

MONTHLY BULLETIN

# Indiana State Board of Health.

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies shall 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.

## ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MAY, 1903.

The total number of deaths reported for the month was 2,421, which is an annual rate per 1,000 of 11.3. The number of deaths reported for the corresponding month last year was 2,502, which is an annual death rate of 11.7. For the preceding month 2,637 deaths were reported, which is an annual rate of 12.7. We have, therefore, to record an improvement this May by both of these comparisons. The deaths by certain ages were: Under 1 year of age 307, or 13.6 per cent. of the total number; 1 to 5, 132 or 5.8 per cent.; 5 to 10, 60 or 2.6 per cent.; 10 to 15, 57 or 2.5 per cent.; 65 and over, 608 or 27.0 per cent. Some important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis 325; other forms of tuberculosis 41; typhoid fever 40; diphtheria 12; scarlet fever 5; measles 18; whoopingcough 18; pneumonia 209; diarrhoeal diseases 25; cerebro-spinal meningitis 30; influenza 36; puerperal septicæmia 15; cancer 80; violence 140; smallpox 10. It is to be noticed there were twice as many deaths from cancer as from typhoid fever. It is certainly true that typhoid as a cause of death is decreasing, while cancer is increasing. As pneumonia led as a cause of death for the first three months of the year, it is interesting to take special note that it decreases with the coming of warm weather, for we have to record but 209 deaths from this cause, when in April there were 317.

**SANITARY SECTIONS:** THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, having a population of 839,835, and numbering 31 counties, reports 784 deaths, a rate of 7.4. Compared with the corresponding month last year, this shows a decrease in number of 24 and a decrease in the rate of 3.9.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, having a population of 1,024,729, and numbering 33 counties, reports 1,041 deaths, a rate of 11.9. Compared with the corresponding

month last year, this is a decrease of 49 in number and in the rate of .6.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, having a population of 851,836, and numbering 28 counties, reports 596 deaths, a rate of 10.7. Compared with the corresponding month last year, this is a decrease of 8 in number, and a decrease in the rate of .2.

**COUNTIES:** The counties which had death rates above the average for the whole State, 11.3, were: Allen 11.6, Carroll 12.4, Elkhart 11.7, Howard 13.6, Jasper 13.2, Kosciusko 12.5, Lake 18.9, Laporte 17.8, Porter 15.3, St. Joseph 14.6, Whitley 13.0, Bartholomew 13.9, Boone 14.7, Brown 15.7, Decatur 15.7, Delaware 11.8, Fayette 15.7, Fountain 12.0, Franklin 14.4, Hancock 15.3, Henry 14.5, Madison 12.3, Marion 14.6, Putnam 12.0, Tippecanoe 12.5, Union 15.7, Vermillion 11.6, Wayne 13.9, Clark 14.8, Daviess 14.2, Greene 11.9, Jefferson 12.8, Jennings 15.7, Orange 12.6, Pike 12.6, Scott 12.7, Vanderburgh 13.8. The county having the lowest death rate was Fulton, the figures being 1.3.

**CITIES:** All the cities of the State, representing a population of 857,840, report 1,068 deaths, an annual rate of 14.6. This is exactly the same figures as were reported for the corresponding month last year, and the rate is 1.3 higher than the average for the whole State. The number of deaths under 1 year of age, in the cities, was 141 or 14.2 per cent. of the total. Compared with the corresponding month last year this is a decrease of 7 deaths and a decrease of .7 in the rate. The number of deaths from 1 to 5 was 68, and 5 to 10, 31, and 10 to 15, 19; 65 and over, 236. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 134, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 5. The pulmonary consumption rate for the cities this month exceeds that of the whole State by 32 in the hundred thousand.

**COMPARISON OF CITIES AND COUNTRY:** The country deaths number 1,353, a rate of 9.6. This is 5 less than the city rate and 1.7 less than the rate for the whole State. In the country 13.2 per cent. of the total deaths were of children under one year of age, while in the cities, this percentage was 14.2. The country shows a high rate for those who were 65 and over, namely, 29.6 per cent. In the cities, the figure was 23.8 per cent. The country shows a lower rate as compared with the cities in the following diseases: Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, whoopingcough, pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, cancer, violence, smallpox. Only one disease

showed a higher rate than the city rate, and that was influenza.

**CITIES BY CLASSES:** CLASS A, having over 50,000 population, including Indianapolis and Evansville, reports 279 deaths, a rate of 14.4. This is a decrease of 1.3 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The death rate for Indianapolis was 14.2, and for Evansville 14.9.

CLASS B, having from 25,000 to 50,000 population, total population of 116,787, reports 160 deaths, a rate of 16. This is a decrease in the rate as compared with the preceding month of .1. This class is composed of Ft. Wayne, death rate 13.8, South Bend 18.6, Terre Haute 16.0.

CLASS C, having from 10,000 to 25,000 population, total population of 218,823, and including 14 cities, reports 293 deaths, a rate of 15.8. This is 1.8 higher than the corresponding month last year.

CLASS D, having from 5,000 to 10,000 population, total population of 161,751, and including 23 cities, reports 179 deaths, a rate of 12.8. This is .2 higher than the rate in the corresponding month last year.

CLASS E, having under 5,000 population, total population of 131,508, and including 40 cities, reports 157 deaths, a rate of 14.0. This is 1.8 higher than for the corresponding month last year.

The chart showing deaths for sanitary sections will be found on page 57.

### THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF INDIANA FURNISH THE FOLLOWING SUM- MARIES FOR MAY.

**DISEASE PREVALENCE:** Rheumatism was the most prevalent disease during the month. This was also the case in April. Influenza dropped from third place last month to fourth this month, and pneumonia moved up from sixth place in April to fifth in May. This is rather extraordinary, and the increase can only be accounted for on the supposition that the unusual cold weather caused people to shut themselves up in their houses again after enjoying mild weather. Smallpox, which stood in second place in April, dropped a notch, falling into third. The order of prevalence was as follows: Rheumatism, measles, smallpox, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, intermittent fever, tonsilitis, whooping cough, erysipelas, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, pleuritis, scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, dysentery, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum.

