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RESULTS OF A THREE-YEAR TRACHOMA CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN KNOTT COUNTY, KY., IN 1913.

As Shown by a Survey Made in the Same Locality 10 Years Later.

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In 1912, at the request of the Kentucky State Board of Health and under instructions from the Surgeon General, the writer proceeded to Kentucky for the purpose of determining the prevalence of trachoma in that State. This survey was begun in Hindman, Knott County. A detailed survey was subsequently made in 23 counties. A total of 18,016 persons were examined, and 1,280, or between 7 and 8 per cent, were found to have trachoma. Of these, 16,696 were school children, and 1,324 were persons examined outside of the school.

The type of the disease found was very severe and its mutilating effects were much in evidence. Numbers of people had been blinded by this disease.

The original investigation made by the writer in the summer of 1912, in several mountainous counties of eastern Kentucky, showed that out of a total of 4,000 examined, 500, or 12½ per cent, were suffering from trachoma. Many of these were school children. At that time, cases of trachoma were seen in the rural districts and in villages, and the disease was so prevalent and so common and had been in existence for such a long time that the people seemed to look upon it as a matter of course. As one old resident expressed it, "You couldn't throw a stone in any direction without hitting sore eyes."

In 1913, in cooperation with the Kentucky State Board of Health, the Public Health Service established a hospital in Hindman, the county seat of Knott County. An eye specialist was in charge, assisted by two trained nurses and other necessary assistants, and the problem of eradicating trachoma was undertaken. The patients were received into the hospital and given free care and treatment. The treatment was surgical, the selective grattage method being used. This hospital was established in September, 1913, and as there appeared to be no further need for the hospital in this county, it was transferred to Pikeville, Ky., September, 1916. In three years, therefore, this scourge had been practically eradicated from probably the worst infected county in the United States.

In making observations in Hindman and other places in the county, in much the same manner as had been done 10 years previously, the changes noted in conditions were most remarkable. In place of the many sore-eyed people and the almost universal practice of wearing colored glasses observed 10 years previously, there was seen scarcely a single colored glass worn, and not one case of active trachoma was seen casually. From the standpoint of public health, humanity, and economic considerations, there is no way of estimating what this relief has been worth, not only to the county or the State, but to the entire United States. It was learned that many of the former trachoma cases had gone to other States, some of them having gone as far as Wisconsin, and it was very gratifying to learn that before they left Knott County their trachoma had been entirely cured, thus preventing the spread of the disease into other States. The amount of irritation and constant pain that has been relieved is impossible even to estimate. At the beginning of this work, numbers of blind people, the result of trachoma, were paupers on the county. Some of these are still public charges; but it is very gratifying to note that the number has not increased. It is believed that but for the treatment received through the hospital established there in 1913, there would have been many more in this same condition. It must also be remembered that a great many of these patients were children of school age who were unable to attend school because of the constant irritation and the resultant impairment of vision caused by trachoma.

In making the original investigation, the great majority of the places were visited on horseback, which required time, on account of bad roads or, in some cases, the absence of roads. In the report that was made of this investigation in 1912 it was stated:

"Many were blind from trachoma and had to be led around after suffering from "sore eyes" (trachoma) all their lives. Corneal complications were very common, varying from the slight ground-glass appearance to pannus and ulceration. There were patients who remained in dark rooms shielding their eyes with their arms, dark clothes, glasses, etc., who had probably not seen light for many weeks or months, and these were unfortunately not isolated cases by any means. Many of the cases had existed for a period of many years, and not a few for 40 years or even longer. They all gave the same history of exacerbations and remissions. Many cases simulate very closely the old Egyptian ophthalmia. In Hindman, on the first day of court, when a large number of people were in town from all sections of the county, I examined about 250 people, practically all men, representing many families, and found that 18 per cent were suffering from trachoma. In some schools visited when the neighbors were present, trachoma was found in all its stages, and I saw cases with all sequelæ. There was the acute beginning in the small child, and all the way through the various ages and stages to those old cases which had handicapped their

victims for a lifetime and had ended in the terminal cicatricial stage and absolute blindness. There were seen many pathetic cases among these blind people who lived in the mountains far from medical centers. One has only to visit this disease as it exists in these mountains—the genuine trachoma—and see what a fearful handicap it imposes upon its victims to really appreciate the wisdom of barring immigrants suffering from it. There is no lack of evidence here that it is both infectious and dangerous to sight. The disease not only lasts throughout the lifetime of the individual, but constantly claims other victims and gains strength as it goes along—certainly a fearful handicap with which to struggle through life only to pass their final days in darkness, a burden to themselves, their families, and friends. By patience and unflagging perseverance this scourge can be removed and these mountain people given the opportunity which has heretofore been denied them by reason of this ever-present handicap—trachoma."

In order to determine the results of the campaign for the eradication and prevention of the further spread of trachoma in Knott County, the writer returned there in July and August, 1923, with the idea of seeing personally as many of the cases as possible.

The records show that 740 trachoma patients, residents of Knott County at the time of the treatment, were treated at the U. S. Public Health Service Trachoma Hospital during the years 1913 to 1922, inclusive. Previous arrangements had been made with the county health officer who held that position at the time the first survey was made in 1912, and who was still county health officer at the time of this report. During the time that the hospital was conducted in Hindman, this officer became very much interested in the care and treatment of trachoma. He has always lived in this county and is personally acquainted with probably every person in the county. He is a very active county health officer; and, being particularly interested in trachoma, he everts the eyelids of the school children on his routine visits to the schools and has very definite knowledge of the condition of the great majority of cases that were treated and are included in the 740 patients.

In making the recent visit to Hindman and other localities in Knott County, it was my intention personally to see every case, or as many cases as possible, of the previous cases in order to determine the results from treatment. The county health officer assured me that this would be practically an impossibility, as many of our former patients had died of some intercurrent disease, numbers had moved to other States, and many of the young men were then serving in the Army. However, an effort was made by means of inviting the people to assemble at the churches, etc., in the rural districts, and in other ways, to see the old patients, and the results were extremely gratifying. In one instance, at a place called Carr's Fork, a tuberculosis clinic had also been advertised, and probably 700 people were assembled. On that day I examined 235 school

children and 300 adults, and found only 5 cases of active trachoma, one of which had never applied for treatment. I saw 25 cured cases of the 740 cases, and they all appeared to be completely cured. This was about 3 per cent of the number examined.

Taking into consideration those cases that I saw personally, and going over the list carefully with the county health officer, out of the 740 there were only 12 cases that were known to be suffering at the time from active trachoma. Four hundred and sixty-nine, or 63 per cent, were known to be completely cured of trachoma, and the results in 259, or 35 per cent, were in doubt. The county health officer placed in the doubtful column all cases concerning which he was not sure, from a personal examination, that a cure had been effected. It is, therefore, not positively known how many of the 259 were still suffering from trachoma; but if the same ratio of cures should prevail, there would still be about 7 active cases, or only 20 trachoma cases still remaining uncured out of the 740. These children were returned to school, and a number of the boys are now serving in the Army. Heads of families who for years had been unable to earn a livelihood and mothers unable to care for their children have been restored to usefulness and society.

In summary, therefore, it can be stated that one of the worst infected trachoma regions in the country has been practically cleared of the disease within a period of less than 10 years. The prophecy made in the report of the original survey that "by patience and unflagging perseverance this scourge can be removed and these mountain people given the opportunity which has heretofore been denied them by reason of this ever-present handicap—trachoma," has been substantially fulfilled, in this instance at least.

THE SPLEEN RATE OF SCHOOL BOYS IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.[1]

By K. F. Maxcy, Assistant Surgeon, and C. P. Coogle, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The use of a "spleen index" as an indicator of the amount of malaria in a given area has been discussed in previous reports (1, 2). The question raised is whether this index, which has been found so satisfactory by tropical workers, could be used under American conditions, where the disease is apparently less general in its distribution and usually less severe in its intensity. The observations so far recorded (3, 4, 5, 6) have indicated that, while the spleen rate of school boys is quite low in certain sections of this country known to be malarious, there are, nevertheless, others in which the rate is

[1] From Field Investigation of Malaria, United States Public Health Service. Field work done by Doctor Coogle; notes compiled by Doctor Maxcy.

sufficiently high to yield a figure of significant value for comparative purposes.

The Mississippi Delta has always been a section of interest to the American antimalaria worker. The topography is particularly favorable to heavy production of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. The flat "river-bottom" land is everywhere traversed by sluggish streams, with dendritic bayou connections forming innumerable cypress and sweet-gum swamps. Between the bayous are located great cotton plantations worked by thousands upon thousands of negro families living under conditions of maximum exposure to mosquito bites and more or less negligent in treating their "chills." Here, then, where malaria is a common occurrence and the parasite flourishes throughout the year, it was to be expected that the infection rate would be reflected in the number of school boys having enlarged, palpable spleens.

METHOD.

As in the previous examinations, palpation for enlarged spleen was made with the subject in the standing position. The examiner slipped his hand under the loosened clothing next to the skin; then the subject was instructed to lean forward slightly, relax the abdominal muscles, and breathe deeply. In case of doubt the subject was placed in the reclining position with legs flexed to confirm the observation made in standing position. Only those spleens were recorded as positive which were *definitely palpable* beyond all question of doubt.

At the time of the examination each boy was questioned concerning malaria during the preceding year. If, in the judgment of the examiner, his story was characteristic of this disease, his history was marked positive. Blood smears were taken at random from the same group—a thick and a thin smear on the same slide. The slides were examined in the Memphis laboratory under the direction of Acting Asst. Surg. William Krauss.[2] The results are based upon the examination of the thick smears.

With regard to limiting the observations to boys, it is pertinent to call attention to the impossibility of measuring the total amount of malaria in a given population. Reliance must be placed upon some sort of *index* derived from a population *group*. For reasons of practical availability under field conditions, it was agreed to limit spleen observations to boys of school age.

The field work was conducted during the winter—January to April. This is the season in which malaria reaches its lowest ebb. A negligible number of "new" infections are occurring; practically all of the occurrence is the "chronic" malaria residual from the past season. Measurement of the incidence of the disease at this

[2] The authors wish to express their appreciation to Doctor Krauss and Miss Ethel Barrier for their valuable assistance in this study.

time of year possesses the advantage of a minimum fluctuation due to annual causes and avoids the wide chance variations affecting an index taken before, during, or just after a local outbreak of new infections.

The figures obtained in this investigation, therefore, are comparable only with figures derived from spleen examinations done with the same technique on the same population group at the same time of year.

RESULTS.

Thirty-five schools distributed in the four Mississippi counties—Leflore, Tallahatchie, Sunflower, and Coahoma—were selected for investigation. Enid consolidated, Agriculture High, and Cascilla consolidated are in the "hill" section of Tallahatchie County; the others, 32 in all, are located in the flat "Delta" lands. Twenty-one were white schools and 14 were colored. The findings should be fairly representative of this section. In Table I are shown the detailed results by schools.

