Malaria.....	199	Wilmington.....	10
Measles.....	25	Scattering.....	7
Mumps.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	2
Pellagra.....	9	Whooping cough.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	7		
Smallpox.....	1		
Trachoma.....	2		
Tuberculosis.....	17		
Typhoid fever.....	31		
Whooping cough.....	15		
		FLORIDA.	
			Cases.
		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
		Diphtheria.....	18
		Influenza.....	5
		Malaria.....	27
		Pneumonia.....	4
		Scarlet fever.....	4
		Typhoid fever.....	13
		GEORGIA.	
			Cases.
		Chicken pox.....	1
		Conjunctivitis (infectious).....	1
		Dengue.....	1
		Diphtheria.....	38
COLORADO.			
(Exclusive of Denver.)			
	Cases.		
Chicken pox.....	9		
Diphtheria.....	34		
Influenza.....	1		
Measles.....	33		
Mumps.....	10		
Pneumonia.....	3		
Poliomyelitis.....	1		
Scarlet fever.....	14		
Smallpox.....	1		
Tuberculosis.....	64		
Typhoid fever.....	37		
Whooping cough.....	2		

GEORGIA—continued.		KANSAS—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Hookworm disease.....	12	Poliomyelitis.....	8
Influenza.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	104
Malaria.....	83	Smallpox.....	22
Measles.....	44	Tuberculosis.....	71
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	41
Pneumonia.....	8	Whooping cough.....	43
Scarlet fever.....	19		
Smallpox.....	5	LOUISIANA.	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	21	Diphtheria.....	25
Typhoid fever.....	11	Dengue.....	9
Typhus fever.....	1	Hookworm disease.....	25
Whooping cough.....	19	Influenza.....	11
		Leprosy.....	3
ILLINOIS.		Malaria.....	24
Diphtheria:		Measles.....	17
Cook County.....	123	Pneumonia.....	31
Lake County.....	8	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Madison County.....	10	Smallpox.....	13
Saline County.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	39
Scattering.....	66	Scarlet fever.....	6
Influenza.....	52	Typhoid fever.....	16
Pneumonia:		Whooping cough.....	7
Chicago.....	105		
Scattering.....	34	MAINE.	
Poliomyelitis:		Chicken pox.....	9
Boone County.....	1	Diphtheria.....	15
Cass County.....	1	Measles.....	6
Cook County.....	6	Pneumonia.....	1
Cumberland County.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	14
Effingham County.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	1
Fayette County.....	2	Whooping cough.....	19
Jackson County.....	1		
Kane County.....	1	MARYLAND. ¹	
Ogle County.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Rock Island County.....	1	Chicken pox.....	17
Sangamon County.....	1	Diphtheria.....	68
Scarlet fever:		Dysentery.....	9
Cook County.....	38	German measles.....	2
McLean County.....	21	Influenza.....	11
Scattering.....	85	Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Smallpox.....	1	Malaria.....	6
Typhoid fever.....	56	Measles.....	10
Whooping cough.....	94	Mumps.....	5
		Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
INDIANA.		Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Diphtheria.....	77	Pneumonia (all forms).....	20
Measles.....	8	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Poliomyelitis—Lake County.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	54
Rabies in animals—Marion County.....	1	Septic sore throat.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	61	Small pox.....	6
Smallpox.....	20	Tuberculosis.....	49
Tuberculosis.....	29	Typhoid fever.....	63
Typhoid fever.....	40	Whooping cough.....	32
IOWA.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
Diphtheria.....	50	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	6	Chicken pox.....	96
Scarlet fever.....	47	Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	12
Smallpox.....	2	Diphtheria.....	191
Typhoid fever.....	5	German measles.....	4
		Influenza.....	4
KANSAS.		Malaria.....	1
Chicken pox.....	44	Measles.....	116
Diphtheria.....	57	Mumps.....	44
Measles.....	56	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	11
Mumps.....	3		

¹ Week ended Friday.

MASSACHUSETTS—continued.

	Cases.
Pneumonia (lobar).....	39
Poliomyelitis.....	12
Scarlet fever.....	119
Septic sore throat.....	2
Tetanus.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	140
Typhoid fever.....	27
Whooping cough.....	78

MICHIGAN.

Diphtheria.....	165
Measles.....	98
Pneumonia.....	63
Scarlet fever.....	161
Smallpox.....	49
Tuberculosis.....	36
Typhoid fever.....	41
Whooping cough.....	90

MINNESOTA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	15
Diphtheria.....	133
Dysentery.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	180
Pneumonia.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	153
Smallpox.....	47
Tuberculosis.....	93
Typhoid fever.....	19
Whooping cough.....	13

MISSISSIPPI.

Diphtheria.....	63
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	16
Typhoid fever.....	17

MISSOURI.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	14
Diphtheria.....	155
Epidemic sore throat.....	1
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	49
Mumps.....	6
Pneumonia.....	10
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	93
Smallpox.....	2
Tetanus.....	1
Trachoma.....	156
Tuberculosis.....	48
Typhoid fever.....	38
Whooping cough.....	48

MONTANA.

Diphtheria.....	25
Poliomyelitis:	
Billings.....	1
Dutton.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	4
Smallpox.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	9

2 Death.

NEW JERSEY.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	23
Diphtheria.....	117
Dysentery.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Malaria.....	2
Measles.....	66
Pneumonia.....	31
Poliomyelitis.....	16
Scarlet fever.....	34
Trichinosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	23
Whooping cough.....	34

NEW MEXICO.

Chicken pox.....	5
Conjunctivitis.....	4
Diphtheria.....	15
Dysentery.....	2
German measles.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Measles.....	6
Pellagra.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Santa Fe.....	11
Scattering.....	2
Septic sore throat.....	1
Trachoma.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	15
Whooping cough.....	4

NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Diphtheria.....	150
Influenza.....	5
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Measles.....	167
Pneumonia.....	77
Poliomyelitis.....	31
Scarlet fever.....	103
Smallpox.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	56
Whooping cough.....	164

NORTH CAROLINA.

Chicken pox.....	19
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	333
German measles.....	2
Measles.....	194
Scarlet fever.....	102
Septic sore throat.....	4
Smallpox.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	40
Whooping cough.....	240

OREGON.

Chicken pox.....	4
Diphtheria:	
Portland.....	17
Scattering.....	10
Lethargic encephalitis.....	21

OREGON—continued.

	Cases.
Measles.....	63
Mumps.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	14
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	13
Whooping cough.....	2

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	25
Measles.....	27
Pneumonia.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	55
Smallpox.....	14
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	3

TEXAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Dengue.....	60
Diphtheria.....	46
Dysentery.....	3
Influenza.....	12
Measles.....	7
Mumps.....	1
Pellagra.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	15
Smallpox.....	2
Trachoma.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	16
Whooping cough.....	25

VERMONT.

Chicken pox.....	11
Diphtheria.....	3
Measles.....	15
Mumps.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	7
Smallpox.....	5

VERMONT—continued.

	Cases.
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	33

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox.....	12
Diphtheria.....	17
Malaria.....	1
Measles.....	13
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2
Poliomyelitis—Seattle.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	30
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	16
Typhoid fever.....	17
Whooping cough.....	8

WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria.....	22
Scarlet fever.....	27
Typhoid fever.....	9

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	33
Diphtheria.....	40
German measles.....	1
Measles.....	3
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	17
Smallpox.....	17
Tuberculosis.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	24
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	60
Diphtheria.....	8
Influenza.....	2
Measles.....	63
Pneumonia.....	6
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	90
Smallpox.....	16
Tuberculosis.....	25
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	55

Reports for Week Ended September 29, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	8
Measles.....	1
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	7
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	27
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	7

NEBRASKA.

Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	30
German measles.....	2
Measles.....	16
Mumps.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	37

NEBRASKA—continued.

	Cases.
Tuberculosis.....	1
Whooping cough.....	4

NORTH DAKOTA.

Chicken pox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	7
Measles.....	9
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	6
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	3

WYOMING.

Chicken pox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	3
Measles.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	1

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.	Pollagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
<i>August, 1923.</i>										
Alabama.....	.....	153	34	1,644	555	51	10	56	8	500
California.....	10	578	17	26	923	3	23	254	119	152
Montana.....	2	32	4	.....	24	.....	3	23	11	15
Ohio.....	1	526	6	5	283	.....	10	469	46	315
South Dakota.....	.....	24	2	.....	70	.....	3	66	1	16
<i>September, 1923.</i>										
Arkansas.....	.....	39	52	1,080	76	76	.....	27	17	138
Connecticut.....	4	115	4	8	28	.....	24	91	2	59
Florida.....	3	48	9	145	79	7	2	1	.....	36

Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of July, 1923, by State Health Officers.

