

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 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.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Abstract of Mortality Statistics.....	13
Fireproof and Sanitary School House.....	15
January Births.....	14
Summary of Morbidity and Mortality.....	14
Report of Bacteriological Laboratory.....	14
Public Water Supplies.....	19
Leprosy and Consumption.....	19
Primary Room in Basement.....	20
Chart Showing Geographical Distribution of Deaths.....	21
Table of Deaths by Counties.....	22
Table of Deaths by Cities.....	23
Table of Deaths by Geographical Sections.....	24
Meteorological Summary.....	24

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS: This Congress meets in Washington, D. C., September 28 to October 3. The provisional program shows that all the European countries will be represented, and, of course, it goes without saying, that the intensely practical Japanese will be there.

The Congress will bring together the great leaders in the crusade from every part of the world. France has a committee of 150, of which former President Loubet is chairman. Great Britain has a committee of 250. The Countess of Aberdeen is a moving spirit on this committee. Germany, Greece, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Russia will send their prominent men to represent them. The Russian volunteer fleet will give free transportation for a certain number of delegates. It will be an education to attend this Congress.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

Total number of deaths, 3,396; annual rate, 15.8 per 100,000. In the corresponding month last year, 3,273 deaths; rate, 16.6. In the preceding month, 3,200 deaths; rate, 14. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 444, or 13.7 per cent. of the total; 1-5, 187; 5-10, 62; 10-15, 54; 15-20, 80; 65 and over, 1,153, or 35.8 per cent. of the total. Some important causes of death were: Tuberculosis, all forms, 398 (of this number 335 were of the pulmonary variety); typhoid fever, 47; diphtheria, 25; scarlet fever, 15; measles, 53; whooping-cough, 14; pneumonia, 509; diarrheal diseases, 37; cerebrospinal meningitis, 18; influenza, 332; puerperal fever, 13; cancer, 124; violence, 146; smallpox, 1.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 899,960, reports 1,076 deaths; rate, 15; in the corresponding month last year, 1,040 deaths (population 887,832); rate, 15.2.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,118,576, reports 1,337 deaths; rate, 15; in the corresponding month last year, 1,422 deaths (population, 1,087,620); rate, 16.9.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 675,649, reports 981 deaths; rate, 19.7; in the corresponding month last year, 740 deaths (population, 673,097); rate, 14.3.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Southern Sanitary Section shows the highest death rate, which is 3.9 higher than the rate for the whole state. The Southern Sanitary Section also shows a death rate higher than for the whole state for tuberculosis, measles, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, cerebrospinal meningitis, influenza, puerperal fever and cancer.

CITIES: Total population, 1,028,002, reports 1,360 deaths; rate, 16.6; in the corresponding month last year, 1,477 deaths (population, 982,666); rate, 19.5. In the preceding month the cities reported 1,466 deaths; rate, 16.8. The city death rate was .8 higher than the State rate and 1.3 higher than the country rate. The cities show a higher death rate than the average for the whole State in the following diseases: Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, puerper-

al fever, cancer and accidents. It is strange that the influenza death rate is lower in the cities than the average for the State. The death rates of the cities having over 25,000 population were: Indianapolis, 16.4; Evansville, 22; Fort Wayne, 16.3; Terre Haute, 20.9; Anderson, 9.2; Muncie, 12.9; South Bend, 15.2.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

The reports show a slight increase in death and disease in February, 1908, as compared with the preceding February. Influenza is reported as the most prevalent disease, and then follow pneumonia, bronchitis, and tonsillitis, all of them affections of the respiratory tract. The order of prevalence was as follows: Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, tonsillitis, rheumatism, measles, pleuritis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, diarrhea, whooping-cough, erysipelas, chickenpox, intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera morbus, dysentery, typho-malaria fever, puerperal fever, cholera infantum.

SMALLPOX: One hundred and twenty-two cases reported from 35 counties, with 1 death. In the corresponding month last year, 241 cases in 25 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported the disease present: Adams 6 cases, Clark 8, Dearborn 1, Dekalb 2, Delaware 5 (1 death), Dubois 5, Elkhart, 12, Floyd 2, Franklin 31, Fulton 1, Grant 15, Greene 3, Hancock 1, Hendricks 5, Henry 2, Howard 4, Jefferson 3, Johnson 1, Kosciusko 3, Laporte 2, Lawrence 4, Madison 16, Marion 13, Marshall 1, Monroe 27, Noble 10, Shelby 21, Steuben 14, St. Joseph 2, Tippecanoe 5, Tipton 4, Wabash 6, Wayne 2, Wells 8.

TUBERCULOSIS: Total number of deaths in the month from all forms of tuberculosis, 398. Of this number 335 were of the pulmonary form. The male deaths numbered 183; female, 215. Of the males 36 were married, in the age period of 18-40, and left 72 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 56 were married, in the same age period as above, and left 112 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans under 12 years of age made by this disease, in this month, 184. As tuberculosis is preventable, the making of these orphans is a sin, chargeable in a great part against the State. Number of homes invaded in the month by tuberculosis, 347. Five of the tuberculosis deaths were of persons 80 years of age and over.

PNEUMONIA: The disease existed in every county in the State. No special epidemic was reported. Total number of deaths, 509, against 664 in the corresponding month last year. Forty-four of the pneumonia deaths were 80 years of age and over, and 93

were under one year of age. The male deaths numbered 257, and the females 252.

TYPHOID FEVER: One hundred and ninety-two cases reported in 33 counties, with 47 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 256 cases in 42 counties, with 51 deaths. The disease prevailed unusually in the following counties: Clark, Marion and Vigo.

DIPHTHERIA: One hundred and two cases were reported from 26 counties, with 24 deaths. In the corresponding month last year 203 cases in 40 counties, with 30 deaths. The disease prevailed unusually in the following counties: Clark, Marion, Randolph, Vigo and Wabash.