**SMALLPOX:** 579 cases and 10 deaths were reported in May from 59 counties. In the same month last year there were 692 cases in 60 counties, with no deaths. Although we had fewer cases this May and had one less county invaded, yet it must be recorded that smallpox is worse because of the deaths being 10 to 0. The counties invaded were Benton 1, Boone 4, 1 death; Brown 8, Carroll 2, Cass 33, Clark 7, Clay 10, Crawford 6, Daviess 14, 2 deaths; Decatur 10, Dekalb 3, Delaware 20, Floyd 6, Fountain 17, Fulton 5, Gibson 9, Grant 20, Greene 7,

1 death; Hendricks 7, Howard 12, Huntington 1, Jackson 1, Jasper 30, 1 death; Jennings 1, Johnson 5, Knox 9, Laporte 30, Lawrence 15, Madison 44, Marion 24, Martin 20, Miami 4, Monroe 12, Montgomery 1, Morgan 1, Newton 3, Noble 1, Orange 1, Owen 4, Parke 10, Perry 2, Posey 1, Pulaski 4, Scott 3, Spencer 4, Sullivan 11, Tippecanoe 2, Vanderburgh 6, Vermillion 42, Vigo 60, 1 death; Warren 6, Warrick 34, Wayne 1, Whitley 5.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** 370 deaths were reported as being caused by pulmonary tuberculosis in May.

Of this number 154 were males and 216 were females; 229, or 61.8 per cent., were between the ages of 10 and 40, and 179, or 48.3 per cent., were between the ages of 20 and 40. It may be generally stated that close to one-half of all consumptive deaths are of persons in the most useful age period, namely, 20 to 40. It is very probable that the reason why the females so greatly exceed the males is because women live more in the house than men.

The number of married women between the ages of 20 and 40 was 68, and the number of males was 28. These left 192 orphans, and 96 homes were made either motherless or fatherless. How many of the 192 orphans will become charges upon the state no one can tell. Nor can any one tell how many of the widows will have to receive public aid. This great white plague is an awful disease, and how strange it is the people do not arise against it.

**PNEUMONIA:** Dr. Arthur Reynolds, Health Commissioner of Chicago, has called attention to the startling fact that pneumonia is increasing each year, and that it now leads as a cause of death in Chicago. This has led us to study the matter in Indiana, and the table given below shows that pneumonia is the most destructive disease in this state. The table gives the figures for the five largest cities in the state, and groups the remaining cities in one class. The country is given separately and also the totals for the whole state. In this month there were 199 deaths from pneumonia, which is a decrease from April, when there were 317. The consumptive deaths being 370 this month, pneumonia fell much behind. A decrease in pneumonia deaths was to be expected in May, because of the mildness of the weather.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND PNEUMONIA COMPARED.

*The First Four Months of 1903.*

	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		Totals.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Indianapolis, 169,164.....	22	40	32	32	26	48	28	20	113	140
Evansville, 69,007.....	11	9	13	6	18	4	12	3	54	22
Ft. Wayne, 45,115.....	5	4	5	6	9	7	3	9	22	26
South Bend, 35,999.....	5	8	9	5	8	14	7	6	29	33
Terre Haute, 36,673.....	3	7	3	9	5	6	9	8	20	30
77 other cities, 511,882....	76	92	67	98	92	107	78	80	313	387
Country, 1,658,622.....	180	250	176	243	226	216	199	191	780	890
Totals for State.....	302	410	305	399	384	402	341	317	1,331	1,528

**TYPHOID FEVER:** 128 cases were reported in May, with 38 deaths in 30 counties. In the preceding month there were 103 cases, with 44 deaths in 27 counties. The typhoid death rate was 17.8 per 100,000, and in the same month last year it was 15.

**DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE:** 143 deaths by violence were reported in May. In April there were 135. Of the 143 deaths 117, or 81.8 per cent., were males and 26, or 18.2 per cent., were females. The suicides numbered 18, only 4 of the number being females. Two of the females chose poison and one preferred drowning. Of the male suicides 4 chose poison, 3 pistols, 1 stabbing, 4 hanging, and for 2 the methods were not given. There were 3 murders, and they were all females, 1 being shot and 2 had their skulls fractured. Men did the work in every instance. The accidental deaths numbered 123. Of these, 20 were females and 103 males. Twenty-four of the accidental deaths were caused by railroads, boiler explosions 2, mine accidents 5, gun shot 8, drowning 2, horses 6, poisons 11, lightning 6, street cars 2, electricity 1.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State board held a special meeting June 12. Organization was effected by electing Dr. W. N. Wishard president for two years from February 28, 1903, and Dr. Clark Cook Vice-President for the same period. Dr. C. M. Eisenbeiss, a new member, was present. It was decided to hold a health officers' school June 25 and 26 in Indianapolis. Five school houses were condemned as unsanitary, namely, the school house at Bridgeport, Marion county, the school house at Smedley, Washington county, also the one at Campbellsburg, Washington county, also the one at Stinesville, Monroe county, also the one at West Baden, Orange county.

**FINED FOR BREAKING QUARANTINE:** Dr. Woodruff, health officer at Ligonier, has had some trouble maintaining quarantines and has been compelled to go into court concerning the matter. In his last letter he says: "A gent, under quarantine for a period of eight days, demanded removal of the measles card. I refused and afterwards called at the house to explain why it would be impossible. He refused to receive my explanation, got very angry and ejected me forcibly from the house. He afterwards tore down and burned the card, threatening me with all kinds of trouble if I dared to prosecute. I had him fined, nevertheless, and he has had his little lesson. Then I replaced the card and it stayed there."

The amount of the fine was \$10.40.

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**THE SEATING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ACCORDING TO VISION:** The Medical Age thus briefly but aptly calls attention to this very much overlooked cause of defection in the eyesight of school children as well as of unsuspected but serious ill health:

One of the most important subjects in regard to school hygiene is that of the proper seating of school children according to their ability to see. This, unfortunately, has not received the attention in this country that it deserves, and in consequence we are constantly called upon to attend

children suffering from nervous and other troubles, the origin of which is undoubtedly eye strain. A systematic examination of the eyes of school children at certain intervals would be of great benefit to those suffering from defective vision. This, combined with care by teachers in allowing nearsighted pupils seats near the blackboards and windows, would be the means of keeping in school many children who otherwise have to drop out on account of poor health.