State.	Number of cases reported.								
	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.
Alabama.....	25	54	625	14	30	3	137	352	218
Arizona.....	1	9	10	2	12	3	66	6	12
Arkansas.....	43	9	328	19	7	31	105	169	284
California.....	311	517	1,617	36	325	135	573	72	340
Colorado.....	51	159	291	48	62	2	412	42	110
Connecticut.....	95	127	258	31	115	.....	143	30	289
Delaware.....	1	5	9	.....	20	.....	17	4	5
District of Columbia.....	47	11	73	.....	23	1	126	12	96
Florida.....	.....	21	101	1	4	7	35	31	24
Georgia ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	1	12	3	3	3	6	.....	3
Illinois.....	327	392	1,420	247	241	39	1,151	99	953
Indiana.....	.....	64	498	.....	75	97	192	35	.....
Iowa.....	5	58	60	3	61	22	6	(²)	70
Kansas.....	40	89	435	38	90	17	184	108	419
Kentucky ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1	44	138	1	2	13	107	102	54
Maine.....	30	20	302	1	42	.....	20	14	94
Maryland.....	65	86	695	39	114	.....	285	108	388
Massachusetts.....	377	486	1,035	270	441	2	601	58	472
Michigan.....	199	371	2,027	72	453	118	759	77	821
Minnesota.....	54	205	327	.....	367	80	301	31	117
Mississippi.....	178	60	664	88	14	22	265	327	1,060
Missouri ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	29	11	49	.....	37	21	20	19	12
Nebraska.....	10	28	35	26	33	.....	24	24	42
Nevada ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	202	291	645	.....	114	17	476	53	372
New Mexico.....	2	84	45	2	1	.....	39	31	6
New York.....	849	959	4,866	473	685	56	2,081	181	1,237
North Carolina.....	63	144	1,754	.....	51	118	.....	461	1,419
North Dakota.....	26	10	144	1	26	12	11	3	12
Ohio.....	318	382	960	49	442	124	610	223	1,096
Oklahoma ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	32	27	22	10	39	62	44	5	32
Pennsylvania.....	442	707	1,615	133	424	22	552	180	1,309
Rhode Island.....	10	41	63	9	27	.....	57	7	25
South Carolina.....	.....	99	62	3	3	7	8	48	28
South Dakota.....	16	32	159	.....	50	3	26	8	19

¹ Reports received weekly.
² Reports received annually.

³ Not notifiable.

⁴ Report not received at time of going to press.

**Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the month of July, 1923, by
State Health Officers—Continued.**

State.	Number of cases reported.								
	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.
Tennessee ¹									
Texas ¹									
Utah ¹									
Vermont		15	483	33	23	23	16	2	103
Virginia	38	95	1,680		75	23	179	358	785
Washington	3	77	177	34	72	67	137	33	233
West Virginia		55	436		89	8	140		250
Wisconsin	208	255	1,369	6	448	67	235	27	654
Wyoming	2	1	95		7	3	4	9	4

¹ Reports received weekly.² Reports received annually.

Reported Cases per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of July, 1923.

State.	Case rates per 1,000 population.								
	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.
Alabama	0.12	0.26	3.04	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.67	1.71	1.06
Arizona	.03	.28	.31	.06	.37	.09	2.04	.19	.37
Arkansas	.28	.06	2.13	.12	.05	.20	.68	1.10	1.84
California	.96	1.60	5.00	.11	1.01	.42	1.77	.22	1.05
Colorado	.61	1.89	3.46	.57	.74	.02	4.90	.50	1.31
Connecticut	.76	1.01	2.08	.25	.62		1.14	.24	2.30
Delaware	.05	.26	.46		1.62		.87	.20	2.26
District of Columbia	1.26	.30	1.96		.62	.03	3.39	.32	2.58
Florida		.24	1.14	.01	.05	.08	.39	.35	.27
Georgia ¹									
Idaho		.03	.30	.08	.08	.08	.15		.08
Illinois	.57	.68	2.46	.43	.42	.07	2.00	.17	1.65
Indiana		.25	1.95		.29	.38	.75	.14	
Iowa	.02	.28	.29	.01	.29	.10	.03	(²)	.33
Kansas	.26	.58	2.85	.25	.59	.11	1.21	.71	2.74
Kentucky ¹									
Louisiana	.01	.28	.88	.01	.01	.08	.68	.65	.34
Maine	.45	.30	4.57	.02	.64		.30	.21	1.42
Maryland	.51	.67	5.44	.31	.89		2.23	.84	3.06
Massachusetts	1.10	1.42	3.03	.79	1.29	.01	1.76	.17	1.38
Michigan	.59	1.10	6.09	.21	1.34	.35	2.25	.23	2.43
Minnesota	.25	.97	1.54		1.73	.38	1.42	.15	.55
Mississippi	1.17	.39	4.37	.58	.09	.14	1.74	2.15	6.97
Missouri ¹									
Montana	.56	.21	.94		.71	.40	.39	.37	.23
Nebraska	.09	.25	.31	.23	.29		.21	.21	.37
Nevada ²									
New Hampshire ²									
New Jersey	.70	1.01	2.25		.40	.06	1.66	.18	1.30
New Mexico	.06	2.66	1.42	.06	.03		1.23	.98	.19
New York	.92	1.04	5.28	.51	.74	.06	2.26	.20	1.34
North Carolina	.28	.63	7.69		.22	.52		2.02	6.22
North Dakota	.46	.18	2.52	.02	.46	.21	.19	.05	.21
Ohio	.61	.74	1.85	.09	.85	.24	1.17	.43	2.11
Oklahoma ⁴									
Oregon	.46	.39	.31	.14	.56	.89	.63	.07	.46
Pennsylvania	.57	.91	2.09	.17	.55	.03	.71	.23	1.69
Rhode Island	.19	.77	1.18	.17	.51		1.07	.13	.47
South Carolina		.67	.42	.02	.02	.05	.05	.32	.19
South Dakota	.29	.57	2.86		.90	.05	.47	.14	.18
Tennessee ²									
Texas ¹									
Utah ²									
Vermont	.94	.50	16.14	1.10	.97	.73	.53	.07	3.44
Virginia	.44	.47	8.25		.35	.11	.88	1.76	3.85
Washington	.57	.63	1.45	.28	.62	.55	1.12	.27	1.91
West Virginia		.42	3.31		.68	.06	1.06	1.06	1.90
Wisconsin	.89	1.10	5.85	.03	1.93	.29	1.01	.12	2.81
Wyoming	.11	.06	5.28		.39	.17	.22	.50	.22

¹ Reports received weekly.² Reports received annually.³ Not notifiable.⁴ Report not received at time of going to press.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION, AUGUST, 1923.

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

Referred by—	Measles.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.
Connecticut.....				1	1	1	1
Illinois.....					6		
Massachusetts.....						1	
Minnesota.....			1		43	6	
New Jersey.....						1	
New York.....						2	
Washington.....	2	3			1		

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923.

ANTHRAX.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ohio:		
Toledo.....	1	

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. 22, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				New Jersey:			
Los Angeles.....	0	1		Jersey City.....	0	1	
Connecticut:				New York:			
Waterbury.....	0	1		Elmira.....	0	1	
Massachusetts:				Geneva.....	0		1
Boston.....	0	1	1	New York.....	2	4	2
Easthampton.....	0	1		Niagara Falls.....	0	1	
Malden.....	0	1		Ohio:			
Michigan:				Cleveland.....	0	1	
Ann Arbor.....	0	1	1	Texas:			
Nebraska:				San Antonio.....			1
Omaha.....	0						

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 2390; also Current State summaries, p. 2378, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2382.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.

INFLUENZA.

City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Sept. 22, 1923.
	Week ended Sept. 23, 1922.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.			Week ended Sept. 23, 1922.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	
California:				Minnesota:			
Los Angeles.....	1	9	1	Minneapolis.....			1
Oakland.....	2			Missouri:			
San Francisco.....	4			Kansas City.....		1	1
Colorado:				Montana:			
Denver.....			1	Helena.....			1
District of Columbia:				New Jersey:			
Washington.....		2		Newark.....	2	1	
Georgia:				Paterson.....	1	1	
Atlanta.....		1		Trenton.....	1		
Illinois:				New York:			
Chicago.....		4		Amsterdam.....			1
Danville.....	1			New York.....	11	12	4
Indiana:				Olean.....			1
Indianapolis.....			1	Ohio:			
Louisiana:				Cleveland.....	2		
Baton Rouge.....	1			Pennsylvania:			
Maryland:				Philadelphia.....	1	1	1
Baltimore.....	2		1	Pittsburgh.....			2
Cumberland.....	1			Rhode Island:			
Massachusetts:				Providence.....	1		
Boston.....	1	2		Tennessee:			
Everett.....	1			Nashville.....			1
Framingham.....	1			Virginia:			
Springfield.....		1	1	Roanoke.....			1

MALARIA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Louisiana:		
Anniston.....	1	1	New Orleans.....	2	
Birmingham.....	4		Maryland:		
Tuscaloosa.....	3		Baltimore.....	1	
Arkansas:			Massachusetts:		
Little Rock.....	13		Cambridge.....	1	
California:			Michigan:		
Sacramento.....	3		Muskegon.....	12	
San Francisco.....	1	1	Saginaw.....	1	
Stockton.....	2		New York:		
Florida:			New York.....	1	
St. Petersburg.....	2		Tennessee:		
Georgia:			Memphis.....	8	3
Albany.....	1		Virginia:		
Brunswick.....	1		Norfolk.....	1	
Macon.....	1				
Savannah.....	2	1			

¹ Tertian.

