

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

VOLUME XII

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1909.

NUMBER 12.
25 Cents a Year.

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ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1909.

Total number of deaths, 2,831; annual rate, 12.2. In the same month last year, 2,702 deaths; rate, 11.6. In the preceding month, 2,550 deaths; annual rate, 11.3. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 379, or 14.5 per cent of the total; 1 to 5, 152; 5 to 10, 61; 10 to 15, 45; 15 to 20, 90; 65 and over, 862, or 32.7 per cent of the total.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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NOVEMBER BIRTHS.

Birth reports are always a month late, because the law gives twenty days in which doctors and midwives may report.

Total births, 4,105; males, 2,136; females, 1,969. Birth rate, 18.3; excess over death rate, 7.

Whites—Total, 4,038; males, 2,098; females, 1,940.

Negroes—Total, 67; males, 38; females, 29.

Highest birth rate was in St. Joseph County 27.8; lowest in Steuben, 8.2.

SANITARY SECTIONS.—The Northern Sanitary Section, population 920,585, reported 878 deaths; rate, 11.2. In the same month last year, 817 deaths; rate, 10.4. In the preceding month, 702 deaths; rate, 10.2.

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,089,818, reported 1,241 deaths; rate, 13.4. In the corresponding month last year, 1,289 deaths; rate, 13.9. In the preceding month, 1,127; rate, 12.6.

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 722,147, reported 712 deaths; rate, 11.6. In the corresponding month last year, 596 deaths; rate, 9.7. In the preceding month, 651 deaths; rate, 10.9.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS.—The Central Sanitary Section shows the highest death rate. It is 1.2 higher than the rate for the whole State. Both of the other sections show a rate lower than the State rate. The tuberculosis rate was highest in the Southern Sanitary Section. So also was the rate for typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and influenza. The Central Sanitary Section shows the highest rate for pneumonia and violence.

CITIES.—Total population 1,050,310, reported 1,347 deaths; rate, 15.1. In the corresponding month last year, 1,193 deaths; rate, 13.4. The city rate is 2.9 higher than the rate for the whole State and 4.7 higher than the country rate. The death rates of cities having over 10,000 population were as follows: Indianapolis, 16.5; Evansville, 15.7; Ft. Wayne, 13.6; Terre Haute, 13.6; South Bend, 16.7; Anderson, 14.6; Columbus, 12.9; East Chicago, 33.3; Elkhart, 13.1; Elwood, 6.8; Hammond, 12.3; Jeffersonville, 11.8; Kokomo, 21.1; Lafayette, 16.3; Laporte, 23.5; Logansport, 14.8; Marion, 12.1; Michigan City, 6.4; Muncie, 17.8; New Albany, 12.3; Peru, 17.9; Richmond, 19.8; Vincennes, 17.7.

WOULDST THOU ENJOY A LONG LIFE, A HEALTHY BODY, AND A VIGOROUS MIND, AND BE ACQUAINTED ALSO WITH THE WONDERFUL WORKS OF GOD, LABOR IN THE FIRST PLACE TO BRING THY APPETITE TO REASON.

—*Benj. Franklin.*

COUNTRY.—Rural population 1,682,240, reported 1,484 deaths; rate, 10.4. In the corresponding month last year, 1,509 deaths; rate, 10.8. In the preceding month, 1,342 deaths; rate, 9.7.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR DECEMBER, 1909.

Tonsillitis, as in the two preceding months, was reported as the most prevalent disease. Pneumonia stood sixth in area of prevalence. Following is the order of disease prevalence of the diseases named: Tonsillitis, bronchitis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, pleuritis, diarrhea, chickenpox, intermittent and remittent fever, erysipelas, whooping-cough, smallpox, inflammation of bowels, dysentery, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, typho-malaria fever.

SMALLPOX.—Ninety-two cases in 14 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year, 128 cases in 23 counties, with 2 deaths. In the preceding month, 185 cases in 13 counties, with 1 death. The following counties reported the disease present: Allen, 11 cases; Clark, 19; Clinton, 4; Daviess, 7; Dekalb, 2; Grant, 15; Laporte, 1; Marion, 1; Marshall, 1; Noble, 1; Shelby, 2; Steuben, 1; St. Joseph, 8; Tippecanoe, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Three hundred and five deaths. 267 pulmonary tuberculosis, 38 other forms. Of these 153 were males and 152 females. Of the males 31 were in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 62 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females 53 were in the same age period as above and left 106 orphans. Total number of orphans made in one month by consumption, 168. Total number of homes invaded, 297.

PNEUMONIA.—Two hundred and eighty-three deaths, 152 males and 31 females. In the corresponding month last year, 262. From this data it appears there was an increase of pneumonia in December.

TYPHOID FEVER.—One hundred and thirty-one cases in 50 counties, with 52 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 242 cases in 53 counties, with 76 deaths. In the preceding month, 301 cases in 74 counties, with 104 deaths. The disease prevailed unusually in Clark County, 16 cases; Clinton, 8; Marion, 13.

DIPHThERIA.—Three hundred and twenty cases in 44 counties, with 46 deaths. In the corresponding month last year 299 cases in 49 counties with 37 deaths. The disease prevailed unusually in the following counties: Allen, 19 cases; Clay, 9; Daviess, 7; Greene, 10; Lagrange, 8; Marion, 67; Owen, 9; Randolph, 10; Vanderburgh, 25; Vigo, 14.