VIOLENCE: The deaths by violence numbered 146. In the corresponding month last year, 195. Of the 146 deaths by violence, 7 were murders, 23 suicides, and the remainder accidents. Of the murders, 2 were caused by gunshots, 3 by stabbing, and 2 by blunt instruments. Of the suicides, 9 were by gunshots, 3 by cutting throat, 2 by drowning, 2 hanging, 3 chloroform, 2 paris green, 2 strychnia. Of the accidental deaths, steam railroads caused 30, street cars and interurbans 4, crushing injuries 13, machinery 1, mining 7, falls 13, drowning 3, gunshots 4, burns and scalds 13, horses and vehicles 3, accidents at birth 4, suffocation 3, strangulation 5, ptomaine poisoning 4, other poisons 4, electricity 2, frozen to death 2, not named 2.

INFLUENZA was unusually prevalent and caused 332 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 124 deaths.

JANUARY BIRTHS.

Owing to the fact that the law gives twenty days in which to report births, it becomes necessary to print the birth summary for the preceding month, in each bulletin.

Total births reported in January, 1908.....	4,456
Males	2,377
Females	2,079
Annual birth rate per 1,000.....	19.5

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

Total number of examinations in February, 379, an increase of 64 over the number made in February, 1907. Usually we record an increase of more than 100 per month.

Number of blood specimens examined during the month, 45. We expect the number to increase again in March on account of the large amount of rain-

fall during February, the increase of surface water having been followed invariably by a proportionate increase in typhoid fever.

From our records, we also note that during the past month we did not receive a single specimen of sputum from 27 counties. From 18 counties came one each, and 18 other counties were represented by two specimens. Considering the population of these counties, the percentage of physicians practicing there, the large majority of whom are not doing their own laboratory work, and lastly the prevalence of tuberculosis, it becomes at once apparent that the Bacteriological Division of the State Laboratory of Hygiene is not sufficiently appreciated by the physicians in these regions. Part of the trouble may arise from the forgetfulness of some health officers who do not keep our outfits for the collection of sputum on hand, and as a consequence are unable to supply the physicians when requests are made for such outfits. Complaints of this neglect reach us frequently, and all health officers should know it is just as much a part of their duty to write to us before they give away the last receptacle as it is to keep supplied with birth and death certificates. Another reason why physicians do not send as many specimens, especially of sputum, as should be expected from the high rate of tuberculosis in their communities, is that many of them are afraid to suggest the microscopical examination of sputum because the patient might suspect that the physician thinks of tuberculosis and employ some one else who is willing to say that the disease is merely a "prolonged cold," malaria or stomach trouble. The consequences are, of course, always disastrous to the patient, who loses in this way a large amount of time, often enough to render futile any attempt to arrest the disease which might otherwise have been crowned with success. While it is true that the earliest signs of tuberculosis appear before the bacilli can be found in the sputum, it is to be remembered that the physician rarely gets these cases until there has been more or less destruction of the lungs, with consequent cough and expectoration continued over a period of weeks, or perhaps months. To attempt the cure of such conditions without an effort to ascertain the nature of the expectoration, especially when this service is rendered free of charge, seems to us little short of criminal negligence. We have done as much as possible in the way of reaching the physicians, but have not as yet succeeded satisfactorily.

The number of specimens from supposedly diphtheritic throats, one-half of which were found to contain Kleb-Loeffler bacilli, is more than twice as large as that of February, 1907. This, of course, does not mean that there is actually more diphtheria in the State, but that physicians better appre-

ciate the assistance of the laboratory in making an early diagnosis.

The conditions in regard to hydrophobia in Indiana are not at all pleasing. We have examined the heads of five dogs during February, four of which were found to be affected with the disease. These dogs came from various parts of the state, and the loss of life as well as money, due to rabies, will be heavy before it is stamped out. Several deaths from this disease have occurred within the last year and the loss of valuable horses and other stock has been considerable. We have observed the development of this epidemic since November, 1905, and have advised strict measures against the spread of this disease whenever we have had an opportunity to do so.

Sputum.....	Positive... 60	Negative... 148	.....	Total... 208
Typhoid.....	Positive... 19	Negative... 25	Unsatisfactory 1	Total... 45
Diphtheria.....	Positive... 45	Negative... 33	Unsatisfactory 3	Total... 81
Urine, T. B.....	Positive... 1	Negative... 4	.....	Total... 5
Feces, T. B.....	Positive... 1	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 2
Discharge suspected Gonorrhoea—				
Male.....	Positive... 3	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 4
Female.....	Positive... 6	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 7
Pleuritic fluid.....	Positive... 1	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 2
Pus (abscess).....	Positive... 1	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 2
Malaria.....	Positive... 4	Negative... 4	.....	Total... 8
Tissue, various pathological.....	Positive... 13	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 14
Hydrophobia.....	Positive... 4	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 5
Cream—Streptococci.....	Positive... 1	Negative... 1	.....	Total... 2
Guinea pigs inoculated.....	Positive... 2	Negative... 2	.....	Total... 4
Total number of examinations.....				379

OUTFITS SENT OUT.

Sputum.....	302
Diphtheria.....	142
Typhoid.....	98
Malaria.....	20
Total.....	560

FIREPROOF AND SANITARY SCHOOL HOUSE.

Location. Schoolhouse No. 44, now under construction in the city of Indianapolis, located at the southeast corner of Sugar Grove avenue and Twenty-first street, is a new departure, especially in the fact that it will have fireproof floors and stairways built of reinforced concrete.

