

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.
Free Tuberculin Test for Dairy Cattle.....	25
Abstract of Mortality Statistics for March, 1908.....	25
Summary of Morbidity and Mortality for March.....	26
February Births.....	26
List of Prosecutions Brought Under New Food and Drug Law.....	27
Report of Bacteriological Laboratory for March.....	28
Disinfection for Consumption.....	28
A Consumptive's Story.....	28
More Are Ill on Mondays.....	29
Killing School Children.....	29
At Bentonville.....	29
A Resolution.....	30
Distilled Water.....	30
Health Legislation in North Carolina.....	30
At Oaklandon.....	30
Some Causes of Death in Indiana.....	31
Quack Consumption Sanatoria.....	31
Railroad Township.....	31
A Doctor Spreads Smallpox.....	32
Smallpox at New Holland.....	32
Parent Medicine the Cause.....	32
Importance of Accurate Death Certificates.....	33
Chart Showing Geographical Distribution of Deaths.....	33
Table of Deaths by Counties.....	34
Table of Deaths by Cities.....	35
Table of Deaths by Geographical Sections.....	36
Meteorological Summary for March.....	36

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1908.

Total number of deaths, 3,201; annual rate, 13.8 per 1,000. In the corresponding month last year, 3,502 deaths; rate, 15.3. In the preceeding month, 3,396 deaths; rate, 15.8. Deaths by important ages: Under 1 year of age, 500, or 16.6 per cent. of the total; 1-5 years, 192; 5-10, 63; 10-15, 42; 15-20, 96; 65 and over, 1,076, or 35.9 of the total. Some important causes of death were: Tuberculosis, 416, of which number 369 were pulmonary; typhoid fever, 45; diphtheria, 20; scarlet fever, 10; measles, 47; whooping cough, 24; pneumonia, 463; diarrheal diseases, 37; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 15; influenza, 156; puerperal fever, 21; cancer, 110; violence, 154; smallpox, 2.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 937,919, reports 1,062 deaths; rate, 13.3; in the corresponding month last year, 1,146 deaths (population 899,960); rate, 15.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,042,828, reports 1,307 deaths; rate, 14; in the corresponding month last year, 1,479 deaths (population 1,122,950); rate, 15.5.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 733,997, reports 822 deaths; rate, 13.2; in the corresponding month last year, 877 deaths (population, 675,649); rate, 15.3.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: It will be observed that we have made a change in population figures from last year; this is because we think the present figures are nearer the truth than those heretofore used. A thorough study has been made of the situation and comparisons made with the last school enumeration. Present population figures are three and one-half times the school enumeration. In comparing the sections, we find that the Southern one has the lowest death rate; which has happened only once or twice before.

CITIES: Total population, 1,028,002, report 1,492 deaths; rate, 17.1; in the corresponding month last year, 1,519 deaths; rate, 7.3. In the preceding month 1,360 deaths; rate, 16.6. The city death rate was 3.3 higher than the State rate and 5.2 higher than the country rate. The cities show a higher death rate than the average in the following diseases: Tubercu-

FREE TUBERCULIN TEST FOR DAIRY CATTLE: Dr. A. V. Bitting, State Veterinarian, who is also special agent of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, and located at Lafayette, informs us as follows: "Free tuberculin tests will be made on private herds by an assistant from the office of State Veterinarian, upon one condition, namely: The owner shall dispose of reacting animals as may be directed by the State Veterinarian. The State pays the traveling expenses of the operator and furnishes the tuberculin. The owner must pay a low per diem for the services. Animals which react to tuberculin we usually recommend to be slaughtered, and if found to be not affected or lightly affected, the carcass may be used, under direction, for food. This is certainly fair to the owner." For further information address Dr. A. W. Bitting, State Veterinarian, Lafayette, Ind.

losis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, puerperal fever, cancer, violence and smallpox. In the preceding month cities show a lower death rate, 4 influenza and 4 measles. The death rates of cities having over 25,000 population were: Indianapolis, 17.3; Evansville, 16.7; Fort Wayne, 21.5; Terre Haute, 16.7; Anderson, 11.0; Muncie, 18.8; South Bend, 20.1.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MARCH, 1908.

The reports show a slight decrease in death and disease in March, 1908, as compared with the preceding March. Influenza and bronchitis are reported as the most prevalent diseases, and this was true in the preceding month, and also in the corresponding month last year. Now that Spring is coming, with its milder temperature and more open air life, the respiratory diseases will materially decrease and April will make a better showing in this respect. The order of disease of prevalence was as follows: Influenza, bronchitis, rheumatism, measles, pneumonia, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, pleuritis, diarrhea, diphtheria and membranous croup, chickenpox, whooping cough, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, intermittent and remittent fever, dysentery, typho-malaria fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera morbus, puerperal fever, cholera infantum. Scarlet fever in a mild form is prevailing in numerous places in the State, but the mortality has been very low, ten deaths. Measles also has prevailed extensively, with forty-seven deaths; many schools were closed on account of this disease.