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**THE WELL UNDER THE PORCH:** Mrs. Hirshbrunner, of Rockville, thought she had reason to suspect that the water from her well was polluted. She, therefore, sent a sample to this office for analysis, and made the following statements:

"The well is situated under the porch; it is 35 feet deep, dug and lined with brick. The ground slopes from the well south to a piece of low ground. This low ground is drained by two tile ditches. The waste water from the well and water from the house is drained into one of these ditches, which leads to a small hole 150 yards from the house. The vault is 25 yards from the well and is 4 feet deep. The above described ditches are between the well and the vault. There is no stable closer than 100 yards. The well has 25 feet of water."

Our analysis shows that this water is rich in organic matter of animal origin, and also that it contains intestinal bacteria. It, therefore, is polluted and unfit for use. Mrs. Hirshbrunner did not give her reasons for suspecting this water. The point of the matter is, a dug well is pretty likely to be polluted, and if under a porch it almost certainly will be.

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**THEY SEEM TO LIKE SICKNESS:** The retiring health officer of Summitville, Dr. Mobley, expresses himself as follows: "I failed to obtain the co-operation of the Town Board and the people. I tried hard, but for some reason or other I could not make them understand. We had in the town four cases of smallpox between January and June and four cases outside the town which fell under my care. I believe I prevented the spread of the disease from these cases by prompt quarantine and vaccination. To both of these measures there was great opposition. Even the town authorities did not sustain me."

In writing to health officers we frequently say that they must expect to move slowly and be very patient in disease prevention work, for many people do not understand that preventive measures are for their benefit. A person with mild smallpox does not want to believe that he is attacked with the disease which has such a terrible reputation. The merchants of the town and the people themselves do not want to believe it either. They therefore frequently resist quarantine and other preventive measures. Health officers must be very patient and must understand why it is the people can not immediately enter into the work of disease prevention. We have no doubt that Dr. Mobley's efforts were fully appreciated by the live people of Summitville.

**CAN IT BE?** Dr. Roney, of Milan, tells of an instance where a mother has given birth to four children, and three of them died from non-closure of ductus arteriosus. The father was a consumptive and Dr. Roney asks, "Can it be that this has any bearing on the cause?"

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**PROBABLY A COINCIDENCE:** John X— was paroled from the Southern prison on the 20th of April, 1903. He had had smallpox about a year previous. When paroled, he visited his brother at the town of C—, and his nephew slept with him the night of April 20th. On May 4th the lad was taken ill "with what the doctor said was gripe, but in two days he diagnosed it chickenpox." The man when carefully examined by an experienced physician made it plain that the disease was smallpox.

The question is, had John X— harbored the infection about his person for over a year and then brought it home to his nephew? The nephew broke out promptly on the fourteenth day after exposure to the uncle, which is the only reason for supposing the disease was contracted from the paroled man.

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**VACCINATION NEGLECTED MAKES TROUBLE:** Mr. X— and wife refused to be vaccinated and to have their two children vaccinated. As this was an invitation for smallpox to come into the family, the same was accepted by the infection, and every member went down with the disease. The baby died and was buried by the county. The father, mother and other child finally recovered, and now the parents desire to disinter the body of the smallpox infant and reinter it in their lot in a beautiful cemetery. Permits can not be given to disinter bodies dead of smallpox, and these parents are in deep trouble. If vaccination had been practiced it is almost certain that the trouble of having smallpox, the sorrow of having a death from the disease, and the vexation in regard to the removal of the corpse would not have occurred.

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**WE HARM THE EYES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN** by cross lights, etc: Examinations of over two hundred thousand pairs of eyes and careful tabulation of the results in the Boston public schools show that nearly all children enter the primary schools with normal eyes. In the higher grades one-fourth of the pupils are myopic and in universities this increases until from sixty to seventy per cent. of the students are myopic. In other words, nearsightedness increases steadily from the lower to the higher grades and in exact proportion to the length of time devoted to the eye-strain of school life.—Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics, Boston, Mass., May, 1903.

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**TUBERCULOSIS:** In a pamphlet bearing on the fight with tuberculosis, the following reasons are given why we should fight it:

Because more people die of consumption than from any other disease.

Each year 1,095,000 of the people of the world die of it. In the United States over 100,000 die every year of consumption. Every day 3,000, and each minute of the day two persons fall before this enemy. How many of your friends have died of it?

Because it is a disease which spreads from one person to another, and any one may catch it.

Because it is chiefly caused by the filthy habit of spitting.

Because it is a disease which can be stopped and need not spread.

Because every one may and should help to stop it.

Because already there is a change for the better. The number of deaths from consumption is growing less. Twenty years ago there were many more deaths in proportion to the population than now.

If the tuberculosis death rate of 1886 had been maintained the first nine months of 1902, 4,000 more persons in Manhattan and the Bronx would have died of tuberculosis than actually died in those months.

Could anything be found more inspiring, more plainly indicative of the need for extending the work against this disease?

**How FIGHT IT?** By remembering these five points about the enemy:

I. People are seldom born with consumption.

II. It is caused by a very small living thing whose name is bacillus tuberculosis.

III. This living thing comes from the sick person through the spit. Sometimes millions are coughed up and spit out in a single day by one consumptive person.

IV. This spit may dry, and the germs mix with the dust and float in the air, settle on the walls or in the carpets.

V. They are then breathed in and settle in the throat and lungs, causing consumption of those parts.

**How FIGHT IT?** By remembering these five points about the body:

I. Your body can resist these germs, so that they will not spread and cause consumption.

II. If your body is weak it may not be able to resist them.

III. Your body may become weakened. How? By strong drink, which is one of the best helpers the germs have. By other forms of dissipation. By too little food, air and light. By the grip, typhoid fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, and sometimes a simple cold.

IV. Keep your body strong, so that you can resist the germs. How? Be in the open air as much as possible. Drink plenty of pure water. Keep early hours. Sleep eight hours out of the twenty-four. Live as regular a life as possible; eat plain, good food; see that the bowels move freely every day. Consult a doctor if you have a cough, or are run down, or if you can not stand as much work as you could formerly.