Description. The plans and specifications were drawn by the Henry C. Brubaker Company, architects, and are complete in every detail. The building is two (2) stories in height, with a high basement, and comprises nine (9) school rooms, three (3) recitation rooms, assembly hall seating five hundred (500), three (3) manual training rooms and a branch library in the basement, besides the boiler room and toilet rooms in the basement, and principal's office and teachers' room on the first floor.

Exits. The building is limited to two (2) stories in height, with only one (1) flight of stairs for exit from either the second floor or the basement. There are three entrances to the building on the ground floor. One at each end of the corridor, and the main entrance at the center of the building.

Stairways. There are two stairways located at each end of the corridor. The corridors are 16 feet

in width and are well lighted and ventilated. The main entrance is twenty (20) feet in width and is lighted by transom lights above the entrance, which gives direct light into the hall. (See sectional drawing, page 17.)

The stairways are eight feet wide, two in number, giving a total width of sixteen feet. The risers and treads are very easy, being six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) and eleven (11). Each flight of stairs is broken by a wide platform half way up. Hand rails are provided on both sides of the stairs. These rails return to the newel posts both at top and bottom, which allows the child to keep hold of the rail until he has reached the landing or the floor, as the case may be.

School rooms. The school rooms are twenty-four (24) feet wide by thirty-two (32) feet long and are planned to seat fifty scholars. The light all comes from one side, and to the left of the pupils. The

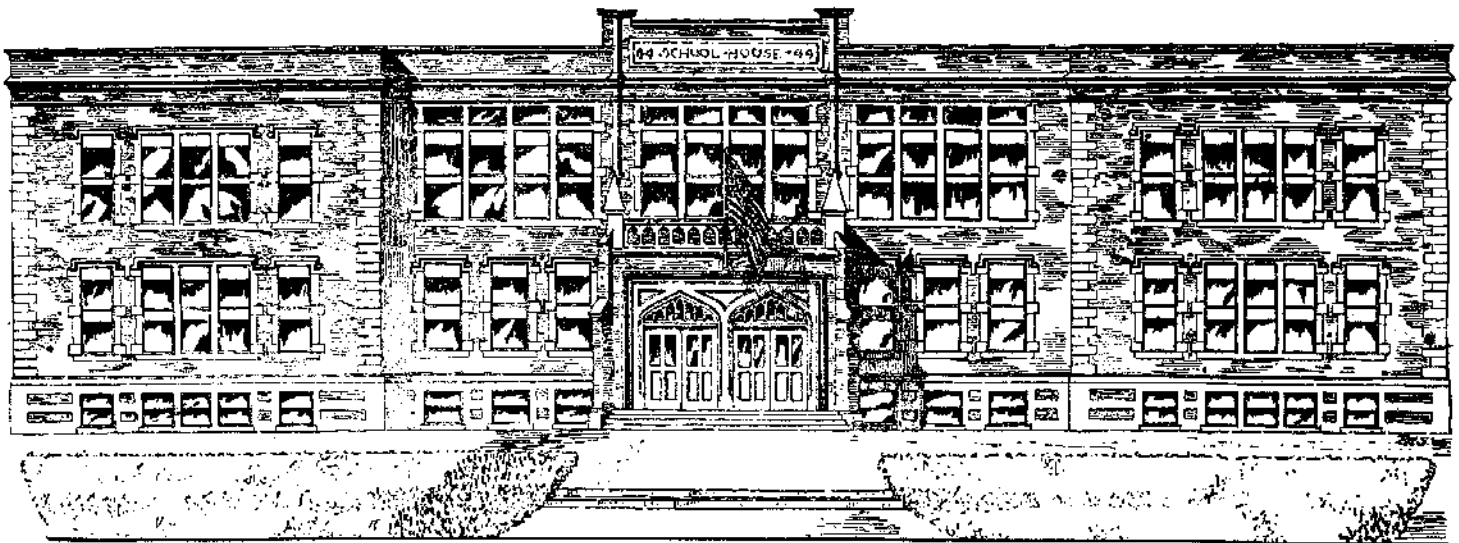
strips, which are embedded in the plaster. The only wood trim around the windows are the sills and aprons.

All interior finish is of oak, stained dark, commonly called "mission." The surface floors are of hard maple.

Sound proof. As the reinforced concrete floors are sound proof, no deadening of any kind is used underneath the floors.

Each school room is provided with a bookcase built in, with glass doors and shelved above, and closets and drawers below (marked "B" on plans). Each school room has also one closet with shelves for the storing of supplies, etc., and one closet at the end of the cloak room for the teacher (marked "T" on plans).

All rooms and corridors are provided with picture molding and a dado rail. The recitation rooms



glass area of the windows in each case exceeds one-sixth of the floor area of the room.

Cloak rooms. The cloak rooms are at the end of the school rooms and open into the school rooms only, by means of two doors, one at each side. Pupils march through the cloak rooms, coming in at one door and out at the other. By this means the teacher at all times has complete control of the cloak rooms and nobody can enter without being seen.

All school rooms and corridors have twelve (12) feet eight (8) inches clear ceiling height.

Blackboards. Blackboards extend along two sides of the school room. In order to get the greatest amount of unbroken blackboard space, the entrance to the school room is put as far to the rear as conditions will permit.