MEASLES.

See p. 2390; also Current State summaries, p. 2378, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2382.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Minnesota:		
Birmingham.....		1	St. Paul.....	1	
Montgomery.....	1		North Carolina:		
California:			Wilmington.....		1
Pasadena.....		1	South Carolina:		
San Diego.....	1		Charleston.....		1
Georgia:			Texas:		
Savannah.....		1	Beaumont.....		2
Indiana:			Dallas.....		1
Fort Wayne.....		1	Galveston.....		1
Maryland:					
Baltimore.....	1				

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.
PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Missouri:		
Anniston.....	2	.....	Kansas City.....	.....	1
Birmingham.....	.....	8	St. Joseph.....	.....	3
California:			Montana:		
Long Beach.....	.....	1	Missoula.....	2	1
Los Angeles.....	18	6	Nebraska:		
Oakland.....	.....	1	Omaha.....	.....	4
Pasadena.....	1	.....	New Hampshire:		
Richmond.....	.....	1	Concord.....	.....	1
Riverside.....	1	.....	New Jersey:		
Sacramento.....	4	1	Harrison.....	1	.....
San Diego.....	3	2	Hoboken.....	.....	1
San Francisco.....	13	4	Jersey City.....	1	.....
Santa Barbara.....	.....	1	Montclair.....	1	.....
Santa Cruz.....	.....	1	Morristown.....	.....	1
Colorado:			Newark.....	12	3
Denver.....	.....	3	Passaic.....	.....	2
Connecticut:			Paterson.....	1	.....
Bridgeport.....	.....	2	Phillipsburg.....	.....	1
Fairfield.....	.....	1	Rahway.....	.....	2
New Haven.....	.....	6	Trenton.....	.....	2
Waterbury.....	.....	2	West Hoboken.....	.....	2
Georgia:			West New York.....	.....	1
Atlanta.....	8	7	New Mexico:		
Brunswick.....	.....	1	Albuquerque.....	.....	1
Savannah.....	.....	1	New York:		
Illinois:			Albany.....	2	.....
Blue Island.....	.....	1	Buffalo.....	.....	5
Champaign.....	3	.....	Elmira.....	1	.....
Chicago.....	102	40	Ithaca.....	1	.....
Cicero.....	1	.....	Lockawanna.....	3	.....
Evanston.....	1	.....	New York.....	93	76
Freeport.....	.....	1	Niagara Falls.....	.....	1
Jacksonville.....	.....	1	Olean.....	.....	2
Kewanee.....	.....	1	Rochester.....	6	2
Mattoon.....	1	.....	Rome.....	1	.....
Oak Park.....	2	.....	Schenectady.....	1	.....
Indiana:			Syracuse.....	.....	3
East Chicago.....	.....	2	Troy.....	2	.....
Gary.....	.....	1	North Carolina:		
Indianapolis.....	10	.....	Winston-Salem.....	.....	2
Kokomo.....	.....	1	Ohio:		
Muncie.....	.....	3	Canton.....	.....	1
Terre Haute.....	.....	4	Chillicothe.....	.....	1
Iowa:			Cincinnati.....	.....	10
Iowa City.....	1	.....	Cleveland.....	10	9
Kansas:			Columbus.....	.....	4
Wichita.....	.....	1	Dayton.....	1	.....
Kentucky:			East Youngstown.....	.....	1
Louisville.....	6	4	Hamilton.....	.....	1
Louisiana:			Lima.....	.....	1
New Orleans.....	.....	8	Toledo.....	.....	1
Maine:			Youngstown.....	.....	5
Lewiston.....	.....	1	Oklahoma:		
Maryland:			Oklahoma.....	.....	1
Baltimore.....	.....	17	Oregon:		
Cumberland.....	2	.....	Portland.....	.....	3
Massachusetts:			Pennsylvania:		
Beverly.....	.....	1	Philadelphia.....	25	21
Boston.....	11	.....	Pittsburgh.....	.....	21
Cambridge.....	2	.....	South Carolina:		
Chelsea.....	.....	2	Columbia.....	.....	1
Dedham.....	.....	1	Tennessee:		
Everett.....	1	.....	Memphis.....	.....	8
Haverhill.....	.....	1	Nashville.....	.....	7
Lawrence.....	12	.....	Texas:		
Lowell.....	.....	3	Dallas.....	.....	2
Lynn.....	1	.....	Fort Worth.....	.....	2
Medford.....	.....	1	San Antonio.....	.....	4
North Adams.....	.....	1	Utah:		
Pittsfield.....	.....	1	Salt Lake City.....	.....	1
Quincy.....	1	.....	Virginia:		
Somerville.....	2	.....	Lynchburg.....	.....	1
Westfield.....	11	.....	Norfolk.....	.....	2
Worcester.....	.....	1	Peipersburg.....	.....	2
Michigan:			Richmond.....	.....	2
Detroit.....	29	8	West Virginia:		
Flint.....	3	2	Clarksburg.....	.....	1
Grand Rapids.....	2	.....	Huntington.....	.....	1
Hamtramck.....	.....	2	Wheeling.....	.....	1
Highland Park.....	.....	3	Wisconsin:		
Port Huron.....	1	.....	Eau Claire.....	1	.....
Minnesota:			Madison.....	.....	1
Duluth.....	.....	2	Milwaukee.....	3	.....
Minneapolis.....	.....	2	Racine.....	.....	1
St. Paul.....	.....	3			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 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. 22, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Montana:			
Eureka.....	0	.....	1	Great Falls.....	0	1	1
Los Angeles.....	0	4	1	Nebraska:			
Connecticut:				Omaha.....	0	5	1
Meriden.....	0	1	.....	New Jersey:			
New Haven.....	0	1	.....	Clifton.....	0	1	1
Waterbury.....	0	1	.....	Hoboken.....	0	1	.....
Illinois:				Newark.....	0	3	.....
Centralia.....	0	1	.....	West New York.....	0	1	1
Chicago.....	5	8	.....	New Mexico:			
Evanston.....	0	1	.....	Albuquerque.....	0	1	.....
Freeport.....	0	1	.....	New York:			
Massachusetts:				New York.....	4	33	1
Boston.....	2	1	.....	Rochester.....	0	1	.....
Fall River.....	0	1	.....	Ohio:			
Haverhill.....	0	1	1	Canton.....	0	1	.....
Lowell.....	0	1	.....	Cleveland.....	1	1	.....
Watertown.....	0	1	.....	Pennsylvania:			
Westfield.....	0	1	.....	Berwick.....	.....	3	.....
Michigan:				Butler.....	0	1	.....
Detroit.....	0	1	.....	Philadelphia.....	1	4	.....
Minnesota:				Wilkes-Barre.....	0	1	.....
St. Paul.....	0	1	.....			

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
California:		New Jersey:	
Los Angeles.....	7	Montclair.....	1
Missouri:		Orange.....	1
Kansas City.....	1	Texas: Beaumont.....	1

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 2390; also Current State summaries, p. 2378, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2382.

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. 22, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
District of Columbia:				Montana:			
Washington.....	0	1	.....	Missoula.....	0	2	.....
Georgia:				Nevada:			
Atlanta.....	0	2	.....	Reno.....	0	1	.....
Indiana:				New Jersey:			
Gary.....	0	2	.....	Jersey City.....	0	1	.....
Iowa:				North Carolina:			
Cedar Rapids.....	0	1	.....	Winston-Salem.....	0	1	.....
Clinton.....	0	2	.....	Ohio:			
Council Bluffs.....	0	1	.....	Cleveland.....	1	4	.....
Davenport.....	0	2	.....	Oklahoma:			
Michigan:				Tulsa.....	0	1	.....
Detroit.....	2	1	.....	Tennessee:			
Holland.....	0	6	.....	Knoxville.....	0	1	.....
Minnesota:				Utah:			
Duluth.....	0	1	.....	Provo.....	0	1	.....
Hibbing.....	0	1	.....	Virginia:			
St. Paul.....	1	3	.....	Roanoke.....	0	1	.....
Missouri:							
St. Louis.....	0	2	.....			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			North Carolina:		
San Francisco.....	1	1	Winston-Salem.....		1
Connecticut:			Ohio:		
Greenwich.....	1		Cleveland.....		1
Kansas:			Columbus.....		2
Wichita.....	1		Pennsylvania:		
Maryland:			Philadelphia.....		1
Baltimore.....	1		Texas:		
Michigan:			Dallas.....		1
Flint.....		1	Virginia:		
New Jersey:			Lynchburg.....		1
Passaic.....	1		Roanoke.....		2
New York:					
Yonkers.....	1				

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 2390; also Current State summaries, p. 2378.