V. Do not spit yourself, or allow your consumptive friends to spit, on the floor, carpet, stove, wall or street, or anywhere except in a cup or spittoon for that purpose. This cup should contain water, so that the matter will not dry. When not at home, or in a place where a spittoon

can not be used, carry little pieces of tissue paper, and after use burn them.

Tell your friends that consumption is one of the oftenest cured of all chronic diseases, and can be cured in nearly all cases, but must be taken very early.—Bulletin Vermont State Board of Health.

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**TUBERCLE BACILLI IN THE MILK:** Mr. Geo. J. Ehrhardt, of St Philips, Indiana, has a cow which, he says, "is coughing all the time. The man I purchased her from says, 'she always coughed.' We never use the raw milk, but always boil it. But for the cheese and butter we can not boil it, and as we read considerable about tuberculosis coming from cows, we are, under the circumstances, afraid to use the last named products. The cow is a good one and I want to keep her, if possible. She is in good condition, eats well, and seems generally all right, but her cough is really serious."

We wrote to Mr. Ehrhardt and requested him to send about two ounces of the milk, by mail, but first to add 10 drops of chloroform. The same arrived duly and was sweet. It was examined and found to contain streptococci in abundance, and staphylococci were numerous. Tubercle bacilli were found, also endogenous epithelia cells. The physical symptoms and these findings seemed to warrant the conclusion that the cow was tuberculous, probably in udders and bag as well as in the lungs. Mr. Ehrhardt was urged to slaughter the cow, have the carcass examined by some competent person, and if found to be tuberculous, it should be saved for the hide and for fertilizing purposes.

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**PRIMARY VACCINATIONS:** In a vaccination experience of about 1,800 to 1,900 cases, including some 400 to 500 primary cases, I have had no absolute failures of primary vaccination. Of course I do not allude to the common failure of a first inoculation, from defective virus, error of technic, etc. A few children required several attempts. One boy, G. H., was supposed to be immune to vaccinia, having already been vaccinated several times without success. He was intelligent beyond his years, and willingly reported for observation and revaccination. He was vaccinated two successive autumns, three or four attempts being made within a month or two. The third autumn he was successfully vaccinated, the lesion having every indication of being primary, and thus corroborating the history and the lack of scars of considerable size. As nearly as could be determined he had been vaccinated in all twelve to fifteen times before a successful result was achieved. There was no definite history of hereditary immunity either to variola or to vaccinia, nor of actual exposure to smallpox, although smallpox had prevailed to some slight extent in the city. It may be observed that after an unsuccessful attempt at primary vaccination two points were used in every subsequent attempt.—A. L. Benedict, M. D., in American Medicine.

**ONE WAY TO MAKE A LOW DEATH RATE:** "To make a low death rate, thus indicating 'the healthiest city in the United States,' or a 'great increase in sanitary progress' since the administration of your predecessor, simply reduce the numerator or overestimate the denominator of your fraction."—Michigan Bulletin of Vital Statistics.

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**WHEN DOES HIS TERM EXPIRE?** Dr. Farver, of Montezuma, is in a quandary as to when his time as health officer expires. He says: "Dr. Hudson was appointed health officer in the month of May, 1898, was reappointed in May, 1899. He resigned in May, 1900, and I was then appointed. Did my term expire at the end of 1902, or do I hold until January 1, 1904? There is a marked difference of opinion about the matter here. The town trustees appointed another man in my place last week, claiming that my time expired January 1, 1903."

In answer to this we said, "The legislature of 1901 passed a law providing as follows: 'The terms of the mayor, clerk, treasurer, civil engineer, street commissioner, marshal, city attorney, city judge, chief engineer of the fire department and health officer now in office, shall expire on the first Monday in the month of September, 1902.'"

From this it is very plain that Dr. Farver, being appointed in May, 1900, his term expired at the time stated above. Health officers of cities and towns serve but two years, as is provided for in the act here mentioned. County health officers serve for four years as is provided in the act passed in 1899.

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**AN INFECTED DRESS:** An attorney who lives in one of the flourishing towns of Indiana writes the State Board of Health as follows: "A few weeks ago my wife had a dress in the hands of the dressmaker, and while there the little son of the dressmaker took sick with smallpox. The physician in attendance put the dress in a box and sealed it up by pasting a strip connecting the lid to the body of the box. The dress was then removed before the child broke out, and two physicians have informed me that by disinfecting it with formaldehyde I could destroy the germs and make the dress perfectly safe for wear. I am by no means satisfied with this, and at the suggestion of my family physician, I write to ascertain the process the State Board employs, and what the probable cost would be of having the dress thoroughly disinfected, and also how I could in safety to the public get it to you. It is not a question of what might be generally considered safe, but I want the extreme, which would be necessary to remove the least doubt from my own mind in a matter so near to me as the health of my family, and unless I can have assurance from the State Board that there is a process by which all doubt can be removed, I would prefer to abandon the matter entirely. The dress as it stands is worth \$45.00."

We wrote the attorney that under the conditions described there was no necessity to sacrifice the dress. It had promptly been laid away in a box and sealed tightly be-

fore the child broke out. True, the dress might be infected and so disinfection was recommended as follows: "In the bottom of a trunk place several thicknesses of cotton or linen cloth, or cotton batting could be used. Distribute evenly over this cloth one-half pint formaldehyde, then place in it a perforated tray in which the dress

has been laid after folding. Shut down the lid of the trunk and allow the dress to remain in the formaldehyde atmosphere for twenty-four hours. Then take it out, air it well in order to remove the formaldehyde gas, and it would be fair to infer that no infection would remain alive in the fabric."

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CITY AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

*First.* Carefully study the health laws, the rules of the State Board of Health, and any health ordinances which may have been passed by your city or town councils. If in doubt as to the legal meaning of any clause, consult the prosecuting attorney or your city or town attorney.

### COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

**PRELIMINARY:** We have heard one or two illy-informed physicians say that "Vital statistics are of no practical value," and so we commence with the reminder of Dr. John Fulton that "Public hygiene is built upon, is controlled and directed by, and is everlastingly in debt to vital statistics." Indeed, hygiene is impossible as a science, and the progress of medicine would be unmeasured and unrecorded, if vital statistics were not collected.

**BLANKS:** All blanks for collecting vital statistics will be furnished by the State Board, and town and city officers will make requisition for what they need on the *Monthly Statement Card* when they send in their monthly reports. The blanks required by city and town officers are:

Death Certificates.