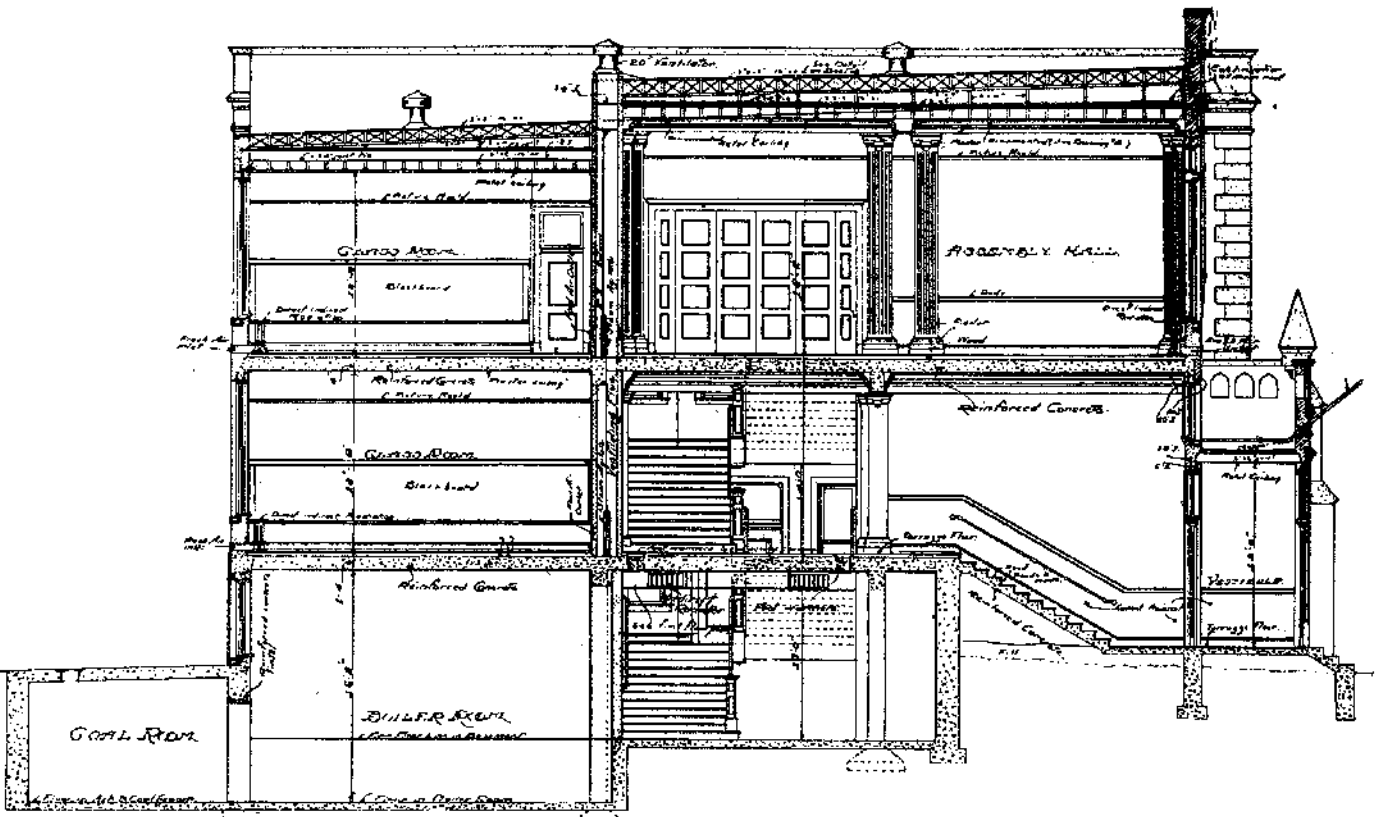
Plastering. The rooms are plastered with hard sand finish and are painted with Bay State Cement Coater, which finishes dull and makes the wall impervious. The jambs and the heads of the windows are plastered, the corners being protected by metal

are the same as the school rooms, except they are smaller and are not provided with cloak rooms.

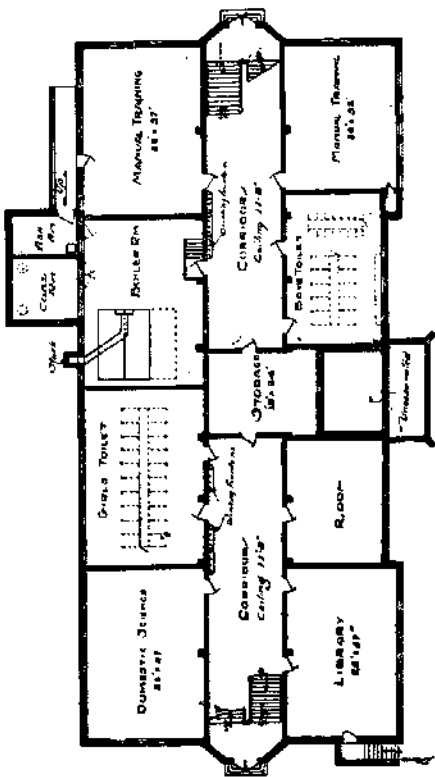
Assembly room. The assembly room is well lighted and ventilated and has exits at both ends, which open direct to the stairways. The same principle of lighting is carried out in the assembly hall as in the school rooms—that is, the light comes from the left only. Notice that the speaker does not face the light. The hall is closed off from the corridors by accordion doors, which, when open, make large exits. The ceiling is sixteen feet two inches in the clear.

Basement. The basement ceiling is eleven feet eight inches in the clear. The first story being eight feet above grade, allows the windows in the basement to be five feet high. Therefore, the basement rooms are all well lighted and ventilated.