TABLE I.—*Summary of results of examinations of boys for malaria, by schools.*

County and school.	Race.	History.			Spleen.			Blood.			Date, 1923.
		Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive	Per cent positive.	
Leflore:											
1. Salem	C	9	3	33	9	0	0	8	0	0	Apr. 18
2. Boyd Bayou	C	14	6	43	14	0	0	14	2	14	Apr. 19
3. Browning	C	20	11	55	20	5	25	19	1	5	Mar. 23
4. Star West	C	24	6	25	24	5	21	17	0	0	Apr. 16
5. St. Paul	C	22	12	55	22	3	14	22	4	18	Apr. 20
6. Money	C	28	11	39	28	3	11	28	2	7	Apr. 20
7. Race Track	W	14	8	57	14	0	0	8	0	0	Apr. 30
8. Minter City	W	65	35	54	65	1	2	25	0	0	Mar. 2
9. Morgan City	W	48	33	69	48	8	17	16	2	12	Apr. 2
10. Swiftown	W	31	10	32	31	3	10	29	1	3	Apr. 17
Tallahatchie:											
1. Glendora	W	7	2	29	7	0	0	4	0	0	Jan. 25
2. Tutwiler High	W	25	12	48	25	0	0	24	0	0	Jan. 30
3. Vance	W	29	22	76	29	2	7	29	3	10	Feb. 21
4. Separate district	W	15	6	40	14	0	0	6	0	0	Feb. 14
5. Webbs consolidated	W	17	7	41	17	0	0	13	0	0	Feb. 26
6. Cascilla consolidated	W	68	37	54	68	9	13	23	1	4	Mar. 8
7. Agriculture High	W	37	26	70	37	7	19	16	0	0	Mar. 8
8. Enid consolidated	W	24	16	67	24	4	17	12	0	0	Mar. 9
9. Deep Bayou	W	5	3	60	5	0	0	5	1	20	Mar. 13
10. Sumner	W	76	13	17	76	7	9	24	0	0	Mar. 14
11. Mount Levee	W	15	7	47	15	3	20	13	2	15	Mar. 14
12. Blue Lake	W	10	7	70	10	2	20	10	0	0	Feb. 23
13. Dyress Chapel	C	23	18	78	18	0	0	17	2	12	Feb. 13
14. Beulah	C	34	24	71	34	6	18	33	1	3	Feb. 13
15. Sumner High	C	35	22	63	34	7	21	35	7	20	Feb. 13
16. Anderson	C	30	24	80	30	4	13	24	1	4	Feb. 22
17. St. James	C	24	14	58	24	3	13	11	1	9	Feb. 23
18. St. Luke	C	24	13	54	24	3	13	17	2	12	Feb. 23
Sunflower:											
1. Rome	W	76	20	26	76	4	5	8	0	0	Jan. 29
2. Rome	C	41	13	32	41	6	15	24	0	0	Jan. 29
Coahoma:											
1. Mathson	C	43	20	47	43	5	12	32	4	13	Jan. 30
2. Friars Point	C	55	12	22	55	6	11	34	0	0	Feb. 2
3. Lula-Rich	W	56	23	41	56	0	0	20	1	5	Feb. 1
4. Jonestown	W	40	8	20	40	2	5	11	2	18	Feb. 1
Total	.....	1,084	504	46.49	1,077	108	10.03	631	40	6.34	

The uneven distribution of the disease in different school districts is shown by the wide variation in the "history rate," which ranges from 17 per cent up to 80 per cent. The average rate for the whole group of 1,084 boys examined is 46 per cent, or practically one out of every two gave a history of "chills and fever" during the preceding season.

In some of the schools no palpable spleens were found. In others, 20 to 25 per cent of those present had definite enlargement. In all, 108 boys were found positive for spleens—a rate of 10 per cent. The same irregularity is noted in blood findings, the average percentage, however, 6.3 per cent, being considerably lower than that for the spleens.

When comparison is made of the results in the two races, as in Table II, interesting differences are brought out. Although the history rate is practically the same, both spleen rate and parasite rate indicate that the colored race is almost twice as heavily infected as the whites in this area during the winter season. The spleen rate is 13.3 per cent for the colored as compared with 7.9 for the white, and the parasite rate 8.1 per cent for the colored as compared with 4.4 for the white.

TABLE II.—*History and spleen and parasite index of schoolboys, according to race, in Leflore, Tallahatchie, Coahoma, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., January to April, 1923.*

Race.	History.			Spleen.			Parasites.		
	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.
White	658	295	44.83	657	52	7.91	296	13	4.39
Colored	426	209	49.05	420	56	13.33	335	27	8.06
Total	1,084	504	46.49	1,077	108	10.03	631	40	6.34

DISCUSSION.

The ease, rapidity, and relative inexpensiveness of the spleen index strongly recommend this method of measuring the amount of malaria when and where it can be used. Field workers in this country have been somewhat reluctant to adopt the method, first, because the rate was thought to be too low to be useful, and, second, because there was a feeling of uncertainty as to its dependability.

It may be accepted as an established fact that in the "malaria belt" of this country a spleen rate of more than 1 per cent is indicative of the presence of this disease, and as the rate increases above 3 or 4 per cent, based on any considerable number of examinations, it becomes significant in value for comparative purposes. It has been shown that in many localities in this country the spleen rate

does have a significant value. The value which it attains depends of course upon the selection of groups for examination.

When the school district is the unit of observation, it is evident that while there may be a neighborhood in the district which is severely infected with malaria, the remainder of the district, from which perhaps a majority of the children come, may be relatively free from malaria. Owing to the focal character of the distribution of this disease, the number of "positives" from the malarious neighborhood will be "diluted" in this case by the large numbers coming from the noninfected neighborhoods. This is particularly true of consolidated schools, which may draw from a district 10 miles square. On the other hand, when the unit of observation is a single plantation, or an infected locality, the spleen rates might be much higher (less dilution by noninfected persons), owing to selection of the epidemological group. The school district has been used as the unit of these studies because of its availability for comparison in all areas and because everyone easily understands what the unit represents. There are, of course, large areas in the South where the "plantation system" of farming no longer exists, and it is often very hard definitely to delimit an "infected locality." Accordingly, it follows that the spleen rate of schoolboys may be looked upon as the minimum rate for that section of country.

Concerning the dependability of a spleen index as compared with a parasite index, from a statistical point of view, there is much evidence to indicate that it is equally valuable. Both indices demand a sufficient amount of skill on the part of the examiner, but the technique of one is not more difficult to acquire than that of the other. Both demand that the same sort of technique be used in repeated or independent surveys if the results are to be comparable. Finally, both require that a sufficient number be examined to reduce chance variation to a very small figure.

It would seem advisable, if the method is to be used generally, that only those spleens should be counted as positive which can be palpated beyond all question of doubt and easily demonstrated to any person present. Using a criterion of this sort it has been demonstrated (7) that it is possible for independent observers, working with the same population group in successive seasons, to obtain closely similar results.

That there may be a close parallelism between spleen rate and parasite rate taken during the winter months is indicated by the following observations: Veldee (7) called attention to the fact that the ratio of palpable spleens to positive blood smears in the area in which he was working was 1.08 to 1.00, based on the work of Maxcy and Coogle, and 1.09 to 1.00 on the basis of his own observations. In the Mississippi series here reported, it is pertinent to remark that

the spleen rate differs in the two races, white and colored, in almost the same ratio as does the parasite rate. Thus, the spleen rate for the white schoolboys was 7.92, for the colored 13.93—a ratio of 1.00 to 1.68. The parasite rate for the whites was 4.39, for the colored 8.06—a ratio of 1.00 to 1.84. Thus, whether the spleen rate or the parasite rate is used, the same proportionate prevalence is indicated among the colored, within the limits of the sampling error.

As has been pointed out, particularly by Darling (2), in addition to the use of the spleen rate for comparative or statistical purposes, the examinations reveal a large number of cases of chronic malaria which would not have been discovered were reliance placed only on the examination of a single thick blood smear. Thus, in the Mississippi series here reported, only 40 of the 631 blood smears examined were found positive; and of these 40 positives, 12 were also detected by palpation for an enlarged spleen. On the other hand, of the 108 boys found to have palpable spleens, a thick smear from 101 gave only 12 positives. Accordingly, if dependence had been placed upon the examination of blood smears alone, only 40 of the total of 136 boys who were chronically infected (as evidenced by either a positive blood smear or an enlarged spleen) would have been discovered; whereas by palpation for enlarged spleens, 108, or 80 per cent of all, would have been revealed. This confirms similar experience in southeast Missouri.

The value of the method in demonstrating "carriers" or chronically infected schoolboys, many of whom will doubtless furnish the parasites for the new generation of Anopheles next season, is evident. The "spotting" of these chronic cases and referring them to their proper neighborhood within the school district gives the lead to the localities which should be more intensively studied with a view to control.

CONCLUSION.

1. The number of boys with a definitely palpable spleen in the Mississippi Delta region is sufficiently large to yield, in many areas, a spleen index of significant value as a measure of malaria prevalence.

2. The spleen rate among colored boys is significantly higher than that among whites in this area.

3. Evidence is presented indicating that the spleen index is as valuable as a parasite index in the section studied.

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MILK TO BE SERVED IN INDIVIDUAL CONTAINERS IN CHICAGO.

The Health Department of Chicago, in its Weekly Bulletin dated September 15, 1923, calls the attention of persons who eat in restaurants, cafés, and other eating places to the manner in which milk should be dispensed in order to secure the best guaranty of a safe milk and one of the utmost food value. For several years the Chicago Department of Health has been collecting samples of milk as served in glasses to patrons of eating places. In a survey made during May, June, and July, 1923, 914 milk samples were examined, and of this number, 451, or approximately 50 per cent, were found to be below grade, consequently below the required food value.

According to a section of one of the city ordinances no person, firm, or corporation is allowed to keep, sell, or offer for sale any milk which contains more than 88 per cent of watery fluids, less than 12 per cent of total solids, or less than 3 per cent of butterfat. Violators of the provisions of this section of the ordinance are subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $200 for each offense. Another section provides that "Pasteurized milk and skim milk shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from May 2 to September 30, inclusive." After a thorough investigation in the city and a study of the practice obtaining in 12 of the largest cities of the United States, as set forth in replies to questionnaires sent out to the health departments of these cities, the Chicago Department of Health issued the following orders requiring that milk be served in individual containers:

To Milk Dealers:

On and after November 15, 1923, it will be required that milk sold to the public by coffeehouses, restaurants, lunch rooms, and elsewhere be served to the patrons in the original containers, bottles, or receptacles of a similar character, instead of by the glass, as heretofore.

You are requested to cooperate with this department and make the necessary plans to make this requirement effective on that date.

To Restaurants, Cafés, and All Other Eating Places:

On and after November 15, 1923, it will be required that milk, already Pasteurized, bottled, and capped by the milk distributer, shall be served to your patrons from the original individual bottles, or receptacles of a similar character.

It has been found necessary to enforce this order for the reason that one-third of the samples of milk collected by this department from restaurants, lunch rooms, cafeterias, and other eating places have consistently run below the standard butterfat content of 3 per cent, which is in violation of the Chicago ordinance.

You are requested to cooperate with this department and meet these requirements on the date mentioned.

The following is the questionnaire sent out by the health department July 11, 1923, and below are the answers received from the health authorities of the 12 large cities:

QUESTIONNAIRE.

"I am writing to ask how your city handles the situation with reference to liquid milk sold to patrons of restaurants, ice-cream parlors, lunch rooms, coffeehouses, and other eating places where milk is served by the glass.

"Probably an ordinance requiring the sale of liquid milk in bottles would solve the problem. On the other hand, objection is made to this by the explanation that in small places, owing to lack of space, the establishment would not have room enough to pile the cases in which the individual bottles would be placed.

"I would like to know whether you have an ordinance requiring that bottled milk be sold exclusively, or is it covered by regulation? Have you instituted suit against violators, and has this remedied the matter, and to what extent?"

ANSWERS.

Sacramento.—"Sacramento Health Department was pioneer in regulating the consumption of milk in original containers and trusts other cities, large and small, may be benefited by its work. Arguments were presented that if passed (ordinance to regulate consumption of milk in original containers) it would reduce the consumption of milk in restaurants, etc., and increase the price, and in many places milk could not be handled. We have found that the consumption has increased from 12 to 23 per cent. Milk is sold in original bottles of one-half pint and retails from 5 to 10 cents per bottle, and the objectors now maintain that it is more efficiently controlled and with less trouble to them."

Los Angeles.—"Beginning August 21, 1923, the State law provides that all milk served at restaurants, etc., must be in the original bottle and opened in the presence of consumer, thereby eliminating any chance for cheating. The object of space can be easily overcome, as everyone serving milk or any other food should make proper provision to meet the existence of law and sanitation."

Boston.—"Milk is sold in some of our first-class restaurants by the bottle; that is, a bottle small enough to give the customer about one glass of milk. The restaurant keepers do not have the right to sell milk in any form to take out; that is, the customer must consume the milk within the restaurant."

Detroit.—"In hotels and restaurants in Detroit milk is allowed to be dipped. We appreciate that there is a problem connected with this method of distributing the product. The bottling of milk, if you really take the consumer into consideration, is the only means we have of assuring them of a wholesome product."

Baltimore.—"All liquid milk sold to patrons of restaurants, ice-cream parlors, coffeehouses, and other places where milk is served by the glass must be served in the original container in which the milk was placed after pasteurization and kept there. We permit the restaurateur to loosen the cap before handing the bottle to the patron, but we insist that the loosening or removal of the cap take place in the presence of the patron so that the latter knows for himself that the package has not been opened prior to his purchase. We fully recognize the fact that the patron served from the first pourings receives the preponderance of cream at the expense of all subsequent patrons who are served from the same bottle. This is a matter which we know must be remedied and we are drawing a new ordinance to this effect. We are emphatically opposed to the use of bulk milk in cans or so-called urns and strictly prohibit such sale in the city."

City of New York.—"We have no regulations which prohibit the sale of dipped milk in the city. As a matter of fact, about 50 per cent of the milk sold in this city is dipped. While we would like very much to have nothing but bottled milk sold in the city, we have not been able to see our way clear to make such regulations. The principal objection that we have to meet is an economic one. If we were to require that only bottled milk be sold in the city, there is no doubt that many of the people who are now using milk would be deprived of it, or else the amount consumed by them would be materially curtailed." (This objection is well answered in the letter from Sacramento.)