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. 22, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Indiana—Continued.			
Anniston.....	0	3		Indianapolis.....	5	2	
Birmingham.....	8		1	Muncie.....	0		1
Dothan.....		2		Terre Haute.....	0	1	
Arkansas:				Iowa:			
Fort Smith.....	0	2		Sioux City.....	0	2	
California:				Kansas:			
Long Beach.....	0	2		Coffeyville.....	1	2	
Los Angeles.....	6	5		Wichita.....	2	2	
Sacramento.....	1		1	Kentucky:			
San Francisco.....	3	2		Lexington.....	1	1	
Colorado:				Louisville.....	8	2	
Denver.....	3	10		Louisiana:			
Pueblo.....	2	3		New Orleans.....	7	4	
Connecticut:				Maine:			
Bridgeport.....	0	1		Lewiston.....	0	1	
Bristol.....	0	1		Portland.....	1	1	
Hartford.....	2	1		Maryland:			
New Haven.....	2	6	1	Baltimore.....	28	15	1
Waterbury.....	0	1		Massachusetts:			
District of Columbia:				Beverly.....	0	3	
Washington.....	11	4	1	Cambridge.....	0	1	
Florida:				Chicopee.....	0	1	
Key West.....	0	1		Everett.....	0	1	
Georgia:				Fall River.....	6	3	
Atlanta.....	3	2	2	Lawrence.....	0	1	
Macon.....	0	1		Newburyport.....	0	3	
Rome.....	2	4		Quincy.....	0	1	
Illinois:				Somerville.....	1	1	
Aurora.....	0	1		Springfield.....	1	1	
Chicago.....	16	9	4	Michigan:			
Decatur.....	0	1		Detroit.....	10	4	
Freeport.....	0	1		Flint.....	3	2	
Kewanee.....	0	1		Grand Rapids.....	2	1	
Peoria.....	0	11		Highland Park.....	0	2	
Quincy.....	0	2		Jackson.....	0	1	
Rock Island.....	0	3	1	Saginaw.....	0	1	
Springfield.....	2	1	1	Minnesota:			
Indiana:				Duluth.....	1	2	
East Chicago.....	0	3		Mankato.....	0	1	
Fort Wayne.....	1	2		Minneapolis.....	2	1	
Huntington.....	0		1	St. Paul.....	3	1	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Missouri:				Oregon:			
Kansas City.....	2	3		Portland.....	1	1	
St. Louis.....	10	6	1	Pennsylvania:			
Springfield.....	0		1	Ambridge.....	0	1	
Montana:				Bothleham.....	2	1	
Great Falls.....	0	2		Connellsville.....	0	1	
Nevada:				Donora.....	0	1	
Reno.....	0	2		Lebanon.....	0	2	
New Jersey:				Mount Carmel.....	0	1	
Atlantic City.....	1	1		Norristown.....	0	1	
Camden.....	2	1		Philadelphia.....	21	18	
Jersey City.....	1	5		Pittsburgh.....	4	2	
Newark.....	5	3		Reading.....	2	3	
Passaic.....	0	1		Washington.....	2	5	
Trenton.....	1	1		Wilkes-Barre.....	0	1	
New Mexico:				Woodlawn.....	0	1	
Albuquerque.....	10	3		York.....	0	1	
New York:				South Carolina:			
Elmira.....	0	2		Charleston.....	5		1
Hornell.....	0	1		Tennessee:			
New York.....	55	48	6	Chattanooga.....	0	2	
Niagara Falls.....	1	1		Knoxville.....	1	1	
Rochester.....	1	1		Memphis.....	3	11	1
Troy.....	1	1		Nashville.....	5	3	1
Watertown.....	1	1		Texas:			
Yonkers.....	0	2		Dallas.....	2		2
North Carolina:				Houston.....	1		1
Durham.....	3	1		San Antonio.....			1
Greensboro.....	0	1		Waco.....	1	1	3
Wilmington.....	0	1		Virginia:			
Winston-Salem.....	1	2		Charlottesville.....		1	
Ohio:				Lynchburg.....	1	2	
Akron.....	2	1		Petersburg.....	1	1	
Ashtabula.....	4		1	Richmond.....	2	1	
Bucyrus.....	0	1		Roanoke.....	1	1	
Cambridge.....	0	1		Washington:			
Canton.....	1	1		Everett.....	0	4	
Cincinnati.....	2	1		Tacoma.....	0	4	
Cleveland.....	5	3		Yakima.....	1	3	
Dayton.....	2	2		West Virginia:			
Lancaster.....	0	1		Charleston.....	1	2	
Lorain.....	0	2		Huntington.....	0	1	
New Philadelphia.....	0	2		Martinsburg.....	0	1	
Newark.....	0	2		Parkersburg.....	1		1
Salem.....	0	1		Wheeling.....	0		1
Springfield.....	1	1		Wisconsin:			
Toledo.....	4	3		Green Bay.....	0	1	
Oklahoma:				Wausau.....	0	1	
Oklahoma.....	2	4					

TYPHUS FEVER.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York:		
New York.....	2	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.

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:										
Anniston.....	17,734	6							2	
Birmingham.....	178,806	66	10	1	1		2		2	4
Dothan.....	10,034	6	1		25		1		1	
Montgomery.....	43,464	7	6				2			1
Tuscaloosa.....	11,996		3		1		1			
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith.....	28,870		1							
Little Rock.....	65,142		1				2		3	
North Little Rock.....	14,048					6				
California:										
Alameda.....	28,806	3							1	
Bakersfield.....	18,638	8	2				1			2
Berkeley.....	56,036	18	10	1	3				1	
Eureka.....	12,923	4			4					1
Glendale.....	13,536	8								
Long Beach.....	55,583	28	2	1			1			1
Los Angeles.....	576,673	198	36	3	3		14		65	24
Oakland.....	216,261	66	30	3	2		3		2	8
Pasadena.....	45,354	10							3	
Richmond.....	16,943	3	3	1						
Riverside.....	19,341	5								
Sacramento.....	65,908	24	1						1	1
San Bernardino.....	18,721	7	1							2
San Diego.....	74,683	25	2						4	2
San Francisco.....	506,676	149	28	4	155		7		38	14
San Jose.....	39,642	8								
Santa Barbara.....	19,441	3								
Santa Cruz.....	10,917	5								
Stockton.....	40,296	11	6		1					
Vallejo.....	21,107	0			2					
Colorado:										
Denver.....	256,491	73	23	1	1		6			10
Greeley.....	10,958	2								
Pueblo.....	43,050	5	6				1		1	1
Trinidad.....	10,906		1							
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport.....	143,555	24	3				2		5	3
Bristol.....	20,620	3					1		2	
Derby.....	11,238	7								
Fairfield (town).....	11,475	2					2		1	
Hartford.....	138,036	30	1	1	2				3	
Manchester (town).....	18,370	2								
Meriden (city).....	29,867		1		1					
Milford (town).....	10,193	1								
New Haven.....	162,537	45	3		2				7	2
New London.....	25,688	4								2
Stonington (town).....	10,236	1								
Waterbury.....	91,715	19	7				3	1	4	
District of Columbia:										
Washington.....	437,571	113	8		1		9		25	9
Florida:										
Key West.....	18,749								4	
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	200,616	67	3		3		5		7	6
Brunswick.....	14,413	3					1			1
Lagrange.....	17,038		4							
Macon.....	52,995		3		1		1		5	
Rome.....	13,252		4		1					
Savannah.....	83,252	27			2				1	4
Idaho:										
Boise.....	21,393	6								
Illinois:										
Alton.....	24,682	8	1							
Aurora.....	36,397	6	8						1	1
Bloomington.....	28,725	9					6			
Blue Island.....	11,424	11			1					
Centralia.....	12,491	4					1			
Champaign.....	15,873		1				3			
Chicago.....	2,701,706	630	95	7	20	1	44		171	51
Cicero.....	44,995	5	4							1
Decatur.....	43,818	12	2				3			1
East St. Louis.....	66,767	23	3							
Elgin.....	27,454	6							2	
Evanston.....	37,234	10					2		1	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 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.
Massachusetts:										
Adams (town).....	12,967	2								
Amesbury (town).....	10,936	3								
Arlington (town).....	18,665	5	2							
Attleboro.....	19,731	5								2
Belmont.....	10,749	0								
Beverly.....	22,561	7	1				1		1	1
Boston.....	748,060	175	40	1	11		19		29	14
Braintree (town).....	10,530	1	1		1					
Brockton.....	66,254	11	2						1	
Brookline.....	37,748	16			1		5		1	
Cambridge.....	109,694	18	3		1		5		3	1
Chelsea.....	43,184	7							3	
Chicopee.....	36,214	11	3	1						1
Clinton.....	12,979	6	1				6			1
Dedham.....	10,792	3								
Everett.....	40,120	5	1				2		2	1
Fall River.....	120,465	28	2	1			3		6	5
Framingham.....	17,033	6			2					
Gardner.....	16,971	0								
Greenfield.....	15,462	1	1							
Haverhill.....	53,884	13	3		1		2		3	1
Holyoke.....	60,203	13	3		1				4	
Lawrence.....	94,270	20	1						3	1
Leominster.....	19,744	2								
Lowell.....	112,759	29	3				1			1
Lynn.....	99,148	11	1				1			
Malden.....	49,103	6					2		4	1
Medford.....	39,038	8	3		2				3	
Melrose.....	18,204	8								
Methuen.....	15,189	4								
Milford.....	13,471	1								
New Bedford.....	121,217	28	3						6	1
Newburyport.....	15,618	8							1	
Newton.....	46,054	10					1			
North Adams.....	22,282	3	1		1					
Peabody.....	19,552	4	3							
Pittsfield.....	41,763	11	4	1	2		8			1
Plymouth.....	13,045	2								
Quincy.....	47,876	4	2				1		4	1
Salem.....	42,529	3								
Saugus.....	10,874	0					2			
Somerville.....	93,091	10	7				2		5	
Southbridge.....	14,245	1			1					
Springfield.....	129,614	34	2		1		6		3	
Taunton.....	37,137	10								
Wakefield.....	13,025	3					2			
Waltham.....	30,915	6	1							
Watertown.....	21,457	1			2				1	
Webster.....	16,258	3	1				1			
West Springfield.....	13,443	2								
Westfield.....	18,604	5								
Winchester.....	10,485	1	1							
Winthrop.....	15,455	1								
Woburn.....	16,574	3								1
Worcester.....	179,754	39	20	1			13		10	
Michigan:										
Alpena.....	11,101						1			
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	19	3				3			
Battle Creek.....	36,164	0	5		1		12			
Benton Harbor.....	12,233	5								
Detroit.....	963,678	215	43	2	3		33		32	21
Flint.....	91,599	25	19	3	5		5		4	1
Grand Rapids.....	137,634	31	15	2	2		13		4	
Hamtramck.....	48,615	14	5		1	1	2			
Highland Park.....	46,499	17					3			2
Holland.....	12,183						1			
Jackson.....	48,374		1						1	
Kalamazoo.....	48,487	22	2				1		2	
Marquette.....	12,718	2			7					
Muskegon.....	36,570	13	2				5	1		
Pontiac.....	34,273	12	3				3		1	
Port Huron.....	25,944	9	2	1	1					
Saginaw.....	61,903	10	2				5			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	4			4					