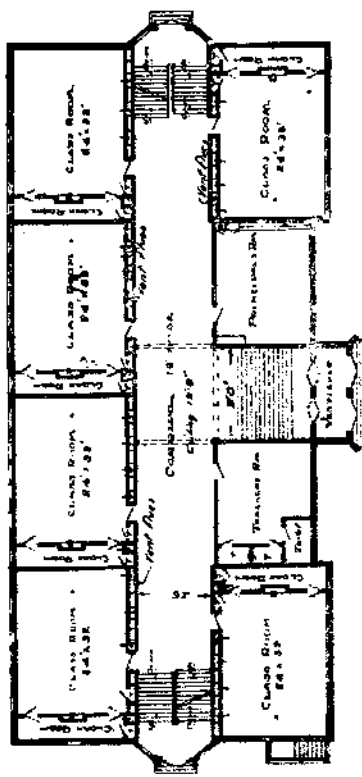
Manual training. In the basement the four corner rooms are reserved for school purposes, three of them for manual training and the fourth for a branch library. An outside stairway is provided



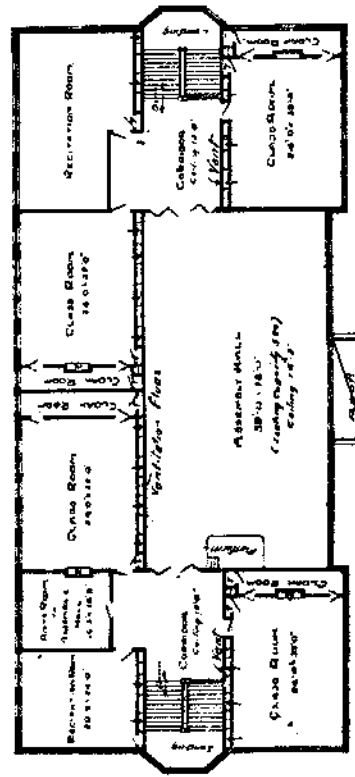
SECTION SHOWING STAIRWAYS AND HALLS.



BASEMENT PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

for the library room, which permits access to this room when the balance of the building is locked up.

Doors open out. All doors open out. The cloak room doors are double acting and open either way. The main vestibule doors are also double acting.

The stairways running to the basement are the same width as above and the corridor is also as wide. However, we have divided the basement corridor by two partitions, which separate the girls' end from the boys' end.

Toilets. Spacious toilet rooms are provided, one at each end, and are well lighted and ventilated. The drinking fountains are located in the open corridor at either end.

Fireproof. The floors and stairways of the building throughout are built of reinforced concrete. These floors are 15 inches thick, being designed with concrete joist with hollow terra cotta tile between. This makes a flat ceiling, which is plastered direct to the hollow tile, lightening the weight of the floor and making it sound proof. A 3-inch fill of cinder concrete is laid on top of the floor in which are embedded all conduits and pipes and the nailing strips for the finished floor. These nailing strips are made with beveled edges and are placed on 16-inch centers.

Hardwood floors. The finished floor is of hard maple and is blind nailed direct to these strips. The strips being held down by the concrete makes the floor solid.

Tile floor. In the corridors the floors are finished with a Grecian tile called "Terrazzo." This is a cheap grade of tile floor made out of marble chips laid in cement rubbed down with sandstone.

The stairways are built of reinforced concrete and are monolithic with the floors.

Handrails. The stair rails are made of oak securely fastened to the concrete. The oak treads are safer for the children, as cement or marble becomes slippery. There is no danger of these treads or the maple floor burning off. If they did it would do no harm, as the concrete would still remain. Concrete floors are the only absolute fireproof stairs, as both steel and iron are subject to damage by fire.

Fireproof partitions. All the partitions throughout the building are made of hard burnt hollow terra cotta tile. These partitions find a footing direct on the reinforced concrete. Therefore, they are perfectly solid and cannot be undermined. The partitions between the school rooms and the corridors are double, leaving an air space of about 20 inches. This space is divided up into a succession of flues running to the roof. These flues are used to ventilate various rooms and corridors. These tile partitions are absolutely fireproof. There is no other class of partitions used inside the building.

It will be noticed on the plans that each school room is closed in by a double wall.

Boiler room. The boiler room is located as far away from the stairways as possible. It is in the center of the rear of the basement, which gives greater head room and better ventilation. Walls, floor and roof of the boiler room are absolutely fireproof. Cold and ash storage rooms are in an underground vault built out from the building. These vaults have a reinforced concrete roof. Coal wagons drive direct over the vault and dump the coal through manholes. The ashes are hoisted up through a trap door by means of a crane directly over on the side of the building at a height which will allow clearance for the wagon.

An outside runway, built of cement, and pavement connects with the ash vault and makes an outside entrance to the boiler room. By this means, both ashes and coal are kept outside the building proper, and are handled at the least expense. Besides, they do not take up the valuable floor space in the basement, which otherwise is necessarily the case.

The building is faced with hard burnt brick and trimmed with terra cotta. The design is modern and very pleasing.

All the windows in the building are glazed with plate glass. The entrance doors have beveled plate glass and the school rooms have figured plate glass. The corridors have a wainscot four feet high, made of Keene's cement, marked off like tile. The intention is to make the building not only well lighted and ventilated, but as pleasing and artistic as possible.

Heating. The building is heated by steam, with what is known as the direct-indirect system. By this system the radiators are set in the rooms below the windows. Fresh air is taken in through wall boxes located just above the floor level back of the radiators. The radiators are enclosed by a base which directs the fresh air upwards through the coils into the room.

Ventilation. Ventilation is accomplished by means of flues in the tile walls. The inlets to these flues are large registers located about one foot above the floor. Upward lift of the air in the ventilating ducts is produced by means of a steam coil placed in the duct. This heats the air and causes it to rise. Each duct is a unit by itself and is equipped with a patent ventilator. These ducts are sufficient in number to change the air every twenty minutes in the room. They are always on the opposite side of the room from the radiators. Each school room has three ventilating ducts and an additional one for the cloak room. Although this system is not as positive as the indirect system, it has the advantage of simplicity and there are absolutely no working parts to get out of order. This is a consideration, as in most cases, the janitor is not a mechanic.

The direct gravity system of piping is used, as the boilers are located near the center of the building; the steam main divides and makes two circuits, one in each direction, returning to the boilers again at a sufficient height to blow into the boilers. The condensation flows in the same direction with the steam.