VIOLENCE.—The violence deaths numbered 195. In the corresponding month last year 140, an increase of 55 by this comparison. Of the violence deaths 6 were murders, 26 suicides, 163 accidental. Of the murders 1 male and 2 females were by gun shots; 1 male by stabbing; 1 female by blunt instrument; 1 male method not given. Of the suicides 4 males suicided with gun shots; 4 males and 1 female by hanging; 2 males and 1 female by asphyxiation with gas; 3 males and 6 females by carbolic acid; 3 males and 2 females by various poisons. Of the accidental deaths steam railroads caused 29, interurban railroads 3; street cars, 4; automobiles, 3; horses and vehicles, 2; crushing injuries, 19; mining accidents, 5; machinery, 4; drowning, 7; burns and scalds, 27; falls, 20; injuries at birth, 12; and the remainder by various causes.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR DECEMBER, 1909.

DR. J. P. SIMONDS, SUPT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli, positive 78, negative 182; throat cultures for diphtheria, positive 94, negative 219; blood for Widal reaction, negative 62; blood smears for malaria, negative 12; blood smears other than for malaria, 8; pus, 16; urine, 18; pus for gonococci, from males, positive 8, negative 9, from females, positive 5, negative 3; sarcoma 1; carcinoma 4; other pathological tissues 13; for rabies, dogs' heads, positive 6, negative 1; cats' heads, negative 1; milk 3; feces 1; water 2; cerebro-spinal fluid for meningococci, positive 2; segments of tape worm from dog 1. Total, 749.

Outfits sent out: Sputum 238; diphtheria 329; malaria 29; Widal 76; special 52. Total, 723.

Of special interest are the number of dogs' heads containing the Negri bodies at this season and the specimen of tape worm from a dog. The three segments of the tape worm were larger than segments of *Tenia echinococcus*. An accurate identification could

not be made on account of the opaque condition of the specimens when they reached the laboratory. Externally it somewhat resembled *Tenia cucumerina*.

The number of specimens received during December was 24 per cent less than the number examined in November. It is interesting to note that since the establishment of the laboratory, there has always been a considerable reduction in the number of specimens examined during December as compared with the preceding and following months. This reduction has varied from twenty to forty per cent. No explanation is offered for this fact. It might be suggested, however, that the interest of people in the holidays may prevent their going to their family physicians for ailments which, under ordinary conditions, would cause them to seek medical advice.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR DECEMBER, 1909.

H. E. BARNARD, STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

During the month of December 209 samples of food were analyzed, of which 154 were legal and 55 illegal. The illegal samples were so classed because they contained preservatives, saccharin, or other added foreign ingredients. Of the 23 sodas examined, 16 contained saccharin or sodium benzoate, or both. Eight of the 12 ciders analyzed contained sodium benzoate. Fifty-three samples of meat products, such as bologna, bloodwurst, wienerwurst, sausage, hamburg steak, etc., were examined for the presence of preservatives or added starch. Three of the samples were found to contain sodium sulphite. Of the 13 butter samples examined, nine proved to be oleomargarine. Most of these samples were purchased from men who passed for peddlers or hucksters, but who were in reality cleverly disguised agents of illicit oleomargarine houses. While there can be no possible objection to oleomargarine as a food product, the large profits which can be made by selling it for butter, and especially when the seller is willing to risk detection by agents of the Internal Revenue Department and colors oleomargarine in imitation of butter and thus evades the payment of the ten-cent tax to the Government, offer so great a temptation that the oleomargarine business is to no small extent conducted by "moonshiners" in quite the same way as the illegal whisky business. The removal of the tax on colored oleomargarine would no doubt take away the incentive to fraud and tend to place the oleomargarine industry on a better business basis. There is no real reason why the coloring of oleomargarine should be practically prohibited by the Federal government, when the coloring of butter and cheese is permitted

without restriction. It is hoped that oleomargarine may sometime occupy its rightful place as a legitimate food product of undoubted merit, and that its sale for exactly what it is will be unhampered by any restrictions other than those which the Government may see fit to impose upon it for the sake of obtaining revenue. And even such a tax should, it would seem, better be levied upon articles which are not used as food and consumed for the most part by the poorer classes.

One hundred thirty-two samples of drugs were analyzed during the month. Of the 39 samples of paregoric analyzed, 27 were legal and 12 were illegal, being below the U. S. P. standard or failing to declare on the label the percentage of opium content. Of the 37 tinctures of iodine examined, 23 were legal and 14 were illegal, containing less than the required amount of sublimed iodine. Eight of the 21 samples of tincture of iron examined were low in the content of ferric chloride.

MONTHLY REPORT OF ANALYSES OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following summary presents the results of the examinations of food and drugs during the month of December, 1909.

ARTICLE EXAMINED.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
DRUGS.			
Alcohol.....	1	0	1
Carbolic acid.....	1	0	1
Colic cure.....	1	0	1
Drug (on bread).....	0	1	1
Kerosene.....	0	1	1
Linseed Oil.....	1	0	1
Ointment.....	1	0	1
Olive Oil.....	4	0	4
Paregoric.....	27	12	39
Spirit of camphor.....	7	11	18
Sweet spirit of nitre.....	1	0	1
Tincture of iodine.....	23	14	37
Tincture of iron.....	13	8	21
Tincture of Jamaica ginger.....	2	0	2
Vanilla flavoring.....	0	1	1
White wax.....	2	0	2
Total.....	34	48	132
FOODS.			
Beverages.....	7	16	23
Baking powder.....	2	2	4
Beer, temperance.....	21	0	21
Cider.....	4	8	12
Flour, buckwheat.....	0	1	1
Fruit products—Plum-apple jam.....	1	0	1
Meat products—			
Bologna.....	1	0	1
Bloodwurst.....	0	1	1
Hamburger.....	6	1	7
Liver pudding.....	1	0	1
Liverwurst.....	4	0	4
Sausage.....	36	1	37
Wienerwurst.....	2	0	2
Milk products—			
Butter.....	4	9	13
Cream.....	2	0	2
Ice cream.....	4	0	4
Milk.....	21	2	23
Oleomargarine.....	4	0	4
Miscellaneous products—			
Bread.....	0	2	2
Butter color.....	1	0	1
Candy.....	7	0	7
Corn oil.....	1	0	1
Eggs.....	8	4	12
Sugar.....	3	0	3
Zero pickle.....	0	1	1
Vegetables—Canned peas.....	1	0	1
Vinegar—			
Cider.....	7	5	12
Distilled.....	6	2	8
Total samples of food.....	154	55	209
Total number of analyses.....	238	103	341