St. Louis.—"The milk ordinance provides for the bottling of all milk sold to the consumer." (Furnishes no information as to the regulation of milk sold to patrons of eating houses.)

Buffalo.—"We have no law or ordinance prohibiting serving of milk in restaurants and other places from cans or serving devices, although we have for a number of years been endeavoring to convince these institutions that public safety calls for dispensing the product in individual bottles to the consumer. Dipping milk from cans and serving from tanks, etc., results in lack of uniformity of

butterfat content and with this as a weapon we have been able to coerce a considerable number into serving in bottles, having taken measures to prosecute for selling adulterated milk in those cases where indicated."

Milwaukee.—"About 60 per cent of all milk sold by the glass is handled by the large restaurants and is sold in half-pint bottles. The statement of the managers of these establishments is to the effect that they would not go back to the can process. There is no real excuse for the restaurant man to stand in the way of an ordinance which insists that milk be dispensed in half-pint bottles. As a business venture, restaurant men admit that their patrons have, to a large extent, forced the situation by insisting that milk be brought to them in the capped bottle, which is only then opened at the time of consumption. Any ice box that will accommodate a can of milk will as readily accommodate an equivalent number of half-pint bottles of milk. You are entirely justified and surely will be backed by public opinion on insisting that milk be retailed in half-pint capped bottles."

Philadelphia.—"In reference to the handling of liquid milk sold to patrons of restaurants, ice-cream parlors, lunch rooms, and other eating places where milk is served by the glass, I wish to advise the greatest bulk of milk served in such places is by bottles or by milk pump. All such places are required to furnish a milk license, and in order to gain the same the department of public health requires that the milk be served to the patrons free from contamination and in a clean and wholesome state. Dipped milk is forbidden except in places where dairy products are supplied, and then under certain restrictions. The number of these places are so few as to make them negligible."

San Francisco.—"Last March the legislature amended the State law which now requires every place selling milk for human consumption, in any restaurant, hotel, eating place, or place of entertainment, must serve the same in a bottle and the cap must not be removed except in the presence of the consumer. The objection is not valid that in small places, due to lack of space, the establishment would not have room enough for the milk bottles that accumulate. Further, we do not allow restaurants, hotels, cafés, or any other places that serve food to bottle milk upon the premises. This must be done by the dairyman, and the empties must be sterilized in accordance with the provisions of our ordinance."

Cleveland.—The reply from Cleveland refers to its sanitary code, which reads as follows: "No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, keep for sale, deliver, or suffer or permit to be sold, kept for sale, or delivered any milk, buttermilk, whey, sour milk, skimmed milk, cream, or cottage cheese in quantities less than 1 gallon, except in

clean bottles and containers sealed with a tightly fitting cap, stopper, or cover, except where the milk is sold at the milk house or dairy, when the same may be dipped; but such dipped milk shall not be carried on the street in any other than a covered vessel: *Provided, however*, That cream or milk served as a flavoring or coloring for food or drink may be served in containers, when taken from packages as provided in this section: *Provided further*, That all bottles containing milk, buttermilk, or cream intended for sale in the city shall be capped by a mechanical device, and it shall be unlawful to insert any cap or stopper in any bottle containing any such milk or cream by hand."

It is stated that, while the health department will take the necessary steps to enforce the orders requiring milk to be dispensed in individual bottles, great aid in the enforcement can be given by the consumer in demanding that he be served milk in individual containers and that the caps be removed in his presence.

In summarizing the question of methods of dispensing milk in restaurants, cafés, etc., the commissioner of health states that—

(1) If the consumer demands milk served in individual containers he will receive it.

(2) To possess its greatest food value, milk must have all of its ingredients in the right proportion.

(3) Servings of milk from bulk containers have unequal food value, unless the container is sufficiently agitated.

(4) The danger of contamination by unclean handlers can be avoided by dispensing milk in individual bottles properly filled and capped.

(5) Serving milk in individual containers is the best guaranty of purity and proper content.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SOCIETIES INDORSE WORK OF LOCAL HEALTH UNIT.

The following letters from the San Joaquin County Medical Society and the Central California District Dental Society were received by the San Joaquin County (Calif.) Health Unit, in whose work the United States Public Health Service is cooperating.

These letters afford an excellent example of the close cooperation and relationship which should exist between properly organized and conducted public-health departments and the medical and dental professions.

From: Board of directors San Joaquin County Medical Society.
To: Board of directors of the San Joaquin County Health Unit.
Subject: Board of health and its organization.

GENTLEMEN: During the past few months we have carefully watched your organization, and as said body pertains to the health

and protection of the county, we as directors of San Joaquin County Medical Society are vitally interested in said organization. We have watched carefully the workings and the organization and the plan, and we wish to commend you and your organization and Doctor Sippy upon the efficiency with which your plan is working.

We have taken careful note of the decrease in contagious diseases throughout the county and particularly noticed the decrease in the death rate in surrounding country. These two factors are to be especially commended.

We are particularly anxious that you should continue on in your splendid work, * * * and we wish to commend you and the personnel of your body, and if any time we can be of any assistance to you we will do our utmost to render you service.

[Signed by Members of the Board of Directors.]

Dr. J. J. SIPPY,
Director San Joaquin County Health Unit, Stockton, Calif.

DEAR DOCTOR: The Central California District Dental Society, realizing the imperative necessity of a sustained educational campaign along dental lines, and through daily contact with the mouths of the community being in a position to appreciate the work being done by your dental department, have passed the following resolutions and ordered a copy sent to your office:

Whereas the San Joaquin District Health Unit has proven the need of such a unit and established the fact that the health of the community can be taken care of to better advantage, as well as more economically, under the unit system; and

Whereas the said health unit has a department of dentistry which is proving very popular with the general public; and

Whereas as dentists we daily come in contact with people suffering from disease and pain due to ignorance and neglect and being fully convinced that, as the mouth is the gateway to the body, * * * it is vitally essential that people should be taught the value of a clean, healthy mouth: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Central California District Dental Society do hereby give the indorsement of and promise their cooperation to the San Joaquin County Health Unit in its work, particularly in the field of dentistry.

[Signed by Members of the Committee on Resolutions.]

COURT DECISION ON EXECUTION OF VENEREAL-DISEASE ISOLATION ORDER.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided [1] that an order isolating a woman affected with venereal disease at the State quarantine hospital for women, issued by the city physician of Wichita, should be executed by the sheriff of the county and the expense of executing the order paid for by the board of county commissioners.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS.

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

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for September, 1923, and presents

[1] Nyberg, City Physician, *v.* Board of Com'rs of Sedgwick County et. al., 216 Pac. 282.

the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for July and August, 1923, and August and year, 1922. The rates for 1923 are based on a strength of over 14,000,000 insured persons.

The gross death rate for this group for August (7.7 per 1,000) is stated to be the lowest mortality rate so far during 1923 and the lowest rate for the month of August ever recorded among the industrial policyholders of the company, with the single exception of that for August, 1919 (7.6 per 1,000). The death rate for this group has shown an uninterrupted decline from the March rate of 12.2, the highest for the year. The 1921 and 1922 death rates, both of which had their peak in March, increased in August over July. The 1921 death rate reached its lowest point, 7.9 per 1,000, in both July and October, and the 1922 rate reached its low of 7.4 in September.

It is stated that the favorable showing for August, 1923, is due largely to lower mortality from tuberculosis, heart diseases, cerebral hemorrhage, Bright's disease, and pneumonia. A slight seasonal increase for typhoid fever is shown, the death rate for that disease increasing from 6.7 per 100,000 in July to 8.2 in August—which was the same as the record low August rate registered in 1920. It is noted that the cumulative mortality from typhoid fever for this group up to and including the month of August is below that for last year, which marked the minimum in the records of the company for that part of the year. Thus, a new low annual death rate for typhoid among the industrial policyholders of the company is predicted for this year.

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

Cause of death.	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed.			
	August, 1923.	July, 1923.	August, 1922.	Year 1922.
Total, all causes	770.3	795.8	815.5	882.9
Typhoid fever	8.2	6.7	8.9	5.7
Measles	4.1	7.1	3.0	4.3
Scarlet fever	1.4	2.1	2.0	4.9
Whooping cough	4.8	4.8	3.1	2.6
Diphtheria	9.0	7.9	9.1	18.0
Influenza	4.0	4.5	3.8	21.7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	105.2	107.8	114.9	114.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	94.1	96.6	104.8	103.6
Cancer	68.1	69.0	74.3	72.0
Diabetes mellitus	12.3	11.6	[1]	17.2
Cerebral hemorrhage	47.5	51.0	56.2	62.9
Organic diseases of heart	104.8	113.0	111.6	126.7
Pneumonia (all forms)	29.1	33.3	26.7	73.7
Other respiratory diseases	7.8	9.8	10.4	13.7
Diarrhea and enteritis	23.2	17.6	17.2	10.8
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	58.3	59.7	64.5	70.3
Puerperal state	13.2	17.6	16.4	19.0
Suicides	5.8	7.1	8.0	7.5
Homicides	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	73.8	76.9	67.2	58.1
Traumatism by automobile	18.4	15.1	15.4	13.6
All other causes	182.3	181.4	211.9	173.3

[1] Not available.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 13, 1923.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 13, 1923, and corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 16, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.
Policies in force	54,975,993	50,824,469
Number of death claims	7,901	6,897
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7.5	7.1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 13, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 16, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Oct. 13, 1923.[2]
	Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.	
Total	5,993	10.9	10.9	882	832	.....
Albany, N. Y.[3]	25	11.1	13.9	5	3	111
Atlanta, Ga.	70	16.4	18.7	12	11	.....
Baltimore, Md.[3]	189	12.7	11.8	26	30	77
Birmingham, Ala.	32	8.5	11.7	2	5	.....
Boston, Mass.	194	13.1	13.1	28	37	80
Bridgeport, Conn.	32	11.6	7.3	5	3	69
Buffalo, N. Y.	127	12.3	12.1	21	22	88
Cambridge, Mass.	21	9.8	14.1	1	8	18
Camden, N. J.[3]	19	8.0	12.0	3	6	50
Chicago, Ill.[3]	575	10.4	9.3	105	71	94
Cincinnati, Ohio	110	14.1	11.7	10	10	66
Cleveland, Ohio[3]	160	9.4	9.4	25	41	68
Columbus, Ohio	77	15.4	14.4	11	6	114
Dallas, Tex.	43	12.6	16.4	14	8	.....
Dayton, Ohio	22	6.9	6.4	5	1	82
Denver, Colo.	71	13.6	16.4	10	10	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	25	9.3	.....	8	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	194	10.2	10.8	31	57	62
Duluth, Minn.	7	3.4	.....	3	.....	68
Erie, Pa.	16	7.4	5.7	2	4	41
Fall River, Mass.[3]	30	12.9	13.4	7	7	99
Flint, Mich.	24	10.6	.....	6	.....	119
Fort Worth, Tex.	29	10.5	10.9	6	0	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23	8.2	12.0	3	8	47
Houston, Tex.	30	10.1	13.5	2	3	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	108	16.4	9.5	19	9	146
Jacksonville, Fla.	35	18.2	14.4	5	3	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	60	10.1	12.6	6	12	40
Kansas City, Kans.	31	14.0	9.6	4	3	92
Kansas City, Mo.	82	12.2	12.4	9	10	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.	183	14.3	13.3	19	16	71
Louisville, Ky.	55	11.1	13.8	7	11	76
Lowell, Mass.	36	16.3	16.0	5	8	87
Lynn, Mass.	20	10.2	.....	1	.....	26
Memphis, Tenn.	37	11.3	14.0	4	4	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	89	9.6	9.4	24	17	119
Minneapolis, Minn.	71	9.0	9.1	10	7	54
Nashville, Tenn.[3]	34	14.6	10.4	2	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	22	8.8	16.4	5	13	78
New Haven, Conn.	38	11.5	8.0	9	1	117
New Orleans, La.	118	15.2	15.8	11	18	.....
New York, N. Y.	1,054	9.3	9.7	132	141	53
Bronx Borough	104	6.5	7.7	10	13	35
Brooklyn Borough	353	8.5	8.6	46	51	49
Manhattan Borough	484	11.1	11.4	66	64	64
Queens Borough	81	7.9	8.8	7	10	37
Richmond Borough	32	13.1	14.7	3	3	55

[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, Oct. 12, 1923.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 13, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 16, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)—Continued.