Stack. The stack is built on the outside of the building. It is of brick and is lined with T. C. flue lining.

Boilers. The boilers are return tubular, twin setting, with space left for a third boiler in case it will be required by an enlargement of the building. Each boiler has sufficient capacity to heat the building in ordinary weather. However, both boilers may be required in severe weather.

The basement floor is cement and a complete drainage system is installed, with an inlet in each room.

Drainage. All the drain pipes inside the building are of extra heavy cast iron. No T. C. sewer pipe is allowed. Each drain pipe connecting with a fixture is run through the roof as a ventilator.

Plumbing. The only plumbing fixtures above the basement are in the teachers' and principal's rooms. Both the girls and the boys' toilets are located in the basement and are equipped with modern individual closets with self-acting valves. Each closet is in a separate enclosure. All enclosures are raised above the floor in order that the floors may be thoroughly cleaned. All plumbing is either exposed or arranged so that access can be had at all times.

Foot warmers. A number of foot warmers are provided in the first story corridors. These comprise registers set in the floor near the walls with indirect radiation below. The purpose is to dry and warm the feet of the children during damp and cold weather.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The work of the Laboratory of Hygiene has been appreciated by the people of the State from the time of its establishment, and so much so that since the passage of the pure food and drug law, the rooms used by the chemical department have been inadequate for the increased amount of analytical work required in the enforcement of the law. The crowded laboratories made it necessary to seek new quarters for the department of water analysis. Fortunately, two very desirable rooms have been secured and fitted up for bacteriological and chemical work on waters and sewage. The new laboratories are amply adapted for their purpose, and will without doubt prove to be of great value in safeguarding the health of the public. Since the establishment of the laboratory much work has been done in the protection of the purity of public water supplies. We are now able to furnish analytical control for all the supplies of

the State and with that purpose in view the following circular has been sent to superintendents of all public and private water works as well as to the mayors of the cities which own and operate their own supplies:

Dear Sir—For several years the State Board of Health has been developing a system of inspection of public water supplies and has in many instances been of assistance in determining the cause of unsatisfactory conditions. Recently new bacteriological and chemical laboratories have been established, and we are now in a position to enlarge our field of operations so as to include all the public supplies of the State.

The necessity for a rigid control of the quality of water furnished the consumer is well understood by all who have to do with supplies. While there are some deep well supplies so located that pollution of the wells themselves is not possible, yet from time to time it is found that there is trouble at the reservoir or elsewhere in the system, and that the quality of the water is not satisfactory. This is much more frequently the case with surface water supplies, whether they are derived from a river or lake or impounded rainfall. No surface water is free from the danger of pollution, and it is this class of supplies that can be served most advantageously by the State laboratories.

We desire to work with you, first, to secure as satisfactory a supply as can be obtained; and, second, to assist you in keeping that supply at all times in a potable condition.

The first object may necessitate sanitary surveys of the watershed and a thorough study of all local conditions; the second is best accomplished by a careful laboratory control. This is especially desirable where filters are in operation or where some modification of raw water is attempted.

We are endeavoring to arrange for an analysis of the waters of the various supplies of the State at least four times a year. Such a control will not be sufficiently complete to furnish absolute protection against pollution, but it will detect any gradual changes and will establish a standard of character that will be most valuable both to the companies and to the public. The only cost of the service will be the expressage of the samples and the traveling expenses incident to inspections of watersheds and operating plants.

Please advise us if you are willing to co-operate with the laboratory in this work and also indicate what feature will be of the greatest assistance to you.

The responses to these letters have been gratifying, but there are yet many superintendents who apparently are prepared to make their own analyses, since they do not desire the services of the state laboratory. It is a singular fact, however, that the superintendents of supplies of the larger cities, including those operating their own laboratories, are very desirous of the assistance the State can offer them. We trust that the time is not long distant when the public supplies of the State that are furnishing water for drinking and domestic purposes for more than one million people will be under such a perfect sanitary control that pollution will not be possible and typhoid epidemics no longer a scourge to the community.

LEPROSY AND CONSUMPTION.

The strangeness of mankind cannot be more vividly illustrated than in our deportment toward leprosy

and consumption. Our fear of leprosy amounts to abhorrence and panic, but we are quite indifferent and regardless of the awful consumption which is 10,000 times worse than leprosy. Medicine clearly informs us that, while leprosy, like consumption, is always passed from one individual to another, still it is far less communicable than consumption. And again, for every death from leprosy we record 10,000 consumption deaths. Further, it is believed that in this country leprosy is not communicable except in the Gulf States. This is also true of yellow fever, and may be due to a like reason, namely the absence of an insect capable of being the medium of transmission. In order to make yellow fever transmissible in the north, the *stegomyia* mosquito must be imported, but this insect does not live north of the subtropics. Our reason for believing that leprosy is not transmitted in the northern states is the fact that all of the cases, and they are not few, discovered in Minnesota, Nova Scotia and other northern places originated abroad. And, despite free exposure of others to these cases, not an instance of transmission is known. In Louisiana the experience is different. There leprosy has plainly been transmitted. If leprosy is carried from one person to another by an insect in which the cycle of the development of the leprosy infection may occur, then it is highly probable that such insect must be imported and acclimated into the now immune regions, before leprosy becomes a dangerous disease in said regions.

It is obvious that we have our horror of leprosy from Bible accounts and not from experience. It is, indeed, an awful disease, but when compared to consumption quite harmless and negligible. The remark as to the 10,000 deaths from consumption to one from leprosy applies to the whole world.

In light of these facts the treatment of poor George Raschid, the Assyrian leper, who was hauled about in freight cars, starved, beaten and poisoned, makes one shudder with horror, not because of the repulsive leprosy, but because of the awful ignorance and awful cruelty of his fellow man.