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

Good results continue to follow the sanitary inspection of food-producing establishments. Eight hundred ninety-nine inspections were made during the month of December, and not a single place visited was reported as in bad condition. Thirty inspections were reported as poor, 288 fair, 551 good, and 30 places, including 16 grocery stores and 6 bakeries, were classed as in excellent condition. Of the 322 grocery stores visited, 210 were in good condition, while 87 were fair, and 9 poor. Seventy-nine of the 130 meat markets visited were in good condition; 39 were classed as fair and 7 as poor, while 5 markets were graded as excellent. The sanitary condition of hotels and restaurants continues to be unsatisfactory. Not a single one of the 141 places visited was in excellent condition, 52 were good, 90 fair and 5 were graded as poor.

Seventeen prosecutions were brought during the month. In each case the defendant was found guilty and paid the usual fine of \$10 and costs. Three of the dealers were fined for selling cider containing sodium benzoate. Two butchers plead guilty to selling sausage containing sodium sulphite, and one

bottler was convicted of selling peach bounce containing salicylic acid, a preservative once commonly used but now rarely found in food products. One dealer was convicted on each of three counts for selling misbranded coffee, misbranded lard and misbranded butter. Two grocers were fined for violating that section of the sanitary law regarding the covering of candies by suitable cases.

The total fines and costs imposed during the month amounted to \$346.25.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	3	0	0	1	2	0
Grocery stores.....	322	16	210	87	0	0
Wholesale groceries.....	6	1	5	0	0	0
Meat markets.....	130	5	79	39	7	0
Drug stores.....	132	2	107	21	2	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	132	6	87	38	1	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	147	0	52	90	5	0
Slaughter houses.....	3	0	1	1	1	0
Poultry houses.....	7	0	1	4	2	0
Fish and oyster houses.....	8	0	3	4	1	0
Fruit stores.....	4	0	3	1	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Creameries.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canning factory.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bottling works.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total number inspections made.....	899	30	551	288	30	0

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS BROUGHT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUG LAW DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Disposition of Case.
Floyd	16534	Joe. Reem, Jr., New Albany	Peach bounce containing salicylic acid	11-27-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Floyd	16536	City Bottling Works, New Albany	Soda containing saccharin	11-27-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Floyd	16549	Ben. Martz & Son, New Albany	Hamburger containing sulphites	12-4-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Laporte	16951	T. Rowland, Laporte	Misbranded coffee	12-22-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Laporte	16952	T. Rowland, Laporte	Misbranded lard	12-22-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Laporte	16953	T. Rowland, Laporte	Misbranded butter	12-22-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Marion		Carini, Indianapolis	Exposed candy	12-23-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Marshall	16806	M. A. Pesch, Plymouth	Watered oysters	12-13-09	Fined \$1 and costs.
Orange	16281	Kinsey-Cromwell, French Lick	Cider containing sodium benzoate	12-27-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Owen	16901	Ben. O. Porter, Spencer	Cider containing sodium benzoate	12-9-09	Fined \$25 and costs.
Sullivan		John Cain, Sullivan	Uncovered candy	12-27-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Sullivan		Com. Martin, Sullivan	Uncovered candy	12-27-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Wabash	15848	Clarke Bros., Wabash	Cider vinegar below standard		Fined \$10 and costs.
Wabash	15850	P. S. Landenberger, Wabash	Cider vinegar below standard		Fined \$10 and costs.
Wabash	16782	F. W. Penny, North Manchester	Milk, dirty	11-27-09	Fined \$10 and costs.
Whitley	16095	J. C. Miller, Columbia City	Apple cider containing sodium benzoate		Fined \$10 and costs.
Whitley	16382	Chas. Watson, Columbia City	Sausage containing sulphites	12-14-09	Fined \$10 and costs.

MENINGITIS IN INDIANA.

J. P. SIMONDS, M. D.,

Superintendent Bacteriological Laboratory.

Within the last two months two cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis have occurred in Indiana. More than a hundred deaths are reported from this disease every year in the Vital Statistics of the Indiana State Board of Health. It is doubtful, however, if more than a half dozen of these diagnoses were verified by microscopic examination. The two cases mentioned above were proven to be the epidemic form of meningitis, by finding meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluid.

While it is true that this disease is more or less endemic in large cities, there is some evidence that

Indiana is now threatened with an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis. It is possible that history may repeat itself in this state during this winter and spring. So far as I can learn, the first case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in Indiana occurred at Castleton, Marion County, in the spring of 1862. During six years prior to this, cases had occurred either sporadically or more often, in epidemics, in North Carolina, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. In Indiana the disease spread rapidly, and as Dr. J. R. Weist, in a prize essay on cerebro-spinal meningitis presented before the Indiana State Medical Association, in 1868, said: "Indeed during the winters of 1862-63 and 1863-64, cases were probably observed in most of the counties in the State." Speaking of cerebro-spinal meningitis before the State

Medical Association, in 1865, Dr. V. Kirsey, of Richmond, made the significant statement that "A notice had occasionally appeared of its prevalence in some parts of the country and it had been nearing us for a year or more from two sides, before it made its appearance in this city."