City.	Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Oct. 13, 1923.
	Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.	
Newark, N. J.	72	8.6	10.5	9	20	42
Norfolk, Va.	29	9.5	8.3	6	6	106
Oakland, Calif.	38	*8.3	9.8	3	5	39
Omaha, Nebr.	40	10.2	13.5	6	2	65
Paterson, N. J.	27	10.1	9.0	2	2	32
Philadelphia, Pa.	397	10.8	10.4	61	54	79
Pittsburgh, Pa.	161	13.7	12.5	28	20	97
Portland, Oreg.	51	9.7	9.7	6	6	61
Providence, R. I.	67	14.4	12.3	12	10	98
Richmond, Va.	48	13.8	12.9	11	5	135
Rochester, N. Y.	76	12.5	11.7	10	5	79
St. Louis, Mo.	179	11.6	10.2	22	12	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah [a]	14	5.8	13.0	1	3	16
San Antonio, Tex.	39	11.0	11.7	6	8	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	122	11.8	12.2	7	7	42
Seattle, Wash.	40	6.6	8.3	1	2	9
Spokane, Wash.	20	10.0	13.0	1	4	22
Springfield, Mass.	28	10.1	11.2	9	3	129
Tacoma, Wash.	15	7.7	.....	2	.....	50
Toledo, Ohio.	71	13.8	9.4	14	7	141
Trenton, N. J.	16	6.5	14.2	3	3	51
Utica, N. Y.	28	14.1	.....	3	.....	64
Washington, D. C.	114	13.6	10.6	15	9	86
Wilmington, Del.	18	8.0	10.4	1	4	20
Worcester, Mass.	39	10.6	8.6	13	4	149
Youngstown, Ohio.	26	10.2	11.8	7	6	95

[a] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 12, 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 reurns are received by the State health officers.

Reports for Week Ended October 20, 1923.

ALABAMA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox	2
"Devil's grip"	17
Diphtheria	101
Dysentery	12
Influenza	18
Malaria	286
Measles	95
Mumps	23
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	30
Scarlet fever	33
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	46
Whooping cough	34

ARIZONA.

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	10
Measles	3
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2

ARKANSAS.

Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	37
Influenza	25
Malaria	140
Measles	23
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	8

CALIFORNIA.

	Cases.
Botulism—Los Angeles	1
Diphtheria	190
Influenza	13
Jaundice (epidemic)	2
Leprosy—Sacramento	1
Lethargic encephalitis—San Bernardino County	2
Measles	185
Poliomyelitis:	
Berkeley	1
Burbank	1
Long Beach	2
Los Angeles	6
Los Angeles County	2
Scarlet fever	115
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	14
Scattering	13
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever—Los Angeles	2

COLORADO.

(Exclusive of Denver.)

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	21
Measles	47
Mumps	12
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	5

CONNECTICUT.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	27
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2
Diphtheria	48
Favus	1
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	47

CONNECTICUT—continued.

	Cases.
Mumps	5
Pneumonia (lobar)	13
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	62
Septic sore throat	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	36
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	19

DELAWARE.

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	1
Malaria	3
Scarlet fever:	
Wilmington	10
Scattering	4
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	1

FLORIDA.

Diphtheria	24
Influenza	8
Malaria	67
Pneumonia	32
Poliomyelitis	2
Typhoid fever	13

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	36
German measles	1
Hookworm disease	13
Influenza	4
Malaria	83
Measles	59
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	15
Scarlet fever	19
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	11
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	20
Typhoid fever	9
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	11

ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Rock Island County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	123
Gallatin County	8
Kane County	14
Madison County	13
Scattering	101
Influenza	37
Measles	69
Pneumonia:	
Chicago	119
Scattering	86
Poliomyelitis:	
Champaign County	1
Cole County	1
Cook County	3
Dekalb County	1
Kane County	1

ILLINOIS—continued.

Poliomyelitis—Continued.	Cases.
Macon County	1
Morgan County	1
Sangamon County	2
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	74
Lake County	8
McLean County	23
Vermilion County	8
Scattering	120
Tuberculosis	250
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	128

INDIANA.

Diphtheria	124
Measles	21
Poliomyelitis:	
Tippecanoe County	1
Warren County	1
Scarlet fever	64
Smallpox	15
Tuberculosis	74
Typhoid fever	17

IOWA.

Diphtheria	36
Scarlet fever	51
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	6

KANSAS.

Chicken pox	23
Diphtheria	110
German measles	2
Measles	71
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	91
Smallpox	18
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	62

LOUISIANA.

Dengue	26
Diphtheria	44
Influenza	9
Leprosy	2
Malaria	15
Measles	35
Pneumonia	42
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	30
Typhoid fever	20

MAINE.

Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	15
Influenza	1
Measles	19
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	27
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	21

MARYLAND.[1]

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic)	1
Chicken pox	36
Diphtheria	66
Dysentery	5
Influenza	12
Malaria	9
Measles	25
Mumps	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	43
Scarlet fever	81
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	32
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	49

MASSACHUSETTS.

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	96
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	15
Diphtheria	257
German measles	3
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Malaria	1
Measles	140
Mumps	59
Ophthalmia neonatorum	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	56
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	156
Septic sore throat	8
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	170
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	73

MICHIGAN.

Diphtheria	233
Measles	209
Pneumonia	60
Scarlet fever	226
Smallpox	30
Tuberculosis	198
Typhoid fever	27
Whooping cough	61

MINNESOTA.

Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	172
Influenza	1
Measles	205
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	256
Smallpox	19
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	44
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	9

MISSISSIPPI.

Diphtheria	57
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	7

[1] Week ended Friday.

MISSOURI.

	Cases.
Chicken pox	28
Diphtheria	185
Epidemic sore throat	1
Influenza	7
Measles	51
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	184
Smallpox	10
Trachoma	12
Tuberculosis	68
Typhoid fever	57
Whooping cough	122

MONTANA.

Diphtheria	13
Poliomyelitis—Libby	1
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	11
Typhoid fever	10

NEW JERSEY.

Chicken pox	63
Diphtheria	156
Dysentery	1
Influenza	13
Malaria	3
Measles	114
Pneumonia	46
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	66
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	22
Whooping cough	37

NEW MEXICO.

Conjunctivitis	3
Diphtheria	7
Measles	20
Mumps	12
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	4

NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	218
Influenza	4
Lethargic encephalitis	6
Measles	253
Pneumonia	114
Poliomyelitis	29
Scarlet fever	176
Typhoid fever	33
Whooping cough	187

NORTH CAROLINA.

Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	297
German measles	5

NORTH CAROLINA—continued.

	Cases.
Measles	121
Scarlet fever	159
Septic sore throat	5
Smallpox	16
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	216

OREGON.

Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria:	
Portland	10
Place not stated	1
Measles	64
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	[1] 5
Scarlet fever:	
Portland	11
Scattering	6
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	7

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	10
Measles	8
Scarlet fever	19
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping cough	3

TEXAS.

Chicken pox	2
Dengue	110
Diphtheria	39
Dysentery	10
Influenza	35
Measles	33
Mumps	9
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	8
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	12

VERMONT.

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	7
Measles	84
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	6
Whooping cough	40

VIRGINIA.

	Cases.
Poliomyelitis:	
Loudoun County	2

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox	61
Diphtheria:	
Seattle	27
Scattering	7
Measles	19
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever:	
Spokane	10
Scattering	26
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	7

WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria	23
Scarlet fever	31
Typhoid fever	11

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	27
Diphtheria	28
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	10
Whooping cough	19
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	51
Diphtheria	115
German measles	8
Influenza	5
Measles	166
Pneumonia	3
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	149
Smallpox	14
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	82

WYOMING.

Measles	5
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	2

Reports for Week Ended October 13, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Cases.
Diphtheria	19
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	11
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	12

NEBRASKA.

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	42
German measles	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	13
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	36

[1] Deaths.

NEBRASKA—continued.	Cases.
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	9
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	11

NORTH DAKOTA—continued.	Cases.
Measles	35
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	32
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	8

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

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

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
September, 1923.										
Delaware	.....	9	.....	4	5	.....	.....	17	.....	17
District of Columbia	.....	26	5	.....	7	.....	3	26	19	20
Maryland	1	129	8	29	85	1	1	112	7	226
Minnesota	.....	460	2	.....	337	.....	17	738	34	67
New York	25	788	63	27	627	.....	196	527	7	409
North Carolina	2	817	.....	.....	510	.....	2	288	52	206
North Dakota	.....	37	.....	.....	57	.....	3	49	5	31
Pennsylvania	7	1,132	.....	1	459	.....	49	722	.....	448
Rhode Island	1	43	1	.....	20	.....	.....	25	.....	.....

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

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

Referred by—	Paratyphoid fever.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.
Connecticut	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	1	.....	73	5	1
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
New York	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923.

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 Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				New Jersey:			
Los Angeles	0	1	.....	Garfield	0	.....	1
Georgia:				Jersey City	0	1	.....
Atlanta	0	.....	1	Newark	0	1	1
Maryland:				New York:			
Baltimore	0	1	.....	New York	3	1	.....
Massachusetts:				Pennsylvania:			
Boston	0	1	.....	Bradford	0	1	.....
Fall River	0	.....	1	Wilkes-Barre	0	2	.....
Woburn	0	.....	1	Texas:			
Minnesota:				San Angelo	0	.....	1
Minneapolis	0	.....	1	Wisconsin:			
Rochester	0	1	.....	Manitowoc	0	1	.....
Missouri:				Milwaukee	0	3	1
Kansas City	0	1	.....				

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DENGUE.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas:		
San Antonio	2	

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2485.

INFLUENZA.

City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Oct. 6, 1923.
	Week ended Oct. 7, 1922.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.			Week ended Oct. 7, 1922.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
Alabama:				Massachusetts—Con.			
Birmingham		10		Brookline		1	
Mobile			1	Fall River		1	1
Arkansas:				Greenfield	2		
Little Rock	3			Lowell	1		
California:				Quincy		1	1
Eureka	1			Michigan:			
Los Angeles	2	8		Detroit	2		
San Francisco	1			Missouri:			
Connecticut:				St. Louis		1	1
New Britain	5			New Jersey:			
Florida:				Kearny		1	1
Tampa		2		Newark	5	2	
Georgia:				New York:			
Atlanta		1		Albany	1		
Savannah		1		Buffalo		1	
Illinois:				Mount Vernon		1	1
Champaign	1			New York	18	12	3
Chicago	8	6	1	Ohio:			
Indiana:				Cleveland	1		
Kokomo			1	Columbus			1
Kansas:				Toledo			1
Wichita	1			Pennsylvania:			
Louisiana:				Philadelphia	2		
Baton Rouge	1			Pittsburgh			1
New Orleans	3	2		Rhode Island:			
Maryland:				Providence	2		
Baltimore	5			Texas:			
Frederick	1			Waco			1
Massachusetts:				Wisconsin:			
Boston	1			Kenosha	1		

LEPROSY.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:		
San Francisco	1	

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California:		
San Francisco	1	
Oregon:		
Portland		1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

MALARIA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Georgia:		
Anniston	3		Atlanta	2	
Birmingham	28		Augusta	2	
Dothan	2		Savannah	1	
Montgomery	2		Louisiana:		
Tuscaloosa	2		New Orleans	6	
Arkansas:			Maryland:		
Little Rock	1		Baltimore	3	
California:			New Jersey:		
Los Angeles	4		Jersey City	1	
Sacramento	2		New York:		
San Diego	1		New York	2	
San Francisco	1		Tennessee:		
Florida:			Memphis	14	
Tampa	5	2	Texas:		
			Dallas	2	

MEASLES.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2485.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			New York:		
Mobile		1	Schenectady		1
Tuscaloosa	5		Pennsylvania:		
California:			Philadelphia	1	1
Los Angeles	1		South Carolina:		
San Francisco		1	Columbia		2
Georgia:			Texas:		
Atlanta		1	Houston		1
Savannah		1	Virginia:		
Kentucky:			Norfolk		1
Lexington		1			