The last notice of the disgraceful treatment of the poor mortal who was afflicted with a disease 10,000

times less destructive than consumption, and not at all transmissible in this climate was as follows:

BODY OF LEPER IS CREMATED.

SHANTY BURNED OVER SYRIAN'S CORPSE—VICTIM OF FOUL PLAY.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 22.—The body of George Raschid, Syrian leper, was cremated in a shocking manner at Pickens. The shanty in which he had been staying was set on fire and his body was consumed with it. It is now declared that his death was the result of foul play. Many people at Pickens say the leper was given poison in his food.

Pickens' citizens opposed the presence of the man with the loathsome disease. If he was murdered the persons administering the poison well knew that there would not be a post mortem examination made of the body.

PRIMARY SCHOOL ROOM IN BASEMENT: More room is needed in the school house at Carlisle, Ind. To relieve the pressure the school authorities propose to prepare a primary room in the basement. "It is to have a concrete floor and several inches above this a wooden floor leaving an air space. The basement room is to be heated by a stove, and under the wooden floor, a cold air duct will be brought from outside, opening beneath the stove. The height of the ceiling is to be about 7½ feet."

The State Board of Health has written to the authorities at Carlisle that such an arrangement will not be an economy. To put little children in a basement room with a ceiling only 7½ feet high will certainly be a sin against health. The authorities have been advised to build a frame building if they cannot do better, or to purchase a movable school house until such time as the little ones can be properly provided for. When consulted in regard to new school houses, we have repeatedly advised in favor of high basement ceilings and for basements which are well ventilated and well lighted. The tendency is to make basements with low ceilings and they never afterward can be used for anything but storage purposes. High basement rooms make good laboratories, but they never can be made proper for regular school rooms.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

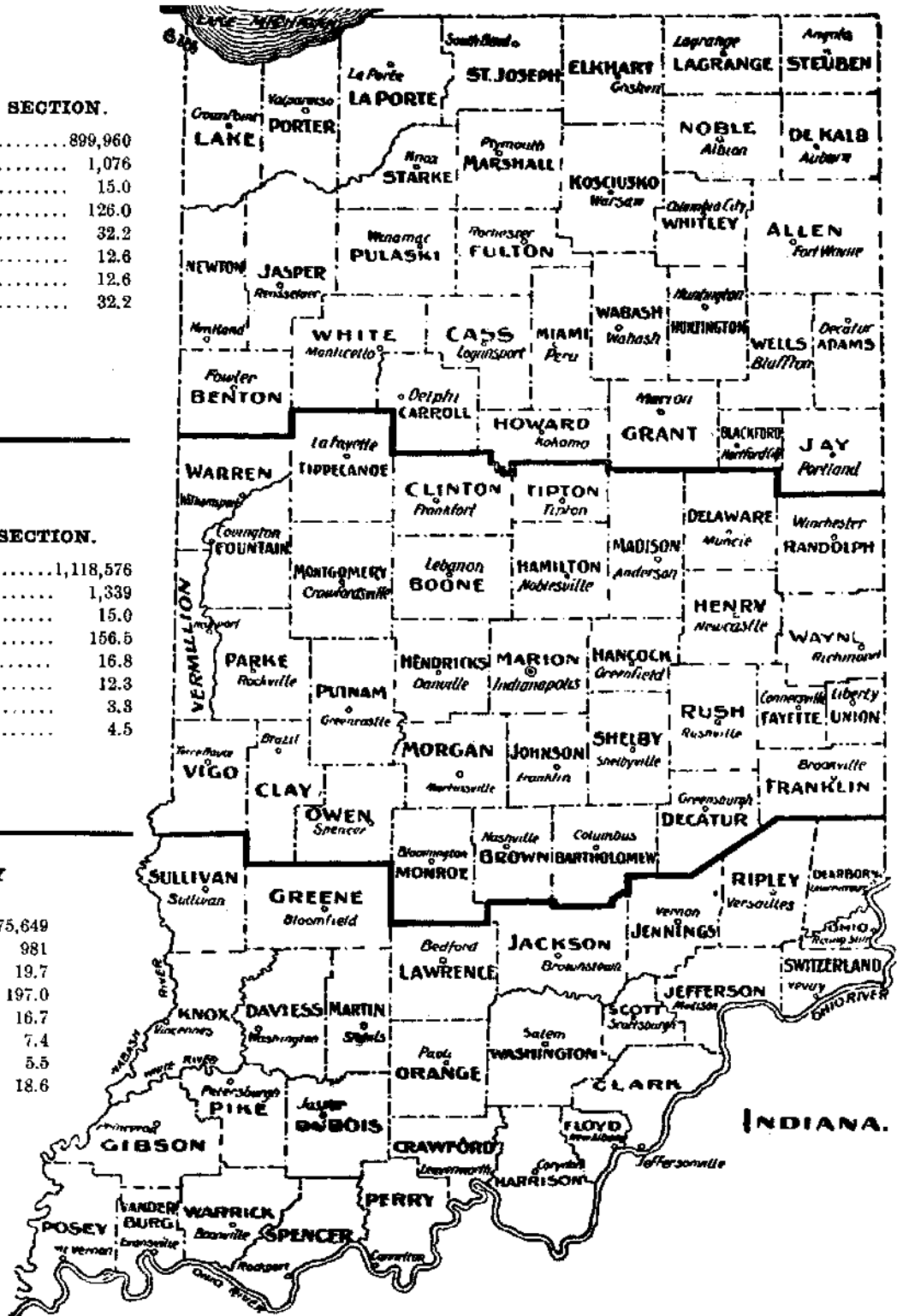
Total population	899,960
Total deaths	1,076
Death rate per 1,000	15.0
Consumption, rate per 100,000	126.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	32.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	12.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	12.6
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	32.2