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Popu- lation Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	98,917	22	2		3		13		2	1
Hibbing.....	15,089	3	2				13			
Minneapolis.....	380,582	83	12	2	1		33		28	8
Rochester.....	13,722	13	2							
St. Cloud.....	15,873	2	2				1			
St. Paul.....	234,698	55	15		5		15		11	7
Virginia.....	14,022						4			
Winona.....	19,143	7	1		1		2			
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau.....	10,252	2	4				1			
Independence.....	11,686		2				6			
Kansas City.....	324,410	81	11		5		6	1	7	11
St. Joseph.....	77,939	23								
St. Louis.....	772,897	209	26	1			23		35	15
Springfield.....	39,631	11								1
Montana:										
Billings.....	15,100	7					1			
Great Falls.....	24,121	6	2							
Helena.....	12,037	3								
Missoula.....	12,668	4					2		1	1
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	54,948	12	1		1					
Omaha.....	191,601	33	17		1		5		1	2
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,016	7								
New Hampshire:										
Concord.....	22,167	11				8				
Dover.....	13,029	2								
Keene.....	11,210	5			25		2			
Manchester.....	78,384	17	5				1			
New Jersey:										
Atlantic City.....	50,707	11							1	1
Bayonne.....	76,754		1				3		2	
Belleville.....	15,660								2	
Bloomfield.....	22,019	4					1			
Camden.....	116,309	19	3				1		11	2
Clifton.....	26,470	4	1							
Englewood.....	11,627	2								
Garfield.....	19,381	3	1						1	1
Hackensack.....	17,667	6					1			
Harrison.....	15,721	2							2	
Hoboken.....	68,166	14	2	1	1		2		1	2
Jersey City.....	238,103	2	2				1		6	
Kearny.....	26,724	6							1	
Montclair.....	28,810	7	2	2					1	
Morristown.....	12,548	4	1						1	
Newark.....	414,524	86	2	1	4		2		3	5
Orange.....	33,268	8							2	
Passaic.....	63,841	15	10						1	2
Paterson.....	135,875	6	6		2		2			
Perth Amboy.....	41,707	13	2	1					2	1
Phillipsburg.....	16,923	4								
Plainfield.....	27,700	3			5					
Rahway.....	11,042	2	10							
Summit.....	10,174	1								
Trenton.....	119,289	21	11						3	2
Union (town).....	20,651								2	
West Hoboken.....	40,074	4	1	1						
West New York.....	29,926	2							2	
West Orange.....	15,573	1							1	
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15,157	5					1		1	3
New York:										
Albany.....	113,344		2					9	4	
Amsterdam.....	33,524	3	1		1				3	1
Auburn.....	36,192	3								
Buffalo.....	506,775	112	16				7		20	13
Cohoes.....	22,987	4	1		2				1	
Cortland.....	13,294	9	1							
Elmira.....	45,393	13					1			
Geneva.....	14,648	4								
Hornell.....	15,925	2								

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Hudson.....	11,745	4							1	
Ithaca.....	17,004	9								
Lackawanna.....	17,918	4	1		2					
Little Falls.....	13,029	3	2	2						
Lockport.....	21,308				2				1	
Middletown.....	18,420							3	1	
New York.....	5,620,048	1,096	70	6	29	31	1	235	188	1
Newburgh.....	30,366	13								1
Niagara Falls.....	50,760	12	2			2		1		
North Tonawanda.....	15,482	3								
Olean.....	20,506	5			1	2				
Peekskill.....	15,868	3	2	1						
Rochester.....	295,750	52	5		1	2		8	3	
Rome.....	26,341	15	4		5	2				
Saratoga Springs.....	13,181	6								
Schenectady.....	88,723	19	10		8	1		6	1	
Syracuse.....	171,717	33	5		9	9		10	1	
Troy.....	72,013	18	1		4				1	
Watertown.....	31,285	5				2				
White Plains.....	21,031	4	1					1		
Yonkers.....	100,176	13	2			1				
North Carolina:										
Durham.....	21,719	7	2					3	1	
Greensboro.....	43,525	10	7			3			1	
Raleigh.....	24,418	16	6	2				1	1	
Rocky Mount.....	12,742	3							1	
Wilmington.....	33,372	10			1	1			2	
Winston-Salem.....	48,395	15	7		3	2		1	1	
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	21,961	1								
Grand Forks.....	14,010					2				
Ohio:										
Akron.....	208,435	45	8		1	6		33		
Ashtabula.....	22,082	7								
Barberton.....	18,811	2				1				
Bucyrus.....	10,425	2	1							
Cambridge.....	13,104	2	1			2				
Canton.....	87,091	19	11			1		1	1	
Chillicothe.....	15,831	7	1			3				
Cincinnati.....	401,247	112	10		3	12		15	7	
Cleveland.....	796,841	166	21		3	17	2	31	18	
Cleveland Heights.....	15,236					1		1		
Columbus.....	237,031	74	6		4	6		6	11	
Coshocton.....	10,847					1				
Dayton.....	152,559	32	14			7		2		
East Cleveland.....	27,292	6								
East Youngstown.....	11,237	2		1						
Findlay.....	17,021	2				2		1		
Fremont.....	12,468	4				1				
Hamilton.....	39,675	5			1	4		1	1	
Lancaster.....	14,706	6						1		
Lima.....	41,326	10	1			1		2		
Lorain.....	37,295		5			6		4		
Mansfield.....	27,824	8								
Marion.....	27,891		1			2				
Martins Ferry.....	11,634	3				2				
Middletown.....	23,594	1	1					1		
New Philadelphia.....	10,718					4				
Newark.....	26,718	8	1			1			1	
Niles.....	13,080	1	2			2				
Norwood.....	24,966	2								
Piqua.....	15,044	4								
Salem.....	10,305	3								
Sandusky.....	22,897	6				1			2	
Springfield.....	60,840	19	1			3			3	
Steuenville.....	28,508	8				2				
Tiffin.....	14,375	1	3			2			1	
Toledo.....	243,164	66	20	2		12			6	
Youngstown.....	132,358	53	13	1	3	3	1		3	
Zanesville.....	29,569	9	3			2				