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama:			Illinois:		
Birmingham	6	1	Alton		1
Montgomery		1	Chicago	105	34
California:			East St. Louis		5
Bakersfield		1	Oak Park		2
Eureka	1		Quincy		1
Long Beach		1	Springfield	1	
Los Angeles	38	19	Indiana:		
Oakland		7	East Chicago		2
Pasadena	1		Hammond		1
Sacramento		3	Indianapolis		3
San Diego	4	2	La Fayette		1
San Francisco	8	2	Terre Haute		1
Colorado:			Kansas:		
Denver		3	Wichita		2
Pueblo		1	Kentucky:		
Connecticut:			Lexington		2
Bridgeport		1	Louisville		7
Hartford		3	Louisiana:		
New Haven		2	New Orleans	5	
Waterbury		4	Maine:		
District of Columbia:			Bangor		1
Washington		7	Biddeford		1
Florida:			Portland		3
Tampa		1	Maryland:		
Georgia:			Baltimore		15
Atlanta	6	4	Massachusetts:		
Augusta		2	Boston		14
Brunswick		1	Braintree	1	
Savannah		3	Brookline	1	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts—Continued.		
Cambridge		2
Chelsea	2	
Danvers	1	
Everett	1	
Haverhill		2
Holyoke		2
Lowell		1
Lynn	3	2
Malden		1
Medford		2
Newton		2
North Adams		2
Plymouth		1
Quincy		1
Salem	2	
Somerville		1
Springfield	1	
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor	1	
Battle Creek	1	
Detroit	33	30
Grand Rapids	5	
Hamtramck		2
Highland Park		1
Jackson		1
Pontiac	1	
Minnesota:		
Duluth	2	
St. Paul		5
Missouri:		
Kansas City	10	6
St. Joseph		1
Montana:		
Missoula		1
Nebraska:		
Lincoln		1
Omaha		2
New Hampshire:		
Keene		1
New Jersey:		
Atlantic City		1
Camden		1
Elizabeth		1
Hoboken		1
Jersey City	3	
Montclair	1	
Newark	21	5
Passaic		2
Paterson	4	
Perth Amboy		1
Trenton		1
New York:		
Albany	2	
Amsterdam	2	
Buffalo	15	9
Cohoes		1
Elmira	1	
Hornell		1
Ithaca	1	
Jamestown		1
Lackawanna	3	
Mount Vernon		1
New York	102	91
New York—Continued.		
Olean		1
Poughkeepsie	1	
Rochester	5	2
Schenectady	1	
Syracuse		3
Troy		1
Watertown		2
Yonkers		1
North Carolina:		
Durham		1
Raleigh		1
Winston-Salem		1
Ohio:		
Barberton	1	
Cincinnati		3
Cleveland	16	11
Cleveland Heights	2	
Columbus		2
Dayton	1	
East Cleveland	2	1
Hamilton		1
Mansfield		1
Newark		1
Toledo		2
Zanesville		1
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	33	21
Pittsburgh		24
Rhode Island:		
Newport		2
Pawtucket		2
Providence		3
South Carolina:		
Charleston		1
Columbia		1
Tennessee:		
Memphis		7
Nashville		2
Texas:		
Dallas	1	
Houston		1
San Antonio		4
Waco		1
Utah:		
Salt Lake City		1
Vermont:		
Burlington		2
Virginia:		
Lynchburg		2
Norfolk		4
Petersburg		1
Richmond		2
West Virginia:		
Charleston		2
Clarksburg		1
Huntington		2
Parkersburg		1
Wheeling		2
Wisconsin:		
Janesville		1
Kenosha		1
Milwaukee	2	
Racine		1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 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 Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Missouri:			
Long Beach	0	1	.....	St. Joseph	0	1	1
Los Angeles	0	8	1	Montana:			
Sacramento	0	2	.....	Billings	0	1	.....
Connecticut:				Nebraska:			
New London	0	.....	1	Omaha	0	1	.....
Waterbury	0	1	.....	New Jersey:			
District of Columbia:				Jersey City	0	1	.....
Washington	0	4	.....	Kearny	0	2	.....
Illinois:				Newark	0	4	.....
Chicago	3	6	.....	New York:			
Decatur	0	.....	1	Buffalo	0	1	.....
Elgin	0	1	.....	Mount Vernon	0	1	.....
Indiana:				New York	9	24	1
Gary	0	1	.....	Peekskill	0	1	.....
Kansas:				Rochester	0	1	.....
Topeka	0	1	.....	Syracuse	0	1	.....
Massachusetts:				Ohio:			
Boston	1	4	.....	Hamilton	0	.....	1
Lowell	0	3	1	Pennsylvania:			
Newton	0	1	.....	Philadelphia	0	2	.....
Westfield	0	1	.....	Pittsburgh	0	2	.....
Michigan:				Washington:			
Grand Rapids	0	1	.....	Seattle	0	2	.....
Minnesota:				West Virginia:			
Duluth	0	1	.....	Clarksburg	0	1	.....
Minneapolis	0	1	.....				
Rochester	0	1	.....				

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
California:		New Jersey:	
Los Angeles	3	Bloomfield	1
Kentucky:		North Carolina:	
Owensboro	1	Raleigh	1
Massachusetts:		Tennessee:	
Arlington	2	Memphis	1
Missouri:		Texas:	
Kansas City	2	Dallas	2

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2485.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

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

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				New York:			
Birmingham	0	1	.....	New York	0	1	.....
California:				Peekskill	.....	1	.....
Los Angeles	0	7	.....	North Dakota:			
San Diego	0	1	.....	Grand Forks	0	1	.....
Georgia:				Ohio:			
Atlanta	1	4	.....	Cambridge	.....	1	.....
Macon	0	1	.....	Chillicothe	0	1	.....
Illinois:				Cleveland	1	1	.....
Chicago	0	1	.....	Columbus	0	1	.....
Peoria	0	.....	1	Mansfield	0	1	.....
Indiana:				Steubenville	0	1	.....
Gary	0	1	.....	Oregon:			
Indianapolis	2	1	.....	Portland	2	2	.....
Muncie	0	4	.....	Pennsylvania:			
South Bend	0	1	.....	Chester	0	1	.....
Iowa:				Philadelphia	0	5	.....
Clinton	0	1	.....	Pittsburgh	0	1	.....
Maryland:				Vermont:			
Baltimore	0	1	.....	Burlington	0	5	.....
Michigan:				Washington:			
Detroit	2	3	.....	Seattle	2	1	.....
Grand Rapids	0	4	.....	Wisconsin:			
Highland Park	0	1	.....	Milwaukee	1	17	.....
Holland	0	10	.....	Racine	0	1	.....
Muskegon	0	2	.....				
Minnesota:							
Duluth	0	5	.....				
St. Paul	5	30	.....				

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths
Illinois:			New York:		
Chicago	1	1	New York	1	1
Massachusetts:			Schenectady	.....	1
Lowell	1	1	South Carolina:		
Missouri:			Columbia	.....	1
Kansas City	1	1	Texas:		
St. Joseph	.....	1	Houston	.....	1
Nebraska:					
Omaha	1	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

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

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			
Birmingham	4	4	.....
Dothan	.....	1	.....
Mobile	0	.....	3
Arkansas:			
Little Rock	1	1	.....
California:			
Eureka	0	.....	1
Los Angeles	2	7	.....
Oakland	1	1	.....
Pasadena	0	2	.....
San Francisco	3	2	.....
Colorado:			
Denver	4	8	2
Pueblo	2	1	.....
Trinidad	0	2	.....
Connecticut:			
Danbury	0	1	.....
Hartford	3	2	.....
New Haven	2	8	2
District of Columbia:			
Washington	9	1	1
Georgia:			
Atlanta	2	3	2
Lagrange	.....	2	.....
Savannah	0	4	.....
Illinois:			
Aurora	0	1	.....
Chicago	11	5	.....
Evanston	0	1	.....
Kewanee	0	1	.....
Peoria	0	1	.....
Quincy	0	2	.....
Springfield	1	1	.....
Indiana:			
Indianapolis	2	2	.....
Kokomo	1	1	.....
Mishawaka	0	2	1
Terre Haute	0	2	.....
Iowa:			
Sioux City	0	1	.....
Kansas:			
Fort Scott	0	1	1
Kansas City	1	7	.....
Lawrence	0	1	.....
Parsons	0	1	.....
Kentucky:			
Covington	0	3	.....
Louisville	6	5	.....
Owensboro	2	1	.....
Louisiana:			
New Orleans	3	4	.....
Maryland:			
Baltimore	15	6	3
Massachusetts:			
Boston	8	10	.....
Cambridge	0	1	.....
Chelsea	0	1	.....
Fall River	4	2	.....
Lowell	1	2	.....
Michigan:			
Detroit	8	5	1
Grand Rapids	1	1	.....
Highland Park	0	2	.....
Muskegon	2	1	.....
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis	2	1	1
St. Paul	3	1	1
Missouri:			
Kansas City	3	5	.....
St. Louis	7	5	.....
Montana:			
Missoula	0	.....	1
New Jersey:			
Camden	2	3	.....
Elizabeth	0	1	.....
New Jersey—Continued.			
Jersey City	1	1	.....
Long Branch	0	.....	1
Newark	5	2	.....
Perth Amboy	0	1	.....
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque	6	6	1
New York:			
Albany	1	4	.....
Amsterdam	.....	1	.....
Buffalo	1	1	1
Jamestown	0	.....	1
New York	44	34	.....
Rochester	3	2	.....
Schenectady	0	1	.....
Syracuse	3	3	.....
Watertown	0	2	.....
North Carolina:			
Greensboro	0	1	.....
Winston-Salem	1	4	.....
Ohio:			
Cambridge	1	2	.....
Cincinnati	3	1	1
Dayton	1	1	.....
Hamilton	0	1	.....
Lorain	0	3	.....
Mansfield	0	4	.....
New Philadelphia	0	3	.....
Toledo	3	1	1
Oklahoma:			
Oklahoma	1	1	.....
Tulsa	0	1	.....
Oregon:			
Portland	2	2	.....
Pennsylvania:			
Carlisle	0	1	.....
Chambersburg	0	1	.....
Chester	1	1	.....
Connellsville	0	1	.....
Jeannette	0	1	.....
Johnstown	1	2	.....
Lancaster	0	1	.....
New Kensington	0	1	.....
Philadelphia	19	10	.....
Pittsburgh	7	2	.....
Sharon	0	1	.....
York	1	1	.....
Rhode Island:			
Cranston	0	1	.....
South Carolina:			
Charleston	1	1	.....
Columbia	1	2	.....
Greenville	0	1	.....
Tennessee:			
Chattanooga	0	1	.....
Memphis	2	5	2
Texas:			
Galveston	0	1	.....
San Antonio	.....	1	.....
Virginia:			
Petersburg	1	1	.....
Richmond	1	1	.....
Washington:			
Seattle	2	3	.....
Tacoma	1	1	.....
West Virginia:			
Bluefield	1	.....	1
Charleston	1	1	.....
Clarksburg	0	1	.....
Fairmont	0	1	.....
Huntington	1	2	.....
Martinsburg	0	1	.....
Wheeling	2	1	.....
Wisconsin:			
Appleton	0	1	.....
Milwaukee	2	2	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Georgia:		
Savannah	1	
New York:		
New York	2	

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	4	4						2	
Birmingham	178,806	40	16	2	3	1	5		5	3
Dothan	10,034	1			15		1			
Mobile	60,777	25	3				1		1	1
Montgomery	43,464	8	2		1					
Tuscaloosa	11,996		4				3			
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith	28,870		1		1					
Little Rock	65,142		3							
North Little Rock	14,048		1		1					
California:										
Alameda	28,806	2	1		11		1		1	
Bakersfield	18,638	9	2				3			1
Eureka	12,923	5	2		19		1		5	
Glendale	13,536	10								
Long Beach	55,593	26	3		1		2		2	1
Los Angeles	576,673	180	71	3	5		9		65	21
Oakland	216,261	58	19	1	2		7		12	5
Pasadena	45,354	5	1		2		5		1	2
Richmond	16,843	3	1							
Riverside	19,341	3	1		10		1			
Sacramento	65,908	16	3				4		1	3
San Bernardino	18,721	6					3			
San Diego	74,683	21	1				1		1	
San Francisco	506,676	120	30	2	94	2	1		21	12
Santa Ana	15,485	6	1		1				1	
Santa Barbara	19,441	3								
Santa Cruz	10,917	4					1			
Stockton	40,296	11	2				6			
Colorado:										
Denver	256,491	60	29	3	1		13			11
Pueblo	43,050	12	5	2					4	
Trinidad	10,906		2							
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	143,555	33	8				3			2
Bristol	20,620	4	3		1				5	
Danbury (town)	22,325	8								
Fairfield (town)	11,475	2							1	
Hartford	138,036	24	6				3			4
Milford (town)	10,193	1								
New Haven	162,537	48	2	2			6		6	2
New London	25,688	5							1	
Norwalk	27,743	8								
Waterbury	91,715	21	4		1		7			1
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	120	12	2	2		7		27	13
Florida:										
St. Petersburg	14,237	3			3				1	
Tampa	51,608	18	1		2				1	1
Georgia:										
Albany	11,555								1	
Atlanta	200,616	48	9		3		6		7	2
Augusta	52,548	22	3		2		1		1	1
Brunswick	14,413	3	1		1					
Macon	52,995		4						4	
Rome	13,252		2							
Savannah	83,252	24	2				1		2	
Idaho:										
Boise	21,393	2								