Ever since the terrible epidemic of meningitis of 1904-1906 in New York City, many cases have appeared in other parts of the United States; among other places in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. It thus seems as if the disease has "been nearing us for a year or more, from two sides," and it will be no more than should be expected if an unusually large number of cases of meningitis occur in Indiana, during the winter and spring. This note of warning is sounded with the hope that physicians in general and health officers in particular will be on the alert to recognize the cases early, for early diagnosis is almost an essential to successful treatment.

About a year ago, the State Board of Health secured a supply of Flexner's antimeningitis serum. Dr. Flexner furnishes this serum free of charge on one condition, namely, that a full clinical history of the case be kept and sent to him, together with the results of bacteriological examinations of smears and cultures from the cerebro-spinal fluid. In order to fulfill these conditions it is necessary that the physician have adequate laboratory facilities. The bacteriological laboratory of the State Board of Health has a complete outfit for making lumbar punctures, injecting the serum and examining of the fluid right in the home of the patient. Any physician who has a suspected case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis can telegraph or telephone to Dr. J. P. Simonds, superintendent of the laboratory, and he will come at once, prepared to make a spinal puncture, examine the fluid microscopically and inject the serum. Health officers who hear of a case of meningitis in their territory will do well to call the attending physician's attention to the availability of this serum for treatment.

The first case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis for which we have supplied serum occurred in Ft. Wayne, in November. This was an extremely virulent infection in an infant in which internal hydrocephalus developed. The case terminated fatally. The second case was in Richmond during December. The serum was not used until the seventh or eighth day of the disease, when the boy was in a very critical condition. In spite of temporary improvement after the first few injections of serum, this case also terminated fatally. It is evident, therefore, that the serum has not had a fair trial in Indiana. Health officers who read this should call the attention of the members of their county societies to the use of this serum and to the readiness of the bacteriological laboratory of the State Board of Health to co-operate with physicians in diagnosing this disease.

DIPHTHERIA AT NEW PALESTINE.

J. P. SIMONDS, M. D.,

Superintendent Bacteriological Laboratory.

On December 23, 1909, Dr. E. A. Hawk, of Carrollton, brought to the bacteriological laboratory a swab from the throat of an eleven-months-old infant. The child had been ill for several days and had been given home remedies for "croup." When Dr. Hawk was called the child was in a critical condition and he at once suspected diphtheria. A swab was taken from the throat and 3,000 units of antitoxin injected. The child was too far gone, however, for the serum to produce any effect and died within about three hours.

The swab was brought to the State bacteriological laboratory on the morning of the 24th, but it was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion from the examination of stained smears from the same. Dr. J. P. Simonds, superintendent of the State laboratory, went to New Palestine and made a post mortem examination of the body of the child. He found the larynx and upper part of the trachea almost completely occluded with a thick dirty gray adherent membrane, which left no doubt that the case was one of laryngeal diphtheria.

Dr. L. C. Ely, health officer of New Palestine, was present at the autopsy and immediately placed the family in quarantine, ordered the school closed one day earlier than had been intended and forbade the holding of any Christmas entertainments. On the same day, cultures were taken from the throats of everyone who had been in contact with the child. Diphtheria bacilli were found in the cultures from the mother, one brother, a woman who lived next door and two members of a family who had visited the home where the infant died. The town of New Palestine was thoroughly aroused to the danger of an epidemic and the several families, in the throats of whose members diphtheria bacilli had been found, submitted very gracefully to quarantine. No serious objections seem to have been raised to the forbidding of Christmas entertainments. No new positive cultures have been received from any persons in New Palestine outside the families of those originally affected.

By these heroic measures, Dr. Ely and Dr. Hawk were able to completely stamp out in its incipency what threatened to me a serious epidemic of diphtheria. These two physicians are to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which they handled this rather difficult situation.

CONSUMPTION AND ORPHANAGE.

In the statistical analysis, made each month in our Monthly Bulletin, we have for several years presented the destruction caused by tuberculosis, and specially presented one social view of this awful but preventable disease. The table given below shows the terrible havoc wrought by consumption in Indiana in 1908:

Total consumption deaths.....	4,471
Males	1,964
Females	2,328
Mothers, age period 18 to 40, productive period	826
Fathers, age period 18 to 40, productive period	343
Orphans made under 12 years of age.....	2,340
Homes invaded	3,849
Cost to the people not less than.....	\$10,000,000

We have recently received a letter questioning our orphan figures, but they are correct and can be substantiated.

Haute, 22, or 46.8 per cent, were there because of consumption in their homes.

In the Rose Orphans' Home, also at Terre Haute, there were 93 children, 35, or 37.6 per cent, being there because of consumption among the parents. Of the total 215 orphans in all these homes, 91 were "consumption orphans." This is 42.3 per cent. A few years ago a survey of the Bartholomew County Orphans' Home disclosed the fact that 37 per cent of the total number of inmates were "consumption orphans."

The orphan price which we pay for permitting consumption to prey on society is rather large.



ALL THE CHILDREN IN THE VIGO COUNTY HOME FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN—THEY NUMBER 75

We now give some facts concerning orphans homes and consumption which were gathered by Dr. Millard Knowlton, of Terre Haute. The pictures were also taken by Dr. Knowlton. The Vigo County Home for Dependent Children, at the time of the investigation, early in 1909, contained seventy-five orphans. Their records were carefully investigated and they were examined. Of the seventy-five, thirty-four, or 45.3 per cent., were in the Home because one or both parents were dead of consumption or incapacitated thereby.