1 Pulmonary only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 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.
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma.....	91,295	20	6	1						
Tulsa.....	72,075		2			4				
Oregon:										
Portland.....	258,288	54	9		12	10		2	4	
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown.....	73,502		1			1				
Altoona.....	60,331		3							
Ambridge.....	12,730		1							
Beaver Falls.....	12,802		3			4				
Berwick.....	12,181		1			1				
Bethlehem.....	50,358		3		1					
Canonsburg.....	10,632		1							
Carnegie.....	11,516		1			2				
Charlertown.....	11,516		1							
Chester.....	58,030		1			1				
Connellsville.....	13,804					6				
Dickson.....	11,049		1							
Easton.....	33,813								1	
Erie.....	93,372		5		2	2			2	
Farrell.....	15,586		4			4			5	
Greensburg.....	15,033					1				
Harrisburg.....	75,917		2			5				
Hazleton.....	32,277					2				
Homestead.....	20,452		1		1					
Johnstown.....	67,327		1			2				
Lancaster.....	53,150		1			5				
Lebanon.....	24,643		10			3				
McKee's Rocks.....	16,713		2							
Monessen.....	18,179		3							
Nanticoke.....	22,614				1					
New Castle.....	44,938		1			2				
New Kensington.....	11,987		1							
Norristown.....	32,319		3							
North Braddock.....	14,928		1							
Oil City.....	21,274		1							
Philadelphia.....	1,823,779	373	32	2	9	10		43	24	
Pittsburgh.....	588,343	147	45	3		16	2	13	11	
Pittston.....	18,497				1					
Reading.....	107,784		2							
Scranton.....	137,783				1					
Shamokin.....	21,204		2							
Shenandoah.....	24,726		1							
Sunbury.....	15,721		1							
Tamaqua.....	12,363				2					
Warren.....	14,272				1			1		
Washington.....	21,480		2			2				
Wilkes-Barre.....	73,833		1		1			2		
Williamsport.....	36,198				9					
York.....	47,512		1			2				
Rhode Island:										
Cranston.....	29,407	8								
Cumberland (town).....	10,077	3								
East Providence (town).....	21,793		1							
Newport.....	30,255	3	2							
Pawtucket.....	64,248	13	1			1				
Providence.....	237,595	35	4		1	6			3	
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	67,057	19	3							
Columbia.....	37,524	17	1					1		
Greenville.....	23,127	2	1		1					
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls.....	25,202	2				1				
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga.....	57,895	2	3	2						
Knoxville.....	77,818		2		1	6		2	2	
Memphis.....	162,351	60	6			2		9	5	
Nashville.....	118,342	48				3		6	2	
Texas:										
Amarillo.....	15,494	3								
Beaumont.....	40,422	15	1							
Corpus Christi.....	10,522	3								
Dallas.....	158,976	32	6		5	1		1	2	
Fort Worth.....	106,482	19	2			2		2	2	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 22, 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.
Texas—Continued.										
Galveston.....	44,255	11	3				1	1		1
Houston.....	138,276	33	2							1
San Antonio.....	161,379	48							1	6
Waco.....	38,500	8	1				2			
Utah:										
Provo.....	10,303	3			1					
Salt Lake City.....	118,110	25	4		3		1			
Virginia:										
Alexandria.....	18,060	6					1			
Charlottesville.....	10,688	2								1
Danville.....	21,539	4	5				1			
Lynchburg.....	30,070	9					1		1	
Norfolk.....	115,777								4	5
Petersburg.....	31,012	8	3				1		3	
Portsmouth.....	54,387	7	1	1			1			
Richmond.....	171,667	50	2		2	1	4		9	3
Roanoke.....	50,942	17	5				1		1	
Washington:										
Aberdeen.....	15,337						1			
Bellingham.....	25,565		2							
Hoquiam.....	10,058						1			
Seattle.....	315,312		14		2		11		11	
Tacoma.....	96,965		4		1		7			
West Virginia:										
Bluefield.....	15,282	5	2							1
Charleston.....	39,608	20	2				3		2	2
Clarksburg.....	27,869	8	3				2			
Huntington.....	50,177	18	4				6			1
Martinsburg.....	12,515						1			
Morgantown.....	12,127	1	1	1						
Parkersburg.....	20,050	4			1					
Wheeling.....	56,208	21	2		10					3
Wisconsin:										
Ashland.....	11,334	7					7			1
Beloit.....	21,284	4					3	1	2	
Eau Claire.....	20,906				2				1	
Fond du Lac.....	23,427	1								
Green Bay.....	31,017				2		10		1	
Janesville.....	18,293	3								
Kenosha.....	40,472	6	1				3		1	1
Madison.....	38,378	11	6				1			
Milwaukee.....	457,147	86	9	1	2		21			6
Oshkosh.....	33,162	5	2						3	
Racine.....	58,593	12	1				7		2	
Sheboygan.....	30,955	6	6						1	
Stevens Point.....	11,371								1	
Wausau.....	18,661		1				4			
West Allis.....	13,745						1		1	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Cuba as follows:

Habana.

Disease.	Sept. 11-20, 1923.		Remain- ing un- der treat- ment Sept. 20, 1923.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Diphtheria.....	7	.....	2
Leprosy.....	3	.....	1 15
Malaria.....	49	.....	53
Typhoid fever.....	12	1	39

¹ From abroad, 1.

² From the interior, 30.

³ From the interior, 16.

Provinces.

JULY 25-31, 1923.

Province.	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Infantile te- tanus.	Malaria.	Measles.	Paratyphoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.
Camaguey.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	9
Habana.....	.....	6	.....	53	3	3	2	34
Matanzas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	16
Oriente.....	5	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	22
Pinar del Rio.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Santa Clara.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	5	.....	20
Total.....	6	8	1	146	3	11	2	137

AUGUST 1-10, 1923.

Province.	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Infantile pa- ralysis	Malaria.	Measles.	Paratyphoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.
Camaguey.....	31	.....	.....	.....	10
Habana.....	2	.....	72	2	1	.....	29
Matanzas.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	1	19
Oriente.....	58	.....	3	.....	27
Pinar del Rio.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Santa Clara.....	5	.....	4	.....	24
Total.....	7	.....	166	2	18	1	126

ESTHONIA.

Communicable Diseases—July, 1923.

Communicable diseases have been reported in Esthonia as follows:

July, 1923.

Disease.	Cases.	Disease.	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	25	Smallpox.....	1
Measles.....	87	Tuberculosis.....	117
Scarlet fever.....	21	Typhoid fever.....	33

GUADELOUPE (WEST INDIES).

Further Relative to Smallpox (Alastrim).¹

Smallpox, reported as "alastrim" and certified on bills of health as chicken pox, is reported still present at Pointe à Pitre. Cases of the disease recently carried from Guadeloupe to St. Nazaire, France, and designated by the ship's medical officer as alastrim, were diagnosed by physicians of St. Nazaire as smallpox. The Governor of Guadeloupe has ordered compulsory vaccination, and the mayor of Pointe à Pitre, under date of September 12, 1923, ordered the arrest of persons not showing a certificate of vaccination and advised of the opening of the vaccination clinic September 14 and 15. Vaccination with fresh vaccine received from France is stated to have been efficacious in reducing the spread of the disease.

INDO-CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—December, 1922.

During the month of December, 1922, cholera, plague, and smallpox were reported in Indo-China as follows:

Disease.	December, 1922.		December, 1921.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	40	12	197	148
Plague.....	84	83	114	111
Smallpox.....	119	38	69	10

For distribution according to Provinces, see pp. 2399-2400.

Dengue—Dysentery—Influenza—Leprosy.

During the month of December, 1922, 57 cases of dengue (native), 482 cases of dysentery (European, 2), 7 cases, with 5 deaths, of influenza, and 4 cases of leprosy (native) were reported in Indo-China.

¹ Public Health Reports, Sept. 7, 1923, p. 2107; Sept. 14, 1923, p. 2159; Oct. 5, 1923, pp. 2347-48.

JAVA.

Epidemic Smallpox—Klaten—Soerakarta.

Under date of July 31, 1923, epidemic smallpox was reported present in the cities of Klaten and Soerakarta, Island of Java.

Plague—July, 1923.

During the month of July, 1923, 469 deaths from plague were reported in the Island of Java. For distribution of occurrence according to Provinces, see page 2400.

MADAGASCAR.

Plague.

During the period July 16 to 31, 1923, four cases of plague were reported in the Island of Madagascar. Two were pneumonic, two septicemic. For distribution according to locality, see page 2400.

MALTA.

Disease Prevalence—August, 1923.

Disease prevalence was reported in the Island of Malta during the month of August, 1923, as follows:

Disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
Chicken pox.....	5	Including broncho-pneumonia, 4 cases.
Influenza.....	13	
Pneumonia.....	7	
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).....	2	
Trachoma.....	100	
Undulant fever.....	184	
Whooping cough.....	133	