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 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.
Illinois:										
Alton	24,082	6	2	1	2		1			
Aurora	36,397	10	3							
Bloomington	28,725	6			1		4			
Centralia	12,491	5	1							
Chicago	2,701,705	541	105	5	6	1	33	1	239	34
Cicero	44,995	5	4				1			
Decatur	43,818	8					3		6	
East St. Louis	66,767	24	1				1		3	2
Elgin	27,454	10			1					
Evanston	37,234	5	1		1				1	
Freeport	19,669	5					1			
Galesburg	23,834	8								
Jacksonville	15,713	6					2		1	1
Kewanee	16,026	5	2		1					
La Salle	13,050						1			
Oak Park	39,858	11	1				1			1
Peoria	76,121	21					1			
Quincy	35,978	8					3	1		
Rock Island	35,177	4	1		1					1
Rockford	65,651	14	2	1						2
Springfield	59,183	16	2		2				2	
Urbana	10,244	1	1				1			
Indiana:										
Anderson	29,767	5	1				1		1	
Crawfordsville	10,139		1							
East Chicago	35,967	10	1							
Elwood	10,790	1			13					
Frankfort	11,585	2	1		1					
Gary	55,378	13	1		1		3			
Hammond	26,004	8		1						
Huntington	14,000	2								
Indianapolis	314,194	67	31		1		4		4	6
Kokomo	30,067	9	12		1		1			1
La Fayette	22,486	7							1	
Logansport	21,626	7	3							
Michigan City	19,457	2								
Mishawaka	15,195	5					2			
Muncie	36,524	15	1	1	1				2	2
Newcastle	14,458		2							
South Bend	70,983	14	6				2		1	
Terre Haute	66,083	7	2				2			
Iowa:										
Burlington	24,057	8								
Cedar Rapids	45,566		1				3			
Clinton	24,151		3							
Davenport	56,727		6		1					
Des Moines	126,468		6				4			
Iowa City	11,267						1			
Marshalltown	15,731						1			
Muscatine	16,068	5	1							
Ottumwa	23,003						1			
Sioux City	71,227		3		18		4			
Waterloo	36,230						4			
Kansas:										
Atchison	12,630				13		2		4	
Coffeyville	13,452	3					1			
Fort Scott	10,693	3		1						
Kansas City	101,177		4		5		8		12	
Lawrence	12,456	2								
Parsons	16,028						1			
Topeka	50,022	7	2				1		3	
Wichita	72,217	24	1				2		3	1
Kentucky:										
Covington	57,121	12	1				1		1	1
Henderson	12,169	6								2
Lexington	41,534	21	2							
Louisville	234,891	70	8		1		1		6	5
Owensboro	17,424		2				1			
Louisiana:										
New Orleans	387,219		11		3		5		18	
Maine:										
Auburn	16,985	6								
Bangor	25,978				1		1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 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.
Maine—Continued.										
Biddeford	18,008	5			1					
Lewiston	31,791	9					2			
Portland	69,272	13	4				1			1
Sanford (town)	10,691	0								
Waterville	13,351	1								
Maryland:										
Baltimore	733,826	194	24	3	5		18		39	10
Cumberland	29,837	9							1	
Frederick	11,066	6	2				1		1	
Massachusetts:										
Adams (town)	12,967	2	1		1				1	
Amesbury (town)	10,036	1								
Arlington (town)	18,665	2	3							
Attleboro	19,731	1								
Belmont (town)	10,749	0								
Beverly	22,561	5					1			
Boston	748,060	200	46	4	9		35		45	11
Brockton	66,254	9	4		1					
Brookline	37,748	10					2		1	1
Cambridge	109,694	27	4				4		3	3
Chelsea	43,184	8					3		3	
Chicopee	36,214	3	1							
Clinton	12,979	3					1			
Danvers	11,108	1	1						3	
Dedham	10,792	2								
Easthampton	11,261				1					
Everett	40,120	2					1		2	
Fall River	120,485	18	4				3		6	
Framingham	17,033	4					2			
Gardner	16,971	4			1		1		2	1
Greenfield	15,462	3							1	
Haverhill	53,884	9	1		1		3		2	
Holyoke	60,203	14	5						1	
Lawrence	94,270	17	3	1					2	1
Leominster	19,744						1		3	
Lowell	112,759	31	2				3		2	2
Lynn	99,148	22	2				1		2	2
Malden	49,103	14	2		1		1		4	1
Medford	39,038	9	5						1	2
Melrose	18,204	4								
Methuen	15,189	4			1					
New Bedford	121,217	30	2				2		5	2
Newburyport	15,618	8								
Newton	46,054	9	2							
North Adams	22,282	9	3		3					
Northampton	21,951	8					1		1	1
Northbridge	10,174	1								
Peabody	19,552	2	1				1			
Pittsfield	41,763	12	2	2	6				2	
Plymouth	13,045	2								1
Quincy	47,876	10	2		1		1		2	
Salem	42,529	1	4	1			5		1	
Somerville	93,091	19	3		2	1	4		3	
Southbridge	14,245	2			6		1			
Springfield	129,614	34	4	2	1		1		2	1
Taunton	37,137	9								1
Watertown	21,457	1			13		3			
Westfield	18,604	6					1		1	1
Winchester	10,485	9	1				1			
Winthrop	15,455	1								
Woburn	16,574	3								
Worcester	179,754	26	21	2			10			3
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor	19,516	8	1							
Battle Creek	36,164	1					8		3	1
Benton Harbor	12,233	8			1				2	1
Detroit	993,678	235	32	2	12	2	30		33	17
Grand Rapids	137,634	21	2		1		6		5	
Hamtramck	48,615	7								
Highland Park	46,499	5	3		1		1		1	
Holland	12,183		4				4			
Jackson	48,374	11								1
Kalamazoo	48,487	20	7				5		2	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Michigan—Continued.										
Marquette	12,718	4	1		38					
Muskegon	36,570	8	4				8			
Pontiac	34,273	11	8		1		2			
Port Huron	25,944	6			1		1			
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096	4			3		1		1	
Minnesota:										
Duluth	98,917	12	7		1		9		6	
Hibbing	15,089	4					7			1
Minneapolis	380,582	74	28	2		1	33		8	3
Rochester	13,722	11	1		1					1
St. Cloud	15,873		1				4			
St. Paul	234,698	41	24	1	9		14		6	1
Virginia	14,022		1				3			
Winona	19,143	2								
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau	10,252	4	7				1			
Independence	11,686		2				4			
Joplin	29,902		1							
Kansas City	324,410	66	14		1		17		5	3
St. Joseph	77,939	20	1		1		2			
St. Louis	772,897	171	36	1	1		31	1	38	12
Montana:										
Anaconda	11,668	0			75					
Billings	15,100	2			3					
Great Falls	24,121	4	4		2				1	
Helena	12,037	6	10							
Missoula	12,668	10								
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	54,948	9	3				2			
Omaha	191,601	45	18	4	5		5			5
Nevada:										
Reno	12,016	2					2			
New Hampshire:										
Concord	22,167	5			8		1			1
Dover	13,029	5								
Keene	11,210	4			43		1			
Nashua	28,379	9								1
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park	12,400	4								
Atlantic City	50,707	11	1						3	
Bayonne	76,754		2						1	
Bloomfield	22,019	0			1		2			
Camden	116,309	33	4						2	
Clifton	26,470	4	6						2	1
Elizabeth	95,783		4	1	1				3	
Garfield	19,381	5								
Hoboken	68,166	12	1						7	
Jersey City	298,103		4		3		1		11	
Kearny	26,724	6	2							
Long Branch	13,521	5								1
Montclair	28,810	2							1	
Morristown	12,548	2								
Newark	414,524	88	7		3		4		20	8
Orange	33,268	4	1						1	
Passaic	63,841	16	4				2		1	
Paterson	135,875		6		2		2		7	
Perth Amboy	41,707	6							2	1
Phillipsburg	16,923	4								
Plainfield	27,700	3			37					
Summit	10,174	2								
Trenton	119,289	29	1		2		2		7	4
West Hoboken	40,074	4	1							
West New York	29,926	1	1							
West Orange	15,573	1							3	
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	15,157	5	1				1		6	3
New York:										
Albany	113,344		5				16		6	
Amsterdam	33,524	3	4		2		2			
Buffalo	506,775	105	11	1	2		11		11	8
Cohoes	22,987	3	2		4		1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

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

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Elmira	45,393	12								
Geneva	14,648	4								
Glens Falls	16,638	2								
Hornell	15,025	2					1			
Hudson	11,745	1	1							
Ithaca	17,004	7	1		2				2	1
Jamestown	38,917	11			4		3			1
Lackawanna	17,918	4	3		1					
Little Falls	13,029	2								
Lockport	21,308	6			8		2			
Middletown	18,420								1	
Mount Vernon	42,726	9	1							
New York	5,620,048	1,125	121	6	38	1	26	1	[1] 226	[1] 73
Newburgh	30,366	10			1					1
Niagara Falls	50,760	11	1				5		1	
North Tonawanda	15,482	1					1			
Olean	20,506	6					1		1	
Peekskill	15,868	9								1
Poughkeepsie	35,000	4	3						1	1
Rochester	295,750	44	3						29	2
Rome	26,341	7			2					
Saratoga Springs	13,181	1	3							
Schenectady	88,723	17	8	1	17		1		1	1
Syracuse	171,717	28	11		20		4		2	1
Troy	72,013	20			9				4	1
Watertown	31,285	16			3					1
White Plains	21,031	6								
Yonkers	100,176	15	7				4			
North Carolina:										
Durham	21,719	6	3							
Greensboro	43,525	10	6		1		3			
Raleigh	24,418	10	11		1		3			
Rocky Mount	12,742	5		1						
Salisbury	13,884	1								
Wilmington	33,372	10	1				1			
Winston-Salem	48,395	14	6		2		3		3	3
North Dakota:										
Fargo	21,961	4								
Grand Forks	14,010						6			
Ohio:										
Akron	208,435	32	10		1		5			
Ashtabula	22,082	6	2	1						1
Barberton	18,811	3	2				2		3	
Bucyrus	10,425	1					1			
Cambridge	13,104	4	3				1			1
Chillicothe	15,831	3	3							
Cincinnati	401,247	102	9		2		14	2	13	
Cleveland	796,841	126	41	3	1		28		32	7
Cleveland Heights	15,236				1				2	
Columbus	237,031	63	25	1			4		5	2
Dayton	152,559	27	9				9		1	
East Cleveland	27,292	4								
East Youngstown	11,237	4				1				
Findlay	17,021	5								
Fremont	12,468	1	1							
Hamilton	39,675	12								
Lancaster	14,706	7					1			
Lima	41,326	10					1	1		
Lorain	37,295		8				2		1	
Mansfield	27,824	5	1				1		3	
Martins Ferry	11,634	4								
Middletown	23,594	4	1							
New Philadelphia	10,718						1			
Newark	26,718	3	6				2			
Niles	13,080	2	1							
Piqua	15,044	7					1			1
Salem	10,305	5	1						1	
Sandusky	22,897	3								
Springfield	60,840	11	1				1			
Steubenville	28,508	8	3						1	
Toledo	243,164	55	24	5	3		15	1		5
Zanesville	29,569	11	1				4			