Dr. Knowlton also found that of the forty-seven children in the St. Ann's Orphans' Home at Terre

A YOUNG AND WELL-INFORMED PHYSICIAN: Dr. ———, a young, well-informed and enthusiastic physician, only two years out of the college and who graduated high in his class, is situated at ———, Indiana. We were well acquainted with him in college and remember the good work he did. Dr. ——— in a letter says:

"I am gradually gaining practice, yet I have considerable time to study the people, make observations and also to study medicine. Some good cases have come my way which have gone the rounds of several doctors. It seems as if they did not take the time or trouble to make a diagnosis. One case in particular

is worth mentioning. A little child of six years, history of poor health for a year, with enlarged submaxillary supraclavicular and postcervical glands. This was diagnosed 'catarrhal fever,' whatever that means. The patient was taken to ———. A physician there gave as his opinion that the enlarged glands came from bad teeth, of which the child had several. The last thing he told them was, 'It is not tubercular.' Ten days ago the patient was brought to me and I made an examination, found a tonsil that filled up half of the throat, several bad teeth and a number of enlarged glands in the cervical region. I made a stain for tubercle bacilli from caseous material taken

found tubercular history in family. His lymphatic glands had been enlarged for several weeks; no history of lues. The resonance of lungs impaired, but no consolidation. Subcrepitant rales present in every inch of lungs. Gums and mucous membrane of mouth swollen on account of enlarged tonsils. Former physician did not make an examination of his throat, nor his chest, but had simply given medicine after asking a few questions. I put patient to bed and drove five miles in country to see him twice. Then I was discharged. They said they would get Dr. ——— again, as I was doing him no good. Now here's the funny thing. I had given my diag-



THE CHILDREN IN VIGO COUNTY HOME FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN WHO ARE CHARGES ON THE COUNTY BECAUSE ONE OR BOTH PARENTS WERE DEAD OF CONSUMPTION OR INCAPACITATED THROUGH. THE NUMBER IS 34, OR 45.3 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL.

from a gland and found the same full of tubercle bacilli. Temperature runs from $99\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 every afternoon. Teeth are now being treated, enlarged tonsil has been removed, and I will try to save the child. The prognosis is unfavorable, because her heart rate is from 120 to 130.

"Here is another case: Patient young man 20 years old, history of cough all summer; working half of time. Dr. ——— of this place treated him through summer. Did not make diagnosis. Patient came to my office three weeks ago and I examined him, put him through the ordinary history taking and

nosis as 'acute miliary tuberculosis' and told the family the patient's lungs were both involved and the outlook was not satisfactory. So Dr. ———, a big-bellied doctor, that shaves once every two weeks, has practiced here fifteen or twenty years, who don't know what a microscope is and don't take any medical journals, and never attends a medical society and never has examined a patient in his life, who depends upon looking wise and asking a few questions, has superseded me. I have heard you say in lecture many times that good work would win, but here is an instance where bad work and ignorance secures a pa-

tient. Our big doctor went out to see this patient, and, looking wise, said, 'Tonsillitis. * * * He will be all right in a few days.' And in twelve days the patient was dead. I called on Dr. ——— to try to get a post mortem and he remarked, 'Oh, no; we don't hold post mortems here. They never amount to anything.' I pressed him for a diagnosis and he said, 'Complications, with typhoid fever.' As I found tubercle bacilli in his sputum and could plainly make out tuberculosis by clinical examination, I wonder, and wonder, and wonder how it is that certain doctors are ever employed. The death certificate was signed, 'Typhoid fever.'

"I recently graduated and my head is still full of ethics, and I believe that hard and good work and honest practice will bring success. I shall never cease so to believe, but our friend with the large abdomen has a good property, rides in an automobile and is looked upon by scores of people here as a good doctor."

This is certainly an interesting experience. But our young physician seems to be made of the right stuff, for despite his experience in finding an ignorant, careless doctor in the height of success he still believes that honesty and good work should control.

* * *

DR. VAN BUSKIRK'S REPORT.—Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk, health commissioner of Allen County, presents a report which contains the following important and interesting facts. He says: "This has been an eventful month regarding smallpox in the city and county. During the middle of October some of our leading physicians became skeptical regarding the diagnosis of smallpox as made by the physicians in the employ of Fort Wayne Board of Health. To settle the matter, Dr. Oliver Ormsby, of Rush Medical College, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, were called in consultation on the doubtful cases, and they sustained the diagnosis of the local board. After this the board saw that the present methods of caring for the disease did not limit their number, so they passed an order compelling all school children in both the public and parochial schools to be vaccinated.

"The result of this action was that almost all the children in Ft. Wayne have been vaccinated. Our large factories, on the advice of Dr. Bruggeman, city health officer, ordered their employees vaccinated.

"Whenever an employe of any shop or factory contracted smallpox, all employes were ordered vaccinated. In this way thousands of people have been vaccinated within the past two weeks.

"One anti-vaccinationists asked the circuit court for a writ of mandate to compel the board to permit his children to enter school. This action was based upon

the law passed in 1901 which states "that no child who is physically and mentally sound can be excluded from public schools." The court held that under the health law of 1909 local health boards have power to exclude unvaccinated children from school when smallpox is epidemic in the city.

"This decision is a complete victory for the City Health Board and vaccination can now be legally pushed in Fort Wayne.

"As to the county districts they have been quite free from the disease so far, but whenever a child has been found sick with the disease, all children are required to be vaccinated in that school district. So far I have not had any complaints about the matter, and in the end if the smallpox does not subside all children residing in this locality will be vaccinated."