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 October 12, 1923.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India.....				July 29-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 2,388; deaths, 1,325.
Bombay.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 1.....	41	23	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 1.....	67	53	
Madras.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1.....	6	2	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 19-25.....	26	25	
Indo-China.....				Dec. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 40; deaths, 12.
Province—				
Annam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	33	10	
Cambodge.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	6	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Province—				
Occidental Negros.....	July 22-28.....	1	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 October 12, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 19-25.....	8	6	1 plague-infected cat.
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 12-18.....		1	
India:				July 29-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases 1,244; deaths, 710.
Bombay.....	Aug. 5-11.....	7	5	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	1	
Madras Presidency.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....	655	422	
Karachi.....	do.....	3	2	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 19-25.....	26	25	
Indo-China:				Dec. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 84; deaths, 83.
Province—				
Annam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13	13	
Cambodge.....	do.....	70	70	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	1		
Java:				July 1-31, 1922: Deaths, 460.
Provinces—				
Djokjakarta.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Kedoc.....	do.....		122	
Pekalongan.....	do.....		66	
Samarang.....	do.....		115	
Soerakarta.....	do.....		164	
Madagascar:				
Province—				
Tananarive.....				July 16-31, 1923: Cases, 3; deaths, 3. Pneumonic and septicæmic. Pneumonic.
Tananarive.....	July 16-31.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Brasil:				
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 12-18.....	6		
British East Africa:				
Kenya Colony—				
Tanganyika.....	July 1-14.....	3	4	
China:				Present.
Amoy.....	Aug. 12-25.....			Endemic.
Chungking.....	Aug. 5-25.....			Present.
Nanking.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 1.....			
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 11-17.....	1	1	
Estonia:				July 1-31, 1923: one case.
India:				July 29-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 891; deaths, 225.
Bombay.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 1.....	8	3	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 12-25.....	6	2	
Madras.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				Dec. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 119; deaths, 38.
Province—				
Cambodge.....	Dec. 1-31.....	54	25	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	56	12	
Tonkin.....	do.....	9	1	
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya.....	July 22-28.....	14	3	
Soerakarta.....				July 31, 1923: Epidemic.
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	Sept. 16-22.....		1	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Sept. 9-15.....	4	3	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Sept. 2-15.....	11		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 5-18.....	77	42	
Syria:				
Damascus.....	Aug. 16-22.....	3		

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

Reports Received During Week Ended October 12, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria: Sofia.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....			Paratyphus fever, 1 case.
Egypt: Alexandria.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	2	1	
Cairo.....	June 11-24.....	8	4	
Germany: Coblenz.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 2.....	5		
Mexico: Guadalajara.....	Sept. 16-22.....		1	

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: Shanghai.....	Aug. 28.....			Reported moderately prevalent. Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 19,470; deaths, 14,608. July 1-28, 1923: Cases, 5,412; deaths, 2,875.
India: Bombay.....	June 3-30.....	34	23	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 18.....	97	61	
Calcutta.....	May 6-June 30.....	371	300	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 4.....	116	84	
Madras.....	June 3-30.....	2		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	9	4	
Rangoon.....	May 13-June 30.....	18	15	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 11.....	8	6	
Indo-China.....				Oct. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 92; deaths, 53. Preceding month: Cases, 24; deaths, 14. October, 1921: Cases, 100; deaths, 61. Nov. 1-30, 1922: Cases, 121; deaths, 47 (native); European, 1 case. Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country. Do.
City— Saigon.....	May 20-June 30.....	12	11	
Do.....	July 1-28.....	13	12	
Province— Annam.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	144	55	Sept. 1-30, 1922: Cases, 2; deaths, 1.
Cambodge.....	do.....	43	27	Sept. 1-30, 1922: Cases, 3.
Cochin-China.....	do.....	26	18	Sept. 1-30, 1922: Cases, 19; deaths, 13.
Tonkin.....	do.....	1		Preceding month: No cases.
Iraq (Mesopotamia): Bassorah.....	Aug. 6-18.....	166	74	Aug. 21, 1923: Present. Port de- clared infected since Aug. 6, 1923.
Philippine Islands: City— Manila.....	June 10-16.....	2	1	Death in foreign case from Ching- kang, China.
Province— Bulacan.....	May 17-23.....	1		
Capiz.....	May 27-June 2.....	1	1	
Cebu.....	Apr. 8-21.....	1	1	
Cotabato.....	Apr. 8-14.....	1	1	
Laguna.....	May 6-June 9.....	2	1	
Mindoro.....	Aug. 5-11.....	2	2	
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 1-21.....	4	2	

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 October 5, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Aug. 11-20.....	2	1	Actual dates of occurrence, Aug. 16 and 17, 1923.
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	
Do.....	Aug. 5-11.....		1	
Tanganyika.....	May 6-June 2.....	3	3	Territory.
Do.....	July 5-21.....	20	12	
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-Aug. 18.....	31	28	Plague rats, 19.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 13-June 25.....		10	
Do.....	July 1-28.....		6	
Foochow.....	May 27-June 23.....			Present.
Do.....	July 8-28.....			Reported as endemic.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	63	40	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	27	32	
Manchuria—				
Yakoshih.....	May 31.....	1	1	Station on Eastern Chinese Railway. Occurring in tarabagan (marmot) hunter. Bubonic. Rodent plague present.
Nanking.....	June 17-30.....			Do.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			Do.
Ecuador:				
Guamote.....	Aug. 1-15.....	9	2	Country district.
Guayaquil.....				May 16-June 30, 1923: Rats examined, 13,800; found infected, 39. July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Rats examined, 32,960; found infected, 30.
Do.....	July 1-15.....	2	2	
Santa Ana (Manabi).....	July 16-Aug. 15.....	7	3	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 21, 1923: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 548. May 1-29: Cases, 345. Jan. 1-June 24, 1923: Cases, 1,069. Jan. 1-Aug. 23, 1923: Cases, 1,319; deaths, 643. July 23-29, 1923: Cases, 47.
City—				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 7-June 24.....	35	15	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 14.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 20.....	12	2	
Port Said.....	Jan. 7-June 24.....	24	12	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 13.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 23.....	23	1	
Suez.....	Mar. 2-June 15.....	12	7	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 3.
Do.....	July 16-Aug. 23.....	7	1	
Province—				
Assiout.....	May 1-29.....	64		Deaths not reported.
Benisouef.....	do.....	7		Do.
Fayoum.....	do.....	14		Do.
Garbich.....	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: Pohakaa, May 23, 1923, 1 rat; vicinity of Pacific Sugar Co. mill, June 2, 1 rat; Aug. 2, 1 rat at Hamakua Mill Co. plantation. Aug. 16, plague rat found at Kapuleana. July 20, 1923: One plague rat; July 30, 2 plague rats: Honokaa Sugar Co. mill and Honokaa village.
Honokaa.....				