[1] Pulmonary only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 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	22	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Tulsa	72,075	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon:										
Portland	258,288	50	17	.....	34	.....	5	.....	3	2
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown	73,502	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Altoona	60,331	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	12,181	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	50,358	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braddock	20,879	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Butler	23,778	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Canonsburg	10,632	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnegie	11,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Chester	58,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Coatesville	14,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Connellsville	13,804	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Donora	14,131	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Duquesne	19,011	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Easton	33,813	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	93,372	.....	3	.....	6	.....	11	.....	9	.....
Farrell	15,586	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Greensburg	15,033	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg	75,917	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hazelton	32,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Homestead	20,452	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeannette	10,627	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown	67,327	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	53,150	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
McKee's Rocks	16,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport	46,781	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Monessen	18,179	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Castle	44,938	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norristown	32,319	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Braddock	14,928	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oil City	21,274	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,823,779	376	48	.....	3	.....	15	.....	80	23
Pittsburgh	588,343	147	30	1	4	.....	27	3	16	9
Plymouth	16,500	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Reading	107,784	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton	137,783	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sharon	21,747	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Shenandoah	24,726	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton	13,428	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury	15,721	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swissvale	10,908	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tamaqua	12,363	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uniontown	15,692	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	14,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Washington	21,480	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre	73,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wilkinsburg	24,403	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Williamsport	36,198	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
York	47,512	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Rhode Island:										
Cranston	29,407	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland (town)	10,077	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Newport	30,255	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pawtucket	64,248	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Providence	237,595	46	6	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	5
South Carolina:										
Charleston	67,957	22	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Columbia	37,524	22	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenville	23,127	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls	25,202	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	57,895	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville	77,818	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Memphis	162,351	68	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	2
Nashville	118,342	35	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	3
Texas:										
Beaumont	40,422	8	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	10,522	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 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.										
Dallas	158,976	32	.....	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Fort Worth	106,482	14	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Galveston	44,255	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Houston	138,276	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
San Angelo	10,050	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
San Antonio	161,379	42	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11
Waco	38,500	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah:										
Provo	10,303	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City	118,110	17	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Vermont:										
Burlington	22,779	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Virginia:										
Alexandria	18,060	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Charlottesville	10,688	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg	30,070	10	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	115,777	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	2
Petersburg	31,012	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Portsmouth	54,387	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Richmond	171,667	46	12	1	2	.....	5	.....	3	4
Washington:										
Bellingham	25,585	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett	27,644	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	315,312	.....	3	.....	1	.....	11	.....	12	.....
Tacoma	96,965	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Walla Walla	15,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	18,539	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia:										
Bluefield	15,282	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	39,608	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Clarksburg	27,859	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fairmont	17,851	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	50,177	25	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Martinsburg	12,515	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Morgantown	12,127	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Parkersburg	20,050	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling	56,208	11	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....
Wisconsin:										
Appleton	19,561	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beloit	21,284	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1
Fond du Lac	23,427	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay	31,017	.....	13	.....	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Janesville	18,293	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	40,472	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Madison	38,378	10	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
Manitowoc	17,563	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marinette	13,610	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	457,147	.....	40	3	3	.....	17	.....	11	3
Oshkosh	33,162	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Racine	58,593	8	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	30,955	6	9	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Superior	39,671	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Waukesha	12,558	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau	18,661	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Allis	13,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Scarlet Fever—Cochrane, Ontario.

During the week ended October 6, 1923, an epidemic of scarlet fever, with a total of 14 cases, was unofficially reported in the town of Cochrane, Ontario, Canada.

GERMANY.

Vital Statistics—Bremen—August 1–31, 1923.

During the month of August, 1923, 404 births (not including 11 stillbirths) and 215 deaths were reported in Bremen, Germany, population (estimated) 280,000. The ratio of stillbirths to live births was 1:45 for legitimate and 1:13 for illegitimate births. Among the causes of death were the following: Gastroenteritis (under 1 year), 3; measles (and German measles), 4; influenza, 3; pneumonia, 18; tuberculosis, 34; whooping cough, 2.

HAWAII.

Plague—Honokaa.

One fatal case of pneumonic plague was reported at Honokaa, Hawaii, September 21, 1923, in the same locality in which several plague-infected rodents have recently been found.

INDO-CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—February, 1923.

During the month of February, 1923, cholera, plague, and smallpox were reported in Indo-China as follows:[1]

Disease.	February, 1923.		February, 1922.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	11	7	153	128
Plague	127	121	112	85
Smallpox	236	73	85	19

[1] For distribution according to Provinces, see pp. 2501, 2502.

Dysentery—Influenza—Leprosy.

During the month of February, 1923, 161 cases of dysentery (native); 19 cases, with 39 deaths, of influenza (native); and 3 cases of leprosy (native) were reported in Indo-China.

JAMAICA.

Smallpox (Reported as Alastrim).

During the week ended September 29, 1923, 69 new cases of smallpox (alastrim) were reported in the island of Jamaica. None was reported for the parish of Kingston.

Typhoid Fever—Kingston and Vicinity.

During the same period there were reported at Kingston 7 cases of typhoid fever, and in the surrounding country 6 cases.

MEXICO.

Malaria—Manzanillo.

During the week ended October 9, 1923, 3 deaths from malaria were reported at Manzanillo, Mexico.

MOROCCO.

Plague—Melilla.

During the period August 31–September 6, 1923, 4 cases of bubonic plague were reported in the camp of Dar-Quebdani, zone of Melilla, in the northeastern part of Spanish Morocco. The cases occurred in soldiers of the garrison and in a trader in the locality.

POLAND.

Communicable Diseases—July 29–August 4, 1923.

During the week ended August 4, 1923, communicable diseases were reported in Poland as follows:

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts with greatest number of deaths.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	7	4	Former Russian Poland.
Diphtheria	47	3	Do.
Measles	121	12	Lodz City.
Scarlet fever	159	21	Tarnopol.
Smallpox	4	.....	
Tuberculosis	139	150	Warsaw City.
Typhoid fever	200	18	Lodz.
Typhus fever	50	9	Lublin and Warsaw.
Typhus fever (recurrent)	12	.....	
Whooping cough	73	6	Stanislawow.

Dysentery—Malaria.

During the same period 215 cases of dysentery, with 14 deaths, and 149 cases of malaria were reported in Poland.

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 26, 1923.[1]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 26–Sept. 1			Present.
Shanghai	Sept. 3–16		12	Natives.
India:				
Bombay	Sept. 9–15	1		
Calcutta	Sept. 2–8	10	10	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Annam	Feb. 1–28			Epidemic.
Cochin China	do	11	7	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Aug. 26–Sept. 1	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Sept. 2–8	2	1	
China:				
Amoy	Sept. 2–15		5	
Foochow	Aug. 26–Sept. 1			Endemic.
Hongkong	do	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Sept. 2–8	7	2	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa	Sept. 21	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Sept. 9–15	13	10	
Karachi	do	7	10	
Madras Presidency	Sept. 2–15	857	543	
Rangoon	Sept. 2–8	23	20	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Annam	Feb. 1–28	27	21	
Cambodge	do	99	99	
Cochin China	do	1	1	
Morocco:				
Melilla				Aug. 31–Sept. 6, 1923: Cases, 4. In garrison of Dar-Quebdani.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Aug. 19–25	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Aug. 26–Sept. 1	1	1	
Syria:				
Beirut	Sept. 1–10	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Sept. 16–22		1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden	Sept. 16–22	1		
Austria:				
Vienna	July 29–Aug. 4	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Sept. 2–8	3		
Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 9–22	4	1	
China:				
Amoy	Sept. 2–15			Present.
Chungking	Aug. 26–Sept. 8			Endemic.
Foochow	do			Present.
Harbin	Aug. 27–Sept. 2	3		
Hongkong	Aug. 26–Sept. 1	4	3	
Egypt:				
Cairo	June 25–July 1	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Nottingham	Sept. 9–22	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 During Week Ended October 26, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Sept. 9–15	3	1	
Calcutta	Sept. 2–8	2	1	
Madras	Sept. 2–15	15	2	
Rangoon	do	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Annam	Feb. 1–28	7		
Cambodge	do	31	11	
Cochin China	do	138	49	
Laos	do			A few cases.
Tonkin	do	60	13	
Jamaica				Sept. 23–29, 1923: Cases, 69.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Sept. 2–15	10		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Poland	July 29–Aug. 4	4		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Aug. 19–Sept. 1	94	57	
Spain:				
Valencia	Sept. 23–29	5	1	
Switzerland:				
Berne	Sept. 16–22	2		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	do	1		

TYPHUS FEVER.

China				Sept. 30–Oct. 6, 1923: Deaths, 2.
Chungking	Aug. 26–Sept. 8			Endemic.
Harbin	Aug. 27–Sept. 2	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Sept. 10–16	2		
Cairo	June 25–July 1	5	3	
Germany:				
Coblenz	Sept. 16–22	2		
Stuttgart	Sept. 2–8	1		
Italy:				
Turin	Sept. 24–30	10	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Sept. 2–8	16		Including municipalities in Federal districts.
Poland	July 29–Aug. 4	50	9	July 29–Aug. 4, 1923: Recurrent typhus; cases, 12.
Switzerland:				
Zurich				Sept. 16–22, 1923: Paratyphus fever, 5 cases.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Sept. 3–22	3	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Sept. 2–8	2	1	

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923.[1]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton	Aug. 26–Sept. 1	1		
Foochow	July 29–Aug. 25			Present.
Shanghai	Aug. 20–Sept. 2	2	28	Cases, foreign; deaths, native.
Do	Aug. 28			Reported moderately prevalent.

[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 19, 1923—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 19,470; deaths, 14,608. July 1-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 7,800; deaths, 4,200.
Bombay	June 3-30	34	23	
Do	July 1-Sept. 8	128	75	Aug. 5-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 41; deaths, 23.
Calcutta	May 6-June 30	371	300	
Do	July 8-Sept. 1	183	137	
Madras	June 3-30	2		
Do	July 1-Sept. 1	15	6	
Rangoon	May 13-June 30	18	15	
Do	July 1-Aug. 25	34	31	
Indo-China				Oct. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 92; deaths, 53. Preceding month: Cases, 24; deaths, 14. October, 1921: Cases, 100; deaths, 61. Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 161; deaths, 59 (native); European, 1 case.
City—				
Saigon	May 20-June 30	12	11	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	July 1-28	13	12	Do.
Province—				
Annam	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	179	66	
Cambodge	do	47	27	
Cochin-China	do	51	33	
Do	Jan. 1-31	8	1	
Tonkin	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bassorah	Aug. 6-18	166	74	Aug. 21, 1823; Present. Port declared infected since Aug. 6, 1923.
Philippine Islands:				
City—				
Manila	June 10-16	2	1	Death in foreign case from Chingkang, China.
Province—				
Bulacan	May 17-23	1		
Capiz	May 27-June 2	1	1	
Cebu	Apr. 8-21	1	1	
Cotobato	Apr. 8-14	1	1	
Laguna	May 6-June 9	2	1	
Mindoro	Aug. 5-11	2	2	
Mountain	Mar. 25-31	1	1	
Occidental Negros	July 22-28	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	

PLAGUE.