* * *

DR. YOUNG'S REPORT.—Dr. S. J. Young, County Health Commissioner for Porter County, makes a report for November, which is a model of briefness and clearness. Dr. Young evidently keeps a diary and from day to day notes anything which might come to him bearing upon public health work. The report which he rendered was as follows:

"November 1.—Met with the township trustees and had a profitable conference.

"November 2.—Spoke to the Valparaiso Women's Club on "The Dissemination of Bacteria and Methods of Prophylaxis."

"November 5.—Instructed postmaster that mail-carriers should receive no mail from quarantined houses. The carriers were so ordered.

"November 5.—Notified health officer of Starke County that scarlet fever existed in his county which was (according to neighborhood report) not being quarantined.

"November 6.—Spoke at University Y. M. C. A. hall on "Plagues of Mankind."

"November 9.—Relative to the death of John Kaiser, near Chesterton, I have already written you.

"November 13.—Caused the rules on school hygiene to be printed, and a copy was sent to each school teacher in the county; also to the school trustees.

"November 16.—Spoke to the pupils of the high school on "The Relation of the Individual to the Public Health."

"November 20.—The principal of the Boone Grove School reports chickenpox among his pupils. All were excluded from the school. Later I visited the school, approved the diagnosis, and left directions about isolation and readmission of children affected.

"November 30.—Served notice on Chas. Porch to make necessary changes in his stables and premises to comply with the rules of the State Board governing dairies."

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	920,585
Total deaths	878
Death rate per 1,000	11.2
Consumption, rate per 100,000	106.3
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	17.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	11.5
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	8.9
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	24.3

Total population	1,089,818
Total deaths	1,241
Death rate per 1,000	13.4
Consumption, rate per 100,000	118.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	22.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	17.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	9.7
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	15.1

Total population	722,147
Total deaths	712
Death rate per 1,000	11.6
Consumption, rate per 100,000	122.5
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	27.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	34.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	9.8
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	6.5