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Apr. 29-June 23, 1923: Cases, 5,783; deaths, 4,481. July 1-14, 1923: Cases, 2,400; deaths, 1,650.
Bombay	Apr. 29-June 30	503	411	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 18	13	11	
Calcutta	May 6-June 9	13	13	July 22-28, 1923: Cases, 4; deaths, 3.
Karachi	May 13-June 30	110	85	Plague rats, 5.
Do.	July 1-Aug. 25	65	56	
Madras Presidency	May 13-June 30	254	141	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 18	1,036	548	
Rangoon	May 6-June 30	260	229	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 18	212	182	
Indo-China				Oct. 1-Nov. 30, 1922: Cases, 161; deaths, 154. Sept. 1-30, 1922: 70 cases; 68 deaths.
City—				Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Saigon	June 24-30	5	5	Do.
Do.	July 1-7	1	1	
Province—				
Annam	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	27	23	Preceding month, 15 deaths.
Cambodge	Oct. 1-31	75	75	Preceding month, 51 deaths.
Cochin China	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	3	1	Preceding month, 4 cases, 2 deaths.
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	May 1-June 30	335	224	
Java				May 1-June 30, 1923: Deaths, 912.
Province—				
Djakakarta	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 30	57	54	
Tananarive	Apr. 16-June 30	21	21	
Do.	July 1-15	1		
Mauritius Island				May 4-21, 1923: 2 cases.
Port Louis	May 4	1		
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-Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 31; deaths, 16.
Locality—				
Ayabaca	May 16-June 30	15	13	
Do.	July 1-31	4	2	
Callao	May 1-June 30	5	3	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 31	2	1	
Canete	May 15-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-Aug. 31	6	4	
Cutervo	May 1-15	2	1	
Huancabamba	May 1-June 30	34	25	
Huacho	July 1-31	1		
Huarsal	June 1-30	2	2	
Do.	July 1-31	3	1	
Lima (city)	May 1-31	17	8	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 31	6	3	
Lima (country)	May 1-31	7	4	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 31	2	1	
Mollendo	June 1-30	1	1	
Reque	Aug. 1-31	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.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	July 1-31.....	4	4	Reported to have come from port of Rufisque, Senegal. Present.
Rufisque.....	Aug. 6.....			
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	31	30	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	8	8	
Siberia				Sporadic cases of plague reported yearly in localities vicinity of stations Matsievskaya and Borzia, Transbaikal Railway. Village in zone of endemic tarabagan (marmot) plague, Transbaikal region. Station on Transbaikal Railway. Marmot plague during recent years. Do.
Haramhor.....	May 6.....	1	1	
Station No. 83.....				
Soktu				
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 6-June 30.....	6	8	
Do.....	July 22-28.....	1	1	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	May 12-June 20.....	3		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	4		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 19-25.....		1	On Aug. 16, 1923: Two cases reported.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	2		July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2.
Do.....	Aug. 1-10.....	1		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 27-June 2.....		2	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 11.....	7	1	
Azores:				
St. Michael Island.....	July 15-21.....	7		Mild.
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	2	3	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 6-June 16.....	5		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 11.....	27	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 13-June 23.....	25	3	
Do.....	July 15-Aug. 18.....	18		
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. Territory. Do.
Tanganyika.....	Apr. 29-June 9.....	3		
Do.....	July 15-28.....	24	2	
Uganda—				
Entebe.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Zanzibar				July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7; deaths, 3.
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. 5-25.....	2		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 3-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1		
New Brunswick—				
Kent County.....	July 1-7.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
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. July 1-31, 1923: 1 death.
Talcahuano.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		Landed from vessel.
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, 1923: 25 cases in lazaretto. Aug. 6: 20 cases. Aug. 14: 60 cases present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 13-June 23.....		3	June 19-25, 1923: Present.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			Present.
Antung.....	May 14-20.....	1		
Canton.....				June 1-30, 1923: Present. July 1-31, 1923: Present.
Chungking.....	May 13-June 30.....			Present and endemic.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			Do.
Foochow.....	May 13-July 28.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	88	82	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 11.....	47	43	
Manchuria—				
Dairen.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Harbin.....	May 7-June 24.....	5		
Do.....	July 1-22.....	3		
Mukden.....	May 13-20.....	1		
Nanking.....	May 13-June 23.....			Do.
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		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	22	6	
Gensan.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Seoul.....	May 1-June 30.....	42	13	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	6	7	
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	July 8-14.....		2	From Preston.
Czechoslovakia.....				Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 15. Apr.-June, 1923: Cases, 16; deaths, 4.
Province—				
Bohemia.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	15	4	
Ecuador:				
Alausi.....	July 16-31.....	3		
Esneraldas.....	Aug. 16-31.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	May 16-30.....	1		
Montecristi (Manabi).....	do.....			Present.
Riobamba.....	do.....	1	1	
Roca fuerte.....	do.....			Do.
Zaruma (El Oro).....	do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-June 10.....	22	6	
Estonia.....				June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 4.
Finland.....				May 1-15, 1923: 1 case. Aug. 1-15, 1923: 1 case.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	June 18-30.....	3		
Bristol.....	June 28.....			Present.
Cardiff.....	June 3-30.....	6		
Gloucester.....	June 28.....			
Do.....	July 12.....	19		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.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Great Britain—Continued.					
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, 1923: Present in epidemic form. (Reported as alastrim.) Aug. 17, 1923: Stated to be officially declared present. Sept. 14; Epidemic generally diffused.	
Basse Terre.....	Aug. 17.....			Present.	
Pointe à Pitre.....	do.....			Estimated from 2,000 to 3,000 cases. Sept. 2-8, 1923: 1,500 cases present; 8 deaths reported.	
Hungary.....					
	July 15-Aug. 4.....	28			
India.....					
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	298	141	Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 3,112; deaths, 2,933. July 1-28, 1923: Cases, 3,977; deaths 1,019.	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 18.....	51	32		
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 9.....	12	9		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 11.....	11	11		
Karachi.....	May 13-June 30.....	24	8		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 18.....	12	4		
Madras.....	May 13-June 23.....	91	16		
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 25.....	36	13		
Rangoon.....	May 6-June 30.....	125	67		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 18.....	39	17		
Indo-China.....					
City.....					Nov. 1-30, 1922: Cases, 115; deaths, 30.
Saigon.....	May 20-June 30.....	34	23		Including 100 surrounding square kilometers.
Do.....	July 1-28.....	31	18		Do.
Provinces—					
Annam.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	1		
Cambodia.....	do.....	43	16		
Cochin-China.....	do.....	69	22		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):					
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	32	11		
Italy:					
Turin.....	May 28-June 3.....	1			
Do.....	July 2-15.....	2			
Jamaica.....					
Kingston.....	May 27-June 30.....	39		May 27-June 30, 1923: Cases, 226. July 1-Sept. 8, 1923: Cases, 287. (Reported as alastrim.)	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	39			
Japan:					
Kobe.....	May 28-June 10.....	2			
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1			
Java:					
East Java—					
Soerabaya.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	187	22		
Do.....	July 15-21.....	19	2		
West Java—					
Batavia.....	May 5-June 8.....	17	3	Province.	
Do.....	June 30-Aug. 10.....	1	1	Do.	
Latvia.....					
				Apr. 1-May 31, 1923: Cases, 8.	
Mexico:					
Aguascalientes.....	July 8-14.....		1		
Chihuahua.....	June 11-24.....	7			
Guadalajara.....	July 22-Sept. 8.....		9	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 15; deaths, 2.	
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 30.....	164		Including municipalities in Federal district.	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	164		Do.	
Palestine:					
Jaffa.....	June 5-11.....	1			
Persia:					
Tabriz.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		2	District.	
Teheran.....	Feb. 23-June 14.....		30	Mar. 22-Apr. 1, 1923: Deaths, 7. District.	
Poland.....					
				Apr. 29-June 30, 1923: Cases, 1,861; deaths, 43. July 1-14, 1923: Cases, 9; deaths, 1.	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-June 30.....	66	19	
Do.....				July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 5; deaths, 6.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	May 25-31.....		3	
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	8	1	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Apr. 22-June 23.....	11	2	Paratyphus, 2 cases; 2 deaths.
Do.....	July 15-Aug. 25.....	17	1	Paratyphus, 4 cases.
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	May 22-June 18.....		3	
Do.....	Aug. 7-13.....		1	
Talcahuano.....	May 13-19.....	1		
Valparaiso.....	May 7-June 23.....		26	June 11, 1923: 34 cases in Salvador Hospital July 30, 1923: 45 cases in hospital. Aug. 6: 58 cases; Aug. 12-18, 82 cases stated to be present; Aug. 25, 88 cases in Lazaretto.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....		48	
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:				
Province—				Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 191; deaths, 6. Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 132; deaths, 4. Paratyphoid A, 1; paratyphoid B, 20.
Bohemia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	8		
Moravia.....	do.....	2		
Russinia.....	do.....	98	1	
Silesia.....	do.....	1	1	
Slovakia.....	do.....	23	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 14-June 24.....	7	5	
Do.....	June 25-Aug. 19.....	7	5	Paratyphoid fever, 2 cases.
Cairo.....	Apr. 12-June 10.....	36	25	
Port Said.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Esthonia.....				June 1-30, 1923: Recurrent typhus, 1 case; paratyphus, 2 cases.
Finland.....				Aug. 1-15, 1923: Paratyphus, 16 cases.
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		
Do.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		
Stettin.....	May 27-June 9.....	1	1	
Greece.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 876.
Athens.....	May 1-31.....	150	5	
Do.....	July 22-31.....		1	
Patras.....	Apr. 24-June 15.....		30	
Piraeus.....	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:				
Budapest.....	Jan. 1-June 2.....	48	12	Jan. 1-May 19, 1923: Cases, 318; deaths, 36. In 11 counties.
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	3		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Latvia.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 231; paratyphus, 5 cases. June 1-July 31, 1923: Cases, 67; paratyphus, 1 case; recurrent typhus, 1 case.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Mexico City.....	May 20-June 30.....	75		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	98		
San Luis Potosi.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....		1	Do.
Palestine:				
Jaffa.....	May 22-28.....	2		Aug. 14-20, 1923: One case; in northern district. Relapsing fever, 1 case.
Do.....	June 26-Aug. 6.....	5		
Jerusalem.....	May 22-28.....	1		
Persia:				
Tabriz.....	Apr. 1-14.....	2		
Teheran.....	Feb. 22-June 14.....		4	
Do.....	July 1-14.....		1	
Poland.....				
				Mar. 4-Apr. 7, 1923: Cases, 2,253; deaths, 172. Recurrent typhus: Cases, 338; deaths, 6. Apr. 29-June 30, 1923: Cases, 2,206; deaths, 177. July 1-14, 1923: Cases, 286; deaths, 16. Recurrent typhus: Apr. 29-June 23, 1923: Cases, 337; deaths, 3. July 1-14, 1923: Cases, 24; deaths, 2.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-21.....		3	
Rumania:				
Kishineff.....	May 1-June 30.....	41		
Russia:				
European Russia and autonomous republics, Siberia, Caucasus, and Central Asia.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	93,999		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.
Waterways and railways.....	do.....	2,934		
do.....	do.....	9,921		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	Aug. 23-29.....		1	
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	May 20-June 16.....	4	2	July 8-14, 1923: Present.
Do.....	July 15-21.....	3	1	
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-Aug. 25.....	2	9	
Union of South Africa.....				
Cape Province.....				
Do.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....			May 1-June 31, 1923: Cases, 230; deaths, 47 (colored). White—Cases, 15; deaths, 1. Total, 245 cases, 48 deaths.
Do.....	July 1-29.....			
Natal.....				
Do.....	May 1-31, 1923.....			May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 49 (colored); white, 5.
Orange Free State.....				
Do.....	May 6-June 16.....			Outbreaks.
Do.....	July 15-29.....			Do.
Transvaal.....				
Johannesburg.....	May 1-June 30.....	4	4	May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7.
Yugoslavia.....				
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	July 1-7.....	4		July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 4.
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Zagreb.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		
Serbia—				
Belgrade.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW
FEVER—Continued.****Reports Received from June 30 to October 5, 1923—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 13-June 30...	25	6	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 11....	10	3	
Colombia:				
Bucaramanga.....	June 25-Aug. 26....			Present.