Burial Permits (blocks).

Return Envelopes.

No Death Cards.

Monthly Statement Cards.

Birth and Contagious Disease Blanks.

**DEATH CERTIFICATES:** These are to be supplied to physicians, undertakers and householders. Physicians and undertakers should be visited by you occasionally and blanks supplied, or the matter may be adjusted by telephone and by mail. Householders will ask for the blanks when required, or you may supply them when necessary. Physicians should always have death report blanks in their pocket or handbag, and make out the report immediately if in attendance at a death. Physicians are commanded by the law, under penalty, to fill out the *medical certificate of death*, but they are not compelled to fill out the *personal and statistical particulars*. If no physician is present, then the householder, health officer or coroner may make out certificate. Any person willing to sign his or her name may write in the *personal and statistical particulars*. Unfading ink must be used, as the certificate is a permanent record. Health officers must refuse to receive a death certificate that is not filled out in ink or indelible pencil. Officers must not forget or neglect to fill out the blank belonging exclusively to them, which is in the lower right hand corner. All death certificates must be sent to the State Board by the 4th of each month for the month preceding, in the official envelopes. Do not forget to fill the blank on the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

**BURIAL PERMITS:** Under no circumstances issue a burial permit unless the certificate of death, properly filled out in ink, is presented. Issue a burial permit to whoever presents a certificate of death, properly and fully filled out in ink. If a death certificate is presented which belongs to some other city or town, the officer receiving it will issue a burial permit, and then immediately mail the said certificate to the health officer of the city or town to which it belongs, that it may be recorded.

**MONTHLY STATEMENT CARDS:** A monthly statement card, properly filled out, must be enclosed each month with the certificates of death which are sent to the State Board.

**NO DEATH CARD:** If there are no deaths to report in any month, then a *No Death Card* must be sent to the State Board. This is to show that the matter of reporting deaths has not been overlooked. Every officer must be heard from every month, under all circumstances.

**A HEALTH ORDINANCE:** Every city and town should have a health ordinance. The Attorney-General has written two ordinances, one for cities and one for towns. The State Board will furnish copies of these to anyone asking for them. The State health law can not cover all local conditions, and hence the necessity of each town and city having an ordinance.

**NUISANCES:** The power to abolish nuisances, declare quarantine and issue health orders, lies in the boards of health, except in a few instances, as detailed in the quarantine law. The general procedure, when a nuisance is to be abolished, is for the health officer to describe the same in writing, tell why and how it is a nuisance, add his recommendation, and present the document to his board. Whatever orders are issued must be formally recorded, and the health officer must execute them.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPUTIES.

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF DEPUTIES: County Health Officers may appoint two kinds of deputies, namely, MEDICAL DEPUTIES and REGISTRATION DEPUTIES.

**MEDICAL DEPUTIES.** Physicians only are eligible to this class, and county officers may appoint as many as may be induced to help him in administering the health laws. Their duties will be to execute the directions of the county officers, such as establishing quarantines in their districts, making visits to investigate reported cases of infectious diseases, etc. No compensation will be given, unless arrangement is made with the commissioners, who may pay reasonable fees for establishing quarantines, making disinfections, visits that are ordered, and the like. It happens sometimes that county officers are demanded in two or more places at the same time, and then it is necessary to have some physician near the point or points which must be visited, to act for the county officers.

**REGISTRATION DEPUTIES.** Undertakers are usually appointed in this class. In cities and towns where regular health officers exist, there is no necessity for this class of deputies. It is only at points such as non-incorporated towns where they are needed.

**DUTIES.** The duties are to issue burial permits to themselves, or to *any one* who presents a certificate of death properly filled out in ink. *Under no circumstances must a burial permit be made out unless the death certificate is in hand, completely filled out in ink or indelible pencil.* Deputies must not neglect to fill out the blank belonging to them which is in the lower right hand corner of the certificate.

By the fourth of each month REGISTRATION DEPUTIES must send all death certificates they may have for the preceding month to the State Board of Health, and these must be sent in the envelopes furnished from the central office.

A MONTHLY STATEMENT CARD must always be filled out and mailed with the death certificate. If no death certificates are received in any month, then a NO DEATH CARD must be sent to show the State Board the matter has not been overlooked.

REGISTRATION DEPUTIES may, upon instructions from county officers, institute quarantines and make disinfections. No compensation is provided by the law, but county commissioners may allow reasonable fees at their discretion. Undertakers at points where there is no health officer will find it to their advantage to act as deputies even without pay, because they may issue burial permits to themselves, and this saves much time and trouble.

The blanks for registration are furnished by the State Board as follows:

Death Certificates.	Return Envelopes.	Monthly Statement Cards.
Burial Permits (books).	No Death Cards.	

The death certificates are to be issued to any one who asks for them, and the physicians must have them always in their pockets or hand bags, ready to be filled out at the bedside when they are in attendance at a death. The burial permit book must be carefully kept and must not pass into the hands of others than those entitled to issue burial permits.

Whenever deputies observe any nuisance which affects the public health or know of any burial without a permit, or become in any way informed of an infraction of the health law or health rules, they should give full information in writing to the county health officers.

**OVERSTUDY AND THE NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILD:** Under this heading there appears an editorial in American Medicine of May 16th. The editor handles in a masterly way, "An Eminent Professor of Pedagogics," who demands that the will of the bad school child shall be "broken" exactly as one "breaks a colt." It has always been our understanding that the will should be strengthened and that the object of education is to direct the right way. The "will-breakers" evidently do not understand the situation, and out of their ignorance evolve methods which are to be deeply regretted. Overstudy and overpressure is a favorite theme with many people, but there are many reasons to doubt that it is possible to break down children in this way, provided they are given enough pure air and all other hygienic necessities. It is our observation that weariness, impatience, crossness appear in school children only when they have been compelled to breathe foul air for hours, or compelled to suffer eye strain on account of improper lighting. Nothing will break

down the nervous organism quicker than foul air and eye strain. It is no wonder when children are subjected to unhygienic conditions, among which we must further mention improper seating and uneven warming of the schoolhouse, that they frequently exhibit nervous phenomena.