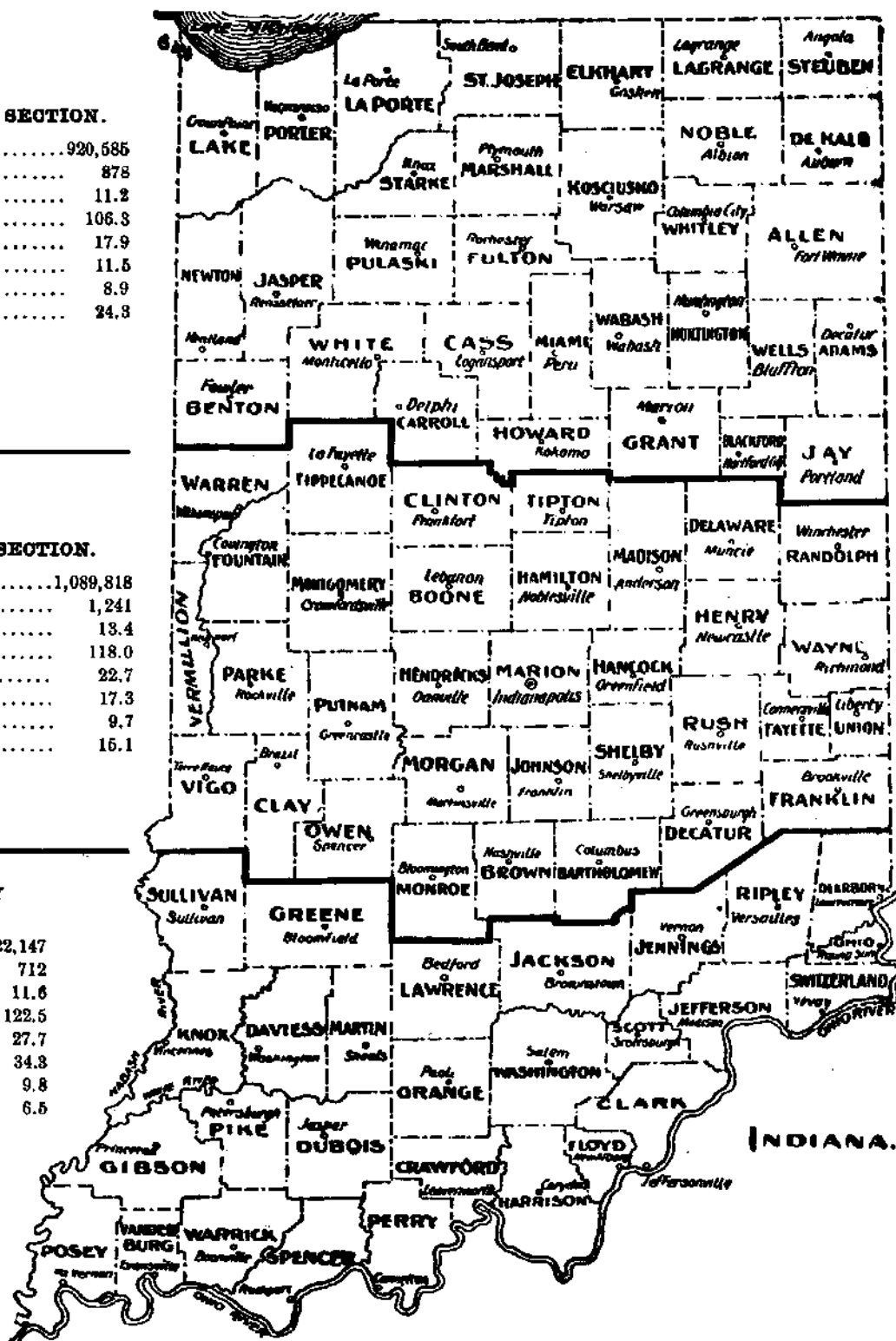


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of December, 1909.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 34 Times School Census 1908.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1909.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	IMPORTANT AGES.							DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																
				Stillbirths.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	65 Years and over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, under 5.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana	2,732,550	2,831	12.2	200	378	152	61	45	90	862	287	38	52	46	3	22	4	14	263	37	3	28	8	137	196	...	248
Northern Counties.	920,585	478	11.2	88	169	38	15	26	24	285	83	9	14	9	1	7	4	1	83	19	1	7	3	53	32	...	91
Adams.	25,452	6	2.7	2	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Allen.	89,579	89	11.7	1	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Benton.	12,320	6	5.7	1	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Blackford.	16,222	14	10.1	1	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Carroll.	18,888	24	15.0	2	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Cass.	35,331	49	16.4	3	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Decalb.	24,503	19	9.1	1	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Elkhart.	47,667	40	9.9	6	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Fulton.	17,689	13	8.6	1	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Grant.	57,239	70	14.4	3	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Howard.	29,637	44	17.4	4	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Huntington.	30,607	17	6.5	2	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Jasper.	14,469	11	8.9	2	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Jay.	27,156	21	9.1	3	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Kosciusko.	28,189	20	8.3	2	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Lagrange.	15,449	19	14.5	1	12	2	4	2	2	27	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
Lake.	63,444	101	18.7	11	24	7	4	3	2	13	6	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	18	8	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Laporte.	56,007	39	8.2	1	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Marshall.	25,067	18	8.4	2	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Miami.	29,543	28	11.1	2	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Newton.	10,612	7	7.7	1	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Noble.	22,627	17	8.8	3	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Porter.	20,965	19	10.6	1	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Pulaski.	15,928	9	6.6	2	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Starke.	12,404	7	6.6	1	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Stauben.	13,350	9	7.9	1	12	2	4	2	2	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
St. Joseph.	72,387	90	14.6	9	14	7	4	3	1	17	11	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	18	8	3	1	1	3	4	1	28
Wabash.	28,119	26	10.9	2	12	2	4	2	2	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	8	3	1	1	3	4	1	28
Wells.	24,234	19	9.2	2	12	2	4	2	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	8	3	1	1	3	4	1	28
White.	18,490	12	7.6	1	12	2	4	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	8	3	1	1	3	4	1	28
Whitley.	16,922	15	10.4	1	12	2	4	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	8	3	1	1	3	4	1	28
Central Counties.	1,989,818	1,241	13.4	78	168	59	28	14	36	390	109	19	21	16	2	8	3	8	128	14	2	9	4	57	91	...	134
Bartholomew.	26,338	31	13.8	3	4	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	28
Boone.	24,475	14	6.7	2	12	2	4	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Brown.	10,034	5	5.8	1	12	2	4	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Clay.	37,180	34	10.7	1	12	2	4	2	2	12	5	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Clinton.	27,478	29	12.4	4	12	2	4	2	2	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Decatur.	18,147	16	10.4	1	12	2	4	2	2	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Delaware.	58,859	59	13.6	4	12	2	4	2	2	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Fayette.	12,271	10	9.6	1	12	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Fountain.	19,274	10	8.1	1	12	2	4	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Franklin.	15,743	27	20.2	1	12	2	4	2	2	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Hamilton.	38,591	36	14.8	6	12	2	4	2	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Hancock.	19,211	17	10.4	5	12	2	4	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Hendricks.	20,447	15	8.6	2	12	2	4	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Henry.	23,569	28	14.0	2	12	2	4	2	2	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Johnson.	18,733	24	14.3	1	12	2	4	2	2	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	2	15	1	28
Madison.	71,141	60	9.9	5	12	2	4	2	2	11	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1									

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of December, 1909.

CITIES.	Population Estimated at Times School Census, 1908.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1909.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	IMPORTANT AGES.						DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.														
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	65 Years and over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Disease, under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	Violence.
Cities over 50,000 Pop- ulation.	405,031	537	15.6	38	55	28	13	5	14	132	51	7	8	8	9	1	4	65	7	1	8	3	27	43	127
Indianapolis	233,150	327	16.5	21	31	18	8	2	7	80	33	0	6	4	1	1	1	40	7	1	3	1	20	23	85
Evansville	64,442	86	15.7	8	8	7	1	1	3	22	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	4	1	3	6	12
Ft. Wayne	56,304	65	13.6	3	8	1	2	2	2	16	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	3	23
Terre Haute	51,132	59	13.6	4	8	2	2	1	2	14	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	11	7	7
Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population.	43,599	62	16.7	5	12	6	2	1	5	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	1	2	3	6	6
South Bend	43,599	62	16.7	5	12	6	2	1	5	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	1	2	3	6	6
Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population.	300,545	367	15.1	30	58	21	12	7	10	66	34	8	7	7	7	1	1	31	12	2	2	26	37	31	
Anderson	22,505	28	14.6	1	3	2	2	2	10	5	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1
Columbus	10,000	11	12.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
East Chicago	10,979	31	33.3	2	10	4	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	1	3	1
Elkhart	17,084	19	13.1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elwood	13,821	8	6.8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hammond	19,995	21	12.3	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jeffersonville	12,000	12	11.8	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kokomo	12,834	23	21.1	3	3	2	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lafayette	20,223	28	16.3	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laporte	10,004	20	23.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logansport	16,730	21	14.8	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marion	24,181	35	12.1	3	4	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan City	20,000	11	6.4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Muncie	23,118	35	17.8	2	9	2	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Albany	23,005	24	12.3	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peru	10,517	16	17.9	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richmond	9,602	33	19.8	3	3	2	1	1	1	12	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vincennes	13,947	21	17.7	3	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population.	168,859	292	14.2	21	29	10	3	2	10	56	25	2	3	4	1	1	1	23	2	3	5	16	4	4	
Alexandria	6,030	3	5.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aurora	5,218	5	11.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bedford	7,672	9	13.8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bloomington	7,829	10	15.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazil	8,827	4	5.3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connersville	6,114	7	13.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crawfordsville	6,492	9	16.3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frankfort	8,645	4	5.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goshen	8,711	7	9.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greensburg	5,288	6	13.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hartford City	5,780	9	18.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Huntington	9,936	6	7.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linton	6,737	10	17.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madison	7,945	16	23.7	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mishawaka	9,980	12	14.1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mt. Vernon	6,072	10	19.4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Princeton	6,394	7	12.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seymour	5,593	13	27.4	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelbyville	8,246	11	15.7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Valparaiso	5,771	9	18.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wabash	8,592	14	19.2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	8,932	11	14.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whiting	6,037	10	19.5	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cities under 5,000 Pop- ulation.	134,276	159	13.9	10	23	7	2	3	8	61	19	3	2	2	1	1	1	15	3	9	15	15	15	15	