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,118,576
Total deaths	1,339
Death rate per 1,000	15.0
Consumption, rate per 100,000	156.5
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	16.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	12.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.3
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	4.5

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	675,649
Total deaths	981
Death rate per 1,000	19.7
Consumption, rate per 100,000	197.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	16.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	7.4
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	5.5
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	18.6



Mortality of Indiana for February, 1908.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated According to U. S. Census Method.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1908.	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 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	2,694,183	3,396	15.8	173	444	13.7	187	5.8	62	1.9	54	1.6	80	2.4	1153	35.8	335	156.6	63	29.4	47	21.9	24	11.3
Northern Co's	899,960	1,076	15.0	59	160	15.7	55	5.4	10	0.9	23	2.2	20	1.9	371	36.4	90	126.0	20	28.0	23	32.2	9	12.5
Central Co's	1,118,576	1,339	15.0	73	164	12.9	66	5.2	30	2.3	15	1.1	38	3.0	465	35.7	139	156.6	26	29.2	15	16.8	11	12.3
Southern Co's	675,649	981	19.7	48	120	12.8	66	7.0	22	2.3	16	1.7	22	2.3	317	34.0	106	197.6	71	31.7	9	16.7	4	7.4
All cities...	1,028,002	1,360	16.6	74	189	14.6	81	6.3	26	2.0	17	1.3	43	3.3	443	34.4	154	188.7	26	31.6	22	26.9	10	12.2
Over 50,000 ..	386,968	552	17.9	21	49	9.2	33	6.2	12	2.2	10	1.8	16	3.0	154	29.0	64	208.4	12	39.0	6	19.5	6	19.5
25,000 to 50,000	97,740	101	13.0	6	22	23.1	5	5.2	1	1.0	2	2.1	3	3.1	19	20.0	15	193.3	2	25.7	1	12.8	1	12.8
10,000 to 25,000	234,029	340	14.3	16	51	15.7	20	8.1	4	1.3	3	0.9	6	1.8	117	36.1	81	169.9	6	32.3	3	48.4	1	5.3
5,000 to 10,000	179,438	280	19.6	23	44	17.1	15	5.8	8	2.1	1	1.3	3	3.1	72	28.0	27	189.6	5	35.1	5	35.1	2	14.0
Under 5,000	129,931	87	8.4	8	23	29.1	8	10.1	1	1.2	1	1.2	10	12.6	81	10.2	17	164.8	1	9.8	1	9.6		
Country.....	1,666,183	2,036	15.3	104	255	13.2	106	5.4	35	1.8	37	1.9	37	1.9	710	36.7	181	136.8	37	27.9	25	18.9	14	10.5

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.		Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs.		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		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.
State	1	.4	15	7.0	53	24.7	14	6.5	509	238.0	37	17.3	18	8.4	332	155.3	13	6.0	124	57.8	146	67.2	1	.4
Northern Co's			9	12.6	4	5.6	6	8.4	154	215.6	23	32.2	7	9.8	98	137.2	3	4.2	37	51.8	54	75.6		
Central Co's	1	1.1	3	3.3	28	31.5	5	5.6	196	223.0	4	4.5	6	6.7	111	125.0	6	6.7	34	60.8	61	68.7	1	1.1
Southern Co's			3	8.5	21	39.1	3	5.5	157	292.7	10	18.6	5	9.3	123	229.3	4	7.4	33	61.5	31	57.8		
All cities	1	1.2	8	9.8	18	22.0	7	8.5	201	246.2	21	25.7	4	4.9	109	133.5	7	8.5	54	66.1	69	84.5		
Over 50,000	1	3.2	3	9.7	6	19.5	1	3.2	82	267.0	2	6.5	1	3.2	36	117.2	4	13.0	27	87.9	24	78.1		
25,000 to 50,000									14	180.4		64.4			7	90.2		25.7	6	77.3				
10,000 to 25,000			3	16.1	9	15.1	3	15.1	49	263.8	6	32.3			28	150.7		11	59.2	18	98.9			
5,000 to 10,000					8	56.1	2	14.0	29	203.8	6	42.1	2	14.0	33	131.5		7.0	10	70.2	18	128.3		
Under 5,000			2	19.3	1	9.6	1	9.6	37	281.8	2	19.3	1	9.6	15	135.4		9.6	4	38.7	3	29.0		
Country.....			7	5.2	35	26.4	7	5.2	308	332.9	15	12.0	14	10.5	223	138.6	6	4.5	70	52.9	77	58.2	1	.7

Meteorological Summary for February, 1908. Furnished by the Central Office, Indiana Section, Climatological Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. T. BLYTHE, SECTION DIRECTOR.

SECTIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								PRECIPITATION.				CONDITION OF SKY.			Wind.		
	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Highest.				Lowest.				In Inches.				Number of Days.			
			Degrees.	Date.	Place.	Degrees.	Date.	Place.	Average.	Departure from Normal.	Snowfall Un-melted.	Days with .01 inch or more.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.		Prevailing Direction.	
Northern Section.....	28.4	+0.2	61	13	Laporte	{ -9 -9	1 3	Hammond } South Bend }	5.00	+2.49	12.2	10	7	5	7	W.		
Central Section	29.0	+0.4	60	14	Shelbyville ..	-5	2	Northfield ...	5.04	+2.61	10.9	11	7	6	16	NW.		
Southern Section.....	33.2	+0.8	66	14	Marengo	{ 1 1	2 2	Greensburg } Moore's Hill }	7.05	+3.41	7.5	12	9	5	15	W.		
State	29.0	+0.5	66	14	Marengo	{ -9 -9	1 2	Hammond } S. Bend	5.70	+2.48	12.5	11	8	5	16	W.		