\* \* \*

**MAIMED EYES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN:** What a horrible thing it is to injure the eyes of our children! If it were done by teachers or other persons putting a minute speck of sand into each pupil's eye every day, we would all stop work, rise up in indignation, and speedily dispose of the offender. In the schools of Indiana the eyes of hundreds of school children are annually being injured more or less by the imperfect lighting of school rooms. Most persons have observed that spectacles are worn to a greater extent by the pupils in the higher grades than by those in the lower grades. Careful inquiry has shown that most children enter the lower grades with

normal eyes, but nearsightedness and other effects of eye strain and bad lighting increase steadily from the lower to the higher grades. In the Boston schools over 200,000 pairs of eyes have been examined, and the results, carefully tabulated, show that 18 per cent. are injured in their eyes and through eye irritation not a little damage is done to nervous system. Any proposition to stop this maiming and torture of children will be met by many small politicians with the cry of economy. It would be impossible, however, to find a grain of true economy in such politicians.

\* \* \*

**TYPHOID FEVER AT MILFORD:** The town of Milford, Decatur County, is incorporated and has about 350 inhabitants. Five returns of typhoid fever were sent in to County Health Officer Dr. J. H. Alexander, on June 21st. The town was immediately visited by Dr. Alexander, and in conjunction with Dr. Crawford, resident of Milford, the typhoid cases were visited. The officers found one mother dead and two grown daughters lay with typhoid fever in one house, and there were two mild cases of typhoid a short distance away. Dr. Alexander says:

"The wells in the town of Milford are driven wells, well cased and protected from surface water, so far as passing through ground surrounding is concerned. The well at the house where the death occurred is 36 feet deep and 28 feet through the rock. There has been no water used except from driven wells for drinking or cooking purposes. The town is situated on the banks of Clifton Creek, and drains into that stream. Before reaching the first house, I detected a very offensive odor, and in an area of more than one block the stench was at times intolerable. Dr. Crawford and I inspected the premises and found that a privy 60 feet south of the Ford residence (where the wife lay dead) was overflowing, and the rains had washed the matter toward the Ford residence, and passing within 6 feet of the well emptied into the alley, and passing north alongside of the house to an open drain. The Ford vault was full above the ground and the rains washed the contents toward the house and emptied it into the alley. There were three pig-pens within 60 feet of this house, all of them filthy, and all of them had three or more occupants. We found all the vaults and stables in bad condition, weeds in the streets and alleys, and other refuse cast in the alleys and streets. The surroundings of the homes of the other two cases were bad, but they used driven well water exclusively.

"Upon my return to Greensburg I called the president of the County Board and we concluded to issue an order which was sent to the president of the town trustees of Milford. One of these orders was posted on every house in the town, and on June 23d a general cleaning up was commenced."

The order issued by the Decatur County Board of Health was as follows:

**TAKE NOTICE!**

To the Citizens of the Town of Milford, Decatur County, Indiana:

In view of the fact that there are numerous cases of typhoid fever in your town, due to the unsanitary condition of your

streets, alleys, stables, privies and the multitude of pig-pens and chicken yards, all of which, owing to their present unsavory condition, favor the development of disease.

These facts being reported to the Decatur County Board of Health, the abatement of which condition, in the interest of the public health, is one of its duties. Therefore it is

Ordered, That all privy vaults be cleaned out and the contents removed beyond the boundaries of the town and buried or burnt. That new vaults be dug at least four feet deep and properly lined so as to prevent caving in of the dirt.

That all pig-pens be at once torn out, the floors removed and the ground on which they stood disinfected with an abundance of lime or other disinfectant. That no more hogs be allowed in pens within the corporate limits in the future.

That stables, hen-houses and back yards be cleaned up thoroughly, and also disinfected, and all piles of manure or other offensive matter be disposed of.

That all weeds be cut now growing in the streets, alleys and commons; and

Whereas, The town of Milford is an incorporated town, and has officers whose duties are to look out for the interest of its people, among the most important that of the general health, and failing to appoint any local Health Officer.

Therefore it is ordered, That the said Town Trustees of the Town of Milford proceed at once to the enforcement of this order.

Any person or persons refusing to obey this order within the next eight days (by Monday, June 29, 1903), on notice of this refusal or neglect, the County Secretary, by order of the County Board of Health, will proceed against them at once according to law.

By order of Decatur County Board of Health,

J. C. MEEK, President.

Attest: J. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

\* \* \*

**DIPHTHERIA BACILLI IN HEALTHY THROATS:** Dr. B. H. Stone, in the Monthly Bulletin of the Vermont State Board of Health, says:

"The question of the possibility of finding typical diphtheria bacilli in the throats of perfectly normal individuals has been the subject of much investigation and discussion. In a number of series of examinations made among dwellers in the large cities these organisms have been found occasionally with no clinical manifestations of any sort. These cases have been laid to exposure to some case really having the disease, and this is the probable explanation: The individual in whose throat the organisms are found presumably has an immunity either temporary or permanent from infection. He is, however, a menace to others, and the occasional sporadic cases may probably be accounted for in such a manner.

"In order to ascertain how frequently these cases might be found among people living in hygienic surroundings, Dr. C. H. Beecher and the writer have been making a series of examinations from healthy throats. Up to the present writing one hundred such cases have been examined. In these throats the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus is found to be the prevalent organism, but typical diphtheria bacilli were found in two throats. These cases were in no way peculiar and had been in no relation with any known throat case; they were both living in perfectly hygienic surroundings and were coming daily in contact with a number of people, as they are students."



CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN MAY, 1903.

**NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	839,835
Total deaths	784
Death rate per 1,000	7.4
Consumption, rate per 100,000	125.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	21.0
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	7.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	4.2
Diarrhoeal diseases, rate per 100,000	12.6

**CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	1,024,791
Total deaths	1,041
Death rate per 1,000	11.9
Consumption, rate per 100,000	155.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	14.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	4.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	.0
Diarrhoeal diseases, rate per 100,000	10.3

**SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	651,836
Total deaths	596
Death rate per 1,000	10.7
Consumption, rate per 100,000	182.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	21.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	5.4
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.6
Diarrhoeal diseases, rate per 100,000	12.6



TABLE No. 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties, During the Month of May, 1903.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, based on Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1903.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	IMPORTANT AGES.					DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																	
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 5, inclusive.	5 to 10, inclusive.	10 to 15, inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoeal Dis-eases, Under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Deaths in Insti-tutions.	Smallpox.	
																											307
<b>State of Indiana.</b>	<b>2,516,462</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Northern Co's....</b>	<b>839,835</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	
Adams.....	22,232	19	10.0	3	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Allen.....	77,270	10	11.6	4	9	1	2	2	21	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	
Benton.....	13,123	10	8.9	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Blackford.....	17,213	5	3.4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Carroll.....	19,953	21	12.4	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Cass.....	34,545	19	6.4	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Dekalb.....	25,711	16	7.3	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Elkhart.....	45,052	45	11.7	6	4	2	1	15	15	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	
Fulton.....	17,453	2	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	54,693	53	11.4	3	5	3	2	6	12	7	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	6	1	3	...	
Howard.....	28,575	33	13.6	2	4	1	1	1	8	4	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	1	1	...	1	6	5	1	...	
Huntington.....	28,901	22	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	
Jasper.....	14,292	16	13.2	3	4	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Jay.....	26,818	21	9.2	2	6	...	...	...	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	
Kosciusko.....	29,109	31	12.5	3	3	...	...	...	12	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
Lagrange.....	15,284	15	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake.....	37,892	61	18.9	7	13	8	1	1	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	5	4	...	
Laporte.....	38,386	58	17.8	4	18	7	4	1	10	4	4	1	1	...	5	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	
Marshall.....	25,119	19	8.9	1	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...
Miami.....	28,344	20	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Newton.....	10,448	7	7.9	1	2	2	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Noble.....	23,523	21	10.5	1	3	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	
Porter.....	19,175	25	15.3	2	4	4	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	
Pulaski.....	14,033	4	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Starke.....	10,431	10	11.3	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Steuben.....	15,219	10	7.7	4	4	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	4	
St. Joseph.....	58,881	73	14.6	4	7	10	1	1	10	14	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	4	1	1	...	2	2	2	4	...	
Wabash.....	23,225	21	8.7	...	3	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Wells.....	23,449	23	11.5	1	3	3	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
White.....	19,138	9	5.5	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whitley.....	17,228	19	13.0	3	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Central Co's.....</b>	<b>1,024,791</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	...	...	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	
Bartholomew.....	24,594	29	13.9	3	3	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	
Boone.....	26,321	33	14.7	1	2	1	1	1	10	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	
Brown.....	9,727	13	15.7	1	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	
Clay.....	34,285	19	6.5	1	4	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Clinton.....	28,202	25	10.4	1	1	1	4	...	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	
Decatur.....	19,518	26	15.7	3	1	5	...	...	12	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	
Delaware.....	49,624	50	11.8	5	8	4	1	1	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	
Fayette.....	13,495	18	15.7	1	2	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	
Fountain.....	21,446	22	12.1	...	3	...	...	...	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	
Franklin.....	16,388	20	14.4	...	4	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Hamilton.....	29,914	29	11.4	3	1	1	1	1	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	
Hancock.....	19,189	25	15.3	2	6	1	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Hendricks.....	21,292	9	4.9	...	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	
Henry.....	25,088	31	14.5	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	
Johnson.....	20,223	16	9.3	1	3	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	
Madison.....	70,470	74	12.3	10	15	4	1	1	14	11	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	1	...	
Marion.....	197,227	245	14.6	12	29	12	6	5	58	22	4	4	2	...	...	2	15	1	1	4	1	4	10	11	47	3	
Monroe.....	20,273	18	10.1	2	2	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Montgomery.....	29,388	28	11.2	5	2	2	1	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Morgan.....	20,457	16	9.2	...	1	1	...	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Owen.....	15,149	11	8.5	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Parke.....	23,000	8	4.1	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Putnam.....	21,478	22	12.0	4	2	1	1	7	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	3	3	2	...	
Randolph.....	28,653	23	9.4	1	7	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1							

TABLE No. II. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of May, 1903.

CITIES.	Population, based on Census, 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1903.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	IMPORTANT AGES.					DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																
				Stillbirths.	Under 1 Year.				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.	Deaths in Institutions.	Smallpox.
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 5, inclusive.	5 to 10, inclusive.	10 to 15, inclusive.																	
<b>Cities over 50,000 Population</b>	<b>228,171</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>		
Indianapolis	169,164	204	14.2	10	27	11	6	5	44	20	4	4	2	1	2	10	1	4	9	11	25	2			
Evansville	59,007	75	14.9	9	9	1	1	1	8	9	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	6	11	1			
<b>Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population</b>	<b>117,787</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>		
Ft. Wayne	45,115	53	13.8	4	6	1	1	1	14	9	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	2	2	3	3			
South Bend	35,999	57	18.6	3	5	9	1	1	8	10	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	1			
Terre Haute	36,673	50	16.0	1	6	1	1	1	14	6	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	6	3	1			
<b>Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population</b>	<b>218,623</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>		
Anderson	20,178	23	13.4	4	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1			
Elkhart	15,184	18	13.9	4	4	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Elwood	12,950	12	10.9	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Hammond	12,376	25	23.8	1	2	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	2	3	1			
Jeffersonville	10,774	22	21.0	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	10	1			
Kokomo	10,609	17	18.9	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1			
Lafayette	18,116	24	15.6	2	2	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Logansport	16,204	7	5.0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Marion	17,337	26	17.6	3	2	1	1	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1			
Michigan City	14,850	31	24.6	2	15	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	1			
Muncie	20,942	29	16.3	1	5	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
New Albany	20,628	19	10.8	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Richmond	18,226	27	17.4	3	3	1	1	1	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Vincennes	10,249	13	14.9	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
<b>Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population</b>	<b>161,751</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		
Alexandria	7,221	12	19.6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bedford	6,115	7	7.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bloomington	6,460	10	18.2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Brazil	7,786	4	6.0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Columbus	8,130	9	13.0	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Connersville	6,836	8	13.8	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1			
Crawfordsville	6,649	3	5.3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Frankfort	7,100	12	19.9	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1			
Goshen	7,810	7	10.5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Greensburg	5,033	8	18.7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Hartford City	5,912	3	5.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Huntington	9,491	6	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Laporte	7,113	9	11.9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Madison	7,835	9	13.5	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Mishawaka	5,560	10	21.2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Mt. Vernon	5,132	6	13.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Peru	8,463	8	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Princeton	6,041	7	13.6	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Seymour	6,445	5	9.1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Shelbyville	7,169	6	9.8	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Valparaiso	6,280	9	16.9	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Wabash	8,618	5	6.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Washington	8,551	16	22.0	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
<b>Cities under 5,000 Population</b>	<b>131,508</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>			
Attica	3,005	6	23.5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Auburn	3,396	3	10.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Aurora	3,645	3	9.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bluffton	4,479	5	13.1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Cannelton	2,188	Not reported	Not reported	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Clinton	2,918	6	24.2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Columbia City	2,975	5	19.8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Covington	2,213	3	15.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Decatur	4,142	3	8.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Delphi	2,135	4	22.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Dunkirk	3,187	3	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
East Chicago	3,411	7	24.2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Franklin	4,005	3	8.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Garrett	3,910	6	18.1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Gas City	3,622	2	6.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Greencastle	3,661	5	16.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Greenfield	4,489	8	21.0	2	1	1	1	1	4																