Mortality of Indiana for December, 1909.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated at 1st Census, 1908.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1909.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages.										Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.									
					Under 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		65 and Over.		Consumption.		Other Forms of Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.	
					Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State.....	2,732,530	2,831	12.2	200	379	14.4	152	5.7	81	2.9	45	1.7	90	3.4	882	32.7	267	116.2	38	16.4	52	22.4	46	19.8
Northern Counties.....	920,585	978	11.2	65	109	13.4	38	4.8	15	1.8	20	2.4	24	2.9	285	35.1	83	106.3	9	11.5	14	17.9	9	11.5
Central Counties.....	1,090,818	1,241	13.4	78	165	14.2	59	5.0	28	2.4	14	1.2	36	3.0	390	33.5	109	118.0	19	20.5	21	22.7	16	17.3
Southern Counties.....	722,147	712	11.6	54	104	15.8	35	8.3	18	2.7	11	1.6	30	4.5	187	28.4	75	122.5	10	16.3	17	27.7	21	34.3
All Cities.....	1,052,310	1,347	15.1	102	177	14.2	72	5.7	30	2.4	19	1.5	41	3.2	342	27.4	138	155.0	20	22.4	21	23.5	22	24.7
Over 50,000.....	495,031	537	15.6	36	55	10.9	28	5.5	13	2.5	5	0.9	14	2.7	132	26.3	51	148.5	7	20.3	8	23.3	8	23.3
25,000 to 50,000.....	43,599	62	16.7	5	12	21.0	6	10.5	3	3.5	2	1.7	5	1.7	5	8.7	9	243.5	1	27.0	1	27.0	1	27.0
10,000 to 25,000.....	300,545	387	15.1	30	58	16.2	21	5.8	12	3.3	7	1.9	18	2.8	86	24.0	34	133.4	8	31.4	7	27.4	7	27.4
5,000 to 10,000.....	166,839	202	14.2	21	39	16.0	10	5.5	3	1.6	2	1.1	10	5.5	58	32.0	25	176.7	2	14.1	3	21.2	4	28.2
Under 5,000.....	134,276	159	13.9	10	23	15.4	7	4.8	2	1.3	3	2.0	6	4.0	81	40.9	19	166.9	3	16.3	2	17.5	2	17.5
Country.....	1,682,240	1,484	10.4	98	102	7.3	89	5.7	31	2.2	26	1.8	38	2.7	520	37.5	129	90.4	18	12.6	31	21.7	23	16.1

Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping-Cough.		Pneumonia.		Diarrheal Diseases, Under Five.		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		Violence.		Smallpox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State.....	3	1.2	22	9.5	4	1.7	14	6.0	283	122.2	37	15.8	3	1.2	20	11.2	8	3.4	137	59.1	195	64.2		
Northern Counties.....	1	1.2	7	8.9			1	1.2	83	106.3	19	24.3	1	1.2	7	8.9	3	3.8	53	67.9	52	66.6		
Central Counties.....	2	2.1	9	9.7	3	3.2	8	8.6	126	136.4	24	15.1	2	2.1	9	9.7	4	4.3	57	61.7	91	98.5		
Southern Counties.....			6	9.8	1	1.8	5	8.1	74	120.9	4	6.5			10	16.3	1	1.6	27	44.1	52	81.9		
All Cities.....	1	1.1	10	11.2	2	2.2	8	8.7	140	157.2	24	28.9	1	1.1	14	15.7	5	5.6	63	70.7	114	128.0		
Over 50,000.....			3	8.7	1	2.9	4	11.6	65	189.3	7	20.3	1	2.9	8	23.3	3	8.7	27	78.6	43	125.2		
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	27.0							6	162.3	3	81.1					2	54.1	2	54.1	5	81.1		
10,000 to 25,000.....			7	27.4	1	3.9			31	121.7	13	47.1					2	7.6	20	78.5	37	145.2		
5,000 to 10,000.....					1	7.0			23	163.8	2	14.1			3	21.2			5	35.3	16	113.1		
Under 5,000.....					1	8.7			15	131.9					3	26.3			9	79.0	15	131.8		
Country.....	2	1.4	12	5.4	2	1.4	8	5.6	143	100.3	13	9.1	2	1.4	12	8.4	3	2.1	74	51.9	81	56.8		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of December, 1909.

V. H. CHURCH, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.
23.6	+8.0	Rome	73	4	Judyville
					Lowest.
					30

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
3.03	-0.25	Vincennes	4.95	Eminence	2.29