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		

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 6–June 30	18	19	Plague rats, 38.
Do	July 1–Sept. 1	46	40	Plague rats, 19. One plague-infected cat.
China:				
Amoy	May 13–June 25		10	
Do	July 1–Sept. 1		10	
Foochow	May 27–June 23			Present.
Do	July 8–Aug. 25			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.
Nanking	June 17–30			Rodent plague present.
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–Sept. 9	24	3	
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.
Garbieh	do	2		Do.
Geizeh	do	3		Do.
Girgeh	do	123		Do.
Keneh	do	22		Do.
Menoufieh	do	34		Do.
Minieh	do	46		Do.
Hawaii:				
Hamakua				Plague-infected rats: Pohakea, May 23, 1923, 1 rat; vicinity of Pacific Sugar Co. mill, June 2, 1 rat; Aug. 2, 1 rat at Hamakua Mill Co. plantation. Aug. 16, plague rat found at Kapulena.
Honokaa				July 20, 1923: One plague rat; July 30, 2 plague rats; Honokaa Sugar Co. mill and Honokaa village.
India				Apr. 29–June 23, 1923: Cases, 5,783; deaths, 4,481. July 1–14, 1923: Cases, 2,400; deaths, 1,650. July 29–Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 1,244: deaths, 710.
Bombay	Apr. 29–June 30	503	411	
Do	July 1–Sept. 8	21	17	
Calcutta	May 6–June 9	13	13	
Do	Aug. 12–18	1	1	
Karachi	May 13–June 30	110	85	Plague rats, 5.
Do	July 1–Sept. 8	84	71	
Madras Presidency	May 13–June 30	254	141	
Do	July 1–Sept. 1	1,691	970	
Rangoon	May 6–June 30	260	229	
Do	July 1–Sept. 1	266	232	
Indo-China				Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 245; deaths, 237. Sept. 1–30, 1922: 70 cases; 68 deaths.
City—				
Saigon	June 24–30	5	5	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	July 1–7	1	1	Do.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China—Continued.				
Province—				
Annam	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	40	36	Preceding month, 15 deaths.
Do	Jan. 1-31	20	18	
Cambodge	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	145	145	Preceding month, 51 deaths.
Do	Jan. 1-31	53	53	
Cochin China	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	4	1	Preceding month, 4 cases, 2 deaths.
Do	Jan. 1-31	2	2	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	May 1-June 30	335	224	
Java				May 1-June 30, 1923: Deaths, 912. July 1-31, 1923: Deaths, 469.
Province—				
Djokjakarta	June 1-30		5	
Do	July 1-31		2	
Kedoe	June 1-30		135	
Do	July 1-31		122	
Pekalongan	June 1-30		48	
Do	July 1-31		66	
Samarang	June 1-30		143	
Do	July 1-31		115	
Soerabaya	June 1-30		1	
Soerakarta	....do		169	May 16, 1923: Epidemic in 5 districts.
Do	July 1-31		164	
Madagascar				Apr. 1-June 15, 1923: Cases, 74; deaths, 71. Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Province—				
Tananarive	Apr. 1-June 30	57	54	July 16-31, 1923: Cases, 3; deaths, 3. Pneumonic and septicemic.
Tananarive	Apr. 16-June 30	21	21	
Do	July 1-31	2	1	1 pneumonic.
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 16-June 30	3	2	
Do	July 1-31	6	3	
Cerro Azul	May 1-31	3	1	
Chiclayo	May 1-June 30	9	2	
Do	July 1-Aug. 31	6	4	
Cutervo	May 1-15	2	1	
Huancabamba	May 1-June 30	34	25	
Huacho	July 1-31	1		
Huaral	June 1-30	2	2	
Do	July 1-31	3	1	
Lima (city)	May 1-31	17	8	
Do	July 1-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.
Senegal:				
Dakar	July 1-31	4	4	Reported to have come from port of Rufisque, Senegal.
Rufisque	Aug. 6			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 29-June 30	31	30	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	8	8	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siberia				Sporadic cases of plague reported yearly in localities vicinity of stations Matsievskaya and Borzia, Transbaikal Railway.
Haramhor	May 6	1	1	Village in zone of endemic tarabagan (marmot) plague, Transbaikal region.
Station No. 83				Station on Transbaikal Railway. Marmot plague during recent years.
Soktu				Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 6–June 30	6	8	
Do	July 22–Aug. 25	2	2	
Syria:				
Beirut	May 12–June 20	3		
Do	July 1–Aug. 31	5	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Aug. 19–25		1	On Aug. 16, 1923: Two cases reported.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1–31	2		
Do	Aug. 1–10	1		July 1–31, 1923: Cases, 2.
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:				
Bahia	Aug. 19–25	1		
Pernambuco	May 6–June 16	5		
Do	July 1–Sept. 1	46	4	
Rio de Janeiro	May 13–June 23	25	3	
Do	July 15–Sept. 8	32	9	
Rio Grande do Sul				Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1923: Present with some mortality.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	May 20–26	1		From vessel from Bombay.
Tanganyika	Apr. 29–June 9	3		Territory.
Do	July 1–28	27	6	Do.
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–Sept. 15	15	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		
Ontario				June 1–30, 1923: Cases, 13. July 1–Sept. 30, 1923: Cases, 48.
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	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Concepcion	May 22-June 11		3	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 2. July 1-31, 1923: 1 death.
Do	Sept. 1-10		1	
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-Sept. 1			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. 25			Do.
Foochow	May 13-Aug. 25			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 29-June 30	98	82	
Do	July 1-Aug. 25	51	46	
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-Sept. 1			Do.
Shanghai	May 21-June 3	4		Foreign.
Do	July 2-Aug. 26	1	4	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		
Esmeraldas	Aug. 16-31	2		
Guayaquil	May 16-30	1		
Montecristi (Manabi)	do			Present.
Riobama	do	1	1	
Rocafuerte	do			Do.
Zaruma (El Oro)	do			Do.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Mar. 12-June 17	23	7	
Esthonia				June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 4. Aug. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2.
Finland				May 1-15, 1923: 1 case. July 2-31, 1923: 1 case. Aug. 1-31, 1923: 2 cases.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 18-30	3		
Bristol	June 28			Present.
Cardiff	June 3-30	6		
Gloucester	June 28			123 cases reported in hospital, present in rural districts. July 15, 1923: Present. Aug. 9, 1923: 33 cases in isolation hospital; two weeks previously about 250 cases present in hospital.
Do	July 12	19		
London	Sept. 9-15	5		Sept. 22, 1923: Additional cases in Middlesex County.
Nottingham	June 3-9	1		May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 211.
Do	July 8-Sept. 8	6		
Sheffield	Sept. 16-22	1		
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	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 14-29: Epidemic generally diffused.
Basse Terre	Aug. 17-Sept. 29			Present.
Pointe à Pitre	Aug. 17			Estimated from 2,000 to 3,000 cases. Sept. 2-8, 1923: 1,500 cases present; 8 deaths reported.
Hungary				July 15-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 28.
India				Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 8,112; deaths, 2,933. July 1-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 4,868; deaths, 1,244; Aug. 5-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 8; deaths, 3.
Bombay	Apr. 22-June 30	298	141	
Do	July 1-Sept. 8	54	33	
Calcutta	May 13-June 9	12	9	
Do	July 1-Aug. 25	17	13	
Karachi	May 13-June 30	24	8	
Do	July 1-Sept. 8	13	4	
Madras	May 13-June 23	91	16	
Do	July 8-Sept. 1	37	14	
Rangoon	May 6-June 30	125	67	
Do	July 1-Sept. 1	41	18	
Indo-China				Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 234; deaths, 68.
City—				
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	
Do	Jan. 1-31	3		
Cambodge	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	97	41	
Do	Jan. 1-31	32	6	
Cochin-China	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	125	34	
Do	Jan. 1-31	93	18	
Tonkin	Dec. 1-31	9	1	
Do	Jan. 1-31	9		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	Apr. 1-June 30	32	11	
Italy:				
Leghorn	Sept. 17-23	6		
Turin	May 28-June 3	1		
Do	July 2-15	2		
Jamaica				May 27-June 30, 1923: Cases, 226. July 1-Sept. 22, 1923: Cases, 302. (Reported as alastrim.)
Kingston	May 27-June 30	39		
Do	July 1-Sept. 22	43		
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-Aug. 18	61	8	
Soerakarta				July 31, 1923: Epidemic.
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. 22		10	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. 22-June 14		30	Mar. 22-Apr. 1, 1923: Deaths, 7. District.
Poland				Apr. 29-June 30, 1923: Cases, 1,861; deaths, 43. July 1-28, 1923: Cases, 14; deaths, 5.

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 20–June 30	25	3	
Do	July 1–Sept. 22	42	10	
Oporto	June 10–30	6	3	
Do	July 9–Sept. 22	51	27	
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda	Apr. 1–21		2	
Rhodesia (British Africa):				
Northern Rhodesia	May 8–14	21	8	
Southern Rhodesia	May 3–16	4	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 29–June 30	90	53	
Do	July 1–Aug. 11	105	59	Aug. 5–18, 1923: Cases, 77; deaths, 42. Sept. 8, 1923: Reported prevalent.
Sierra Leone:				
Freetown	July 16–31	1		Landed from S. S. Tsad, from Southampton via Las Palmas.
Kaballa	May 1–15	1		In Sembehun district.
Pujehun	May 16–31	1		
Sambuya	Aug. 1–15	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 31–June 6		1	
Do	June 28–Sept. 12		5	
Seville	July 19–25		1	
Valencia	May 15–June 30	44	2	
Do	July 1–Sept. 22	67	7	
Switzerland:				
Basel	May 27–June 30	4		
Do	July 8–Aug. 25	8		
Berne	May 20–June 30	11		
Do	July 1–Sept. 8	11		
Luzerne	May 1–June 7	36		
Do	July 1–31	14		
Zurich	May 20–June 23	10		
Do	July 15–Sept. 15	9		
Syria:				
Aleppo	July 15–31	6		
Damascas	May 15–June 11	7		
Do	Aug. 16–Sept. 4	4	1	
Tunis:				
Bizerta	June 10–20	1		
Tunis	June 11–17	1		
Do	June 26–July 1	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 13–June 26		45	
Do	June 27–Sept. 8		18	
Union of South Africa				May 1–June 30, 1923: Cases, 66; deaths, 1 (colored).
Cape Province				May 1–31, 1923: Cases, 32 (colored).
Do	May 6–June 30			Outbreaks.
Do	July 1–Aug. 4			Do.
East London	July 8–14	1		
Natal	do			Do.
Orange Free State	Apr. 29–June 30			Do.
Do	July 1–29			Do.
Transvaal				May 1–31, 1923: 1 case.
Do	July 1–Aug. 4			Outbreaks.
Yugoslavia				July 1–7, 1923: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	July 1–7	1		
Croatia-Slavonia	do	4	1	
Serbia	do	2	1	
Belgrade	June 10–16	1	1	
Do	July 8–14		1	
Zagreb	June 24–30	1		
Woiwodina	July 1–7	1		

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
On vessels:				
S. S. Kargola	May 20-26	1		At Mombasa, British East Africa Vessel arrived from Bombay Mar. 25, 1923.
S. S. Makura	May 26	2		Two cases in quarantine (reported as alastrim). Vessel left Victoria, B. C., Apr. 28, 1923. Touched at Honolulu.
S. S. Tsad	July 16-31	1		At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, from European and West African ports.
S. S. ——	Aug. 12-18	1		Landed at Talcahuano, Chile.

TYPHUS FEVER.

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-Sept. 1	17	1	Paratyphus, 5 cases.
Chile:				
Concepcion	May 22-June 18		3	
Do	Aug. 7-13		1	
Iquique	Sept. 2-8		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				Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 191; deaths, 6. Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 132; deaths, 4. Paratyphoid A, 1; paratyphoid B, 20.
Province—				
Bohemia	Apr. 1-June 30	8		
Moravia	do	2		
Russinia	do	98	1	
Silesia	do	1	1	
Slovakia	do	23	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 14-June 24	7	5	
Do	June 25-Sept. 2	9	6	Paratyphoid fever, 2 cases.
Cairo	Apr. 12-June 24	44	29	
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	
Do	July 29-Sept. 2	8		
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	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Ireland—				
Cork	Aug. 19–25	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	
Piræus	May 1–June 30	356	11	
Do	July 1–10	3		
Saloniki	Apr. 30–June 24	56	16	Apr. 30–May 27, 1923: Recurrent typhus: Cases, 3; deaths, 3.
Do	July 9–15	1		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City	Apr. 1–June 30		5	
Hungary				Jan. 1–May 19, 1923: Cases, 318; deaths, 36. In 11 counties.
Budapest	Jan. 1–June 2	48	12	
Do	Sept. 2–8	1		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	Apr. 1–June 30	3		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	July 2–8	1		
Java:				
Soerabaya	July 29–Aug. 18	16	3	
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.
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	June 1–30	1		
Do	July 1–Aug. 31	2	1	
Mexico City	May 20–June 30	75		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do	July 1–Sept. 1	98		Do.
San Luis Potosi	July 29–Aug. 4		1	
Palestine				Aug. 14–20, 1923: One case; in northern district.
Jaffa	May 22–28	2		
Do	June 26–Aug. 6	5		Relapsing fever, 1 case.
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, 2,203; deaths, 177. July 1–28, 1923: Cases, 447; deaths, 31. Recurrent typhus: Apr. 29–June 23, 1923: Cases, 337; deaths, 3. July 1–28, 1923: Cases, 74; deaths, 3.
Portugal:				
Oporto	June 10–16	1		
Do	July 1–21	3		
Rumania:				
Kishineff	May 1–June 30	41		
Russia				Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1923: Cases, 103,854. (Corresponding period 1922: Cases, 847,516.) Feb. 1–28, 1923: Cases, 17,577. Recurrent, Jan. 1–Feb 28, 1923: Cases, 43,540.
European Russia and autonomous republics.	Jan. 1–Apr. 30	93,999		
Siberia, Caucasus, and Central Asia.	do	9,921		
Waterways and railways	do	2,934		
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 21–27		1	
Do	Aug. 23–29		1	
Madrid	May 1–31		1	
Do	July 1–31		2	
Syria:				
Aleppo	May 20–June 16	4	2	
Do	July 15–21	3	1	July 8–14, 1923: Present.
Beirut	May 1–10	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 28–June 24	3	2	
Do	July 9–15	1	1	

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

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 13-June 26		19	
Do	June 27-Aug. 25	2	9	
Union of South Africa				May 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 230; deaths, 47 (colored). White—Cases, 15; deaths, 1. Total, 245 cases, 48 deaths.
Cape Province				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 49 (colored): white, 5.
Do	Apr. 29-June 30			Outbreaks.
Do	July 1-29			Do.
Natal				May 1-31, 1923: One case (colored).
Orange Free State				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 45 (colored).
Do	May 6-June 16			Outbreaks.
Do	July 15-29			Do.
Transvaal				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7.
Johannesburg	May 1-June 30	4	4	
Yugoslavia				July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 4.
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	July 1-7	4		
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Zagreb	May 27-June 2	1		
Serbia—				
Belgrade	Aug. 12-18	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13-June 30	25	6	
Do	July 1-Sept. 1	11	5	
Colombia:				
Bucaramanga	June 25-Aug. 26			Present.