Mortality of Indiana for May, 1903.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1903.	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.		65 and Over		Consumption.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.	
					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.
<b>State</b> .....	<b>2,516,462</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Northern Co's .....	839,835	784	7.4	49	700	13.6	55	7.4	21	2.8	23	3.1	204	27.7	89	125.0	10	14.0	13	18.2	5	7.0
Central Co's .....	1,024,791	1,041	11.9	69	129	13.2	48	4.9	24	2.4	23	2.3	271	27.8	135	155.4	20	23.0	13	14.9	4	4.6
Southern Co's .....	651,836	596	10.7	58	78	14.4	29	5.3	15	2.7	11	2.0	133	24.7	101	182.8	11	19.9	12	21.7	3	5.4
<b>All cities</b> .....	<b>857,840</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Over 50,000 .....	228,171	279	14.4	19	36	13.8	12	4.6	6	2.3	6	2.3	52	20.0	29	144.9	4	20.6	6	31.0	2	10.3
25,000 to 50,000 .....	117,787	160	16.0	8	17	11.1	11	7.2	2	1.3	2	1.3	36	23.0	25	250.4	4	40.0	4	40.0	1	10.0
10,000 to 25,000 .....	218,623	293	15.8	17	48	17.3	21	7.6	12	4.3	6	2.1	58	21.0	40	215.8	4	21.5	5	26.9	1	7.2
5,000 to 10,000 .....	161,751	179	13.0	14	24	14.5	13	7.8	7	4.2	1	1.6	47	28.4	21	153.1	5	36.4	3	21.8	2	14.5
Under 5,000 .....	131,508	157	14.0	19	16	11.5	11	7.9	4	2.8	4	2.8	43	31.1	19	170.4	4	35.8	1	8.9	1	10.3
Country .....	1,658,622	1,353	9.6	99	166	13.2	64	5.1	29	2.3	38	3.0	372	29.6	191	135.8	24	17.0	21	14.9	7	4.9

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																							
	Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoeal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs.		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicæmia.		Cancer.		Violence.		Small-pox.	
	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.
<b>State</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Northern Co's .....	1	1.4	3	4.2	15	21.0	9	12.6	74	103.9	9	12.6	7	9.8	11	15.4	4	5.6	28	39.3	42	59.0	1	1.4
Central Co's .....	1	1.4	2	3.6	2	2.3	6	6.9	85	97.8	9	10.3	18	20.7	16	18.4	7	8.0	35	49.3	57	65.6	5	5.7
Southern Co's .....	1	1.3	2	3.6	1	1.8	3	5.4	50	90.5	7	12.6	5	9.0	9	16.2	4	7.2	17	30.7	41	74.2	4	7.2
<b>All cities</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Over 50,000 .....	1	10.0	1	5.1	3	30.0	2	10.3	16	82.7	2	10.3	5	25.8	2	20.0	4	20.6	11	56.8	17	87.9	2	10.3
25,000 to 50,000 .....	1	10.0	1	10.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	11	110.1	1	10.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	5	50.0	10	100.1	10	100.1	1	10.0
10,000 to 25,000 .....	1	10.0	1	5.3	7	37.7	1	7.2	28	151.1	5	26.9	2	10.7	4	21.5	4	21.5	12	64.7	14	75.5	1	7.2
5,000 to 10,000 .....	1	10.0	1	7.2	1	7.2	1	7.2	19	138.6	3	21.8	3	21.8	3	21.8	5	36.4	5	36.4	13	94.8	1	7.2
Under 5,000 .....	1	10.0	1	8.9	3	28.9	3	28.9	15	134.5	1	8.9	2	17.9	2	17.9	4	35.8	4	35.8	8	71.7	2	17.9
Country .....	1	10.0	1	7	6	4.2	11	7.8	120	85.3	13	9.2	18	12.8	25	17.7	5	3.5	43	30.5	78	55.4	4	2.8

Meteorological Summary for May, 1903. Furnished by the Central Office, Indiana Section, Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind., June 13, 1903.

W. T. BLYTHE, SECTION DIRECTOR.

SECTIONS.	TEMPERATURE.										PRECIPITATION.				CONDITION OF SKY.			Wind. Prevailing Direction.
	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Highest.			Lowest.			In Inches.				Number of Days.					
			Degree.	Date.	Place.	Degree.	Date.	Place.	Average.	Departure from Normal.	Snowfall Unmelted.	Days with 0.1 inch or more.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.			
Northern Section .....	63.3	+2.0	91	17	Syracuse .....	24	4	Bluffton .....	2.55	-1.48	T	9	13	9	9	S.		
Central Section .....	65.1	+2.6	90	25	Terre Haute .....	25	1	Northfield .....	4.36	+0.69	.....	9	11	13	7	S.		
Southern Section .....	67.7	+2.8	93	22	Madison .....	28	1	Greensburg .....	2.64	-1.31	.....	8	13	12	6	SW.		
State .....	65.4	+2.5	93	22	Rome .....	26	1	Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			93	22	Madison .....	24	4	Bluffton .....	3.15	-0.70	T	9	12	12	7	SW.		
			93	16	Rome .....	24	1-2	Winamac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		