SMALLPOX: Two hundred and eighty-four cases reported from 35 counties, with 2 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 221 cases in 20 counties, with no deaths. The following counties reported the disease present: Adams 4 cases, Allen 1, Cass 1, Clark 16, Daviess 1, Delaware 4, Elkhart 11, Fayette 9, Grant 20, Green 4, Hancock 3, Howard 16, Huntington 45, Jackson 1, Jefferson 4, Johnson 46, La-Grange 1, Laporte 4, Lawrence 9, Madison 5 (with one death), Marion 18 (with one death), Marshall 2, Miami 1, Montgomery 1, Noble 3, Owen 1, Putnam 1, Shelby 3, Steuben 2, Tipton 17, Vanderburg 1, Wabash 25, Wayne 12, Wells 1, Whitley 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: Total number of deaths in the month from all forms of tuberculosis, 416. Of this number 365 were of the pulmonary form. The male deaths numbered 207; female, 209. Of the males 43 were in the age period of 18-40, and left 86 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 59 were in the same age period as above, and left 118 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans

made by consumption in one month, 204. Total number of homes invaded, 396. One of the tuberculosis deaths was a man over 90 years of age.

PNEUMONIA: The disease existed in every county in the State, but no special epidemic was reported. Total number of deaths, 463, against 575 in the corresponding month last year. The male pneumonia deaths, 241; female, 222. By certain age periods pneumonia deaths were: Under 1 year, 121; 1-5, 73; 5-20, 35; 20-40, 41; 40-60, 53; 60-80, 102; 80 and over, 38.

TYPHOID FEVER: Two hundred and forty-five cases reported in 40 counties, with 45 deaths. In the corresponding month last year 304 cases in 33 counties, with 40 deaths. The disease was epidemic in the following counties: Monroe, 33 cases and no deaths; Vanderburgh, 14 cases and 4 deaths; Marion, 11 cases and 5 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: One hundred and sixty-seven cases reported in 29 counties, with 18 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 143 cases in 33 counties, with 35 deaths. The disease was epidemic in the following counties: Decatur, 8 cases and no deaths; Marion, 17 cases and no deaths; Tipton, 6 cases and 2 deaths; Vigo, 6 cases and 2 deaths.

VIOLENCE: The deaths by violence numbered 154. In the corresponding month last year, 166. Of the deaths by violence, 5 were murders, 4 males and 1 female. One murder was by gunshot, 2 by cutting throat and 1 suffocation (infanticide). Suicide numbered 27, 18 males and 9 females; the methods chosen were gushots 8, stepping in front of railroad trains 2, drowning 2, cutting throat 2, carbolic acid 7, different poisons 6. Of the 123 accidental deaths, 26 were females, 97 males; steam railroads caused 19 deaths, street car and interurbans 7, falls and crushing injuries 31, burns and scalds 9, gunshots 2, drowning 6, horses and vehicles 4, machinery and mining 12, automobiles 1, various poisons 5, suffocation and strangulation 8, lockjaw 2, freezing 1, electricity 5, accidents at birth 6, powder explosions 2.

FEBRUARY BIRTHS.

Owing to the fact that the law allows 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 February, 1908.....	4,468
Males	2,339
Females	2,129
White—Males, 2,195; females, 2,084.	
Colored—Males, 44; females, 45.	
Annual birth rate per 1,000, 20.4.	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS BROUGHT UNDER THE NEW FOOD AND DRUG LAW DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1908.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Illegal Sale of	Information Filed.	Date of Trial.	Disposition of Case.	
						By the Court.	Final.
Benton	11235	James W. Rodinon, Fowier, Ind.	Tr. Iodine	3-5-08	3-5-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Boone	11336	Creath & Silver, Lebanon, Ind.	Vinegar	3-4-08	3-4-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Boone	11338	Hanna & Co., Thorntown, Ind.	Spirits Camphor.	3-4-08	3-4-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Boone	11320	Knox & Co., Zionsville, Ind.	Spirits Camphor.	3-4-08	3-4-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Carroll	11228	Edwin E. Nobes, Flora, Ind.	Spirits Camphor.	3-5-08	3-5-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Clay	10835	Jos. F. Lankford, Clay City, Ind.	Spirits Camphor.	2-24-08	3-12-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Clay	9823	Joseph Spugnardi, Brazil, Ind.	Ice cream	2-24-08	3-13-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Daviess	11061	D. Gantz & Son, Odon, Ind.	Spirits Camphor.	2-24-08	3-5-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Daviess	11062	Wm. H. Bunch, Plainville, Ind.	Tr. Iodine	1-25-08	2-5-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Grant	9256	Harry Hudson, Marion, Ind.	Milk	12-16-07	2-3-08	Hung jury.	
Grant	9270	Jacob Middleton, Marion, Ind.	Butter	1-14-08	2-3-08	Not guilty.	
Grant	9280	A. F. Nolte, Marion, Ind.	Lard	12-18-07	2-10-08	Not guilty.	
Greene		Robt. Shelburn, Worthington, Ind.	Unsanitary meats	3-10-08	3-10-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Hendricks	11450	H. H. Mills, Danville, Ind.	Vinegar	2-14-08	3-14-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Marshall	10004	J. W. Ruard, Plymouth, Ind.	Spirits Camphor.	12-16-08	2-4-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Miami	11545	W. A. Jones, Peru, Ind.	Skimmed milk	3-9-08	3-9-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Morgan		Henry Wich, Martinsville, Ind.	Unsanitary restaurant and bakery.	2-4-08	2-4-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Randolph	10885	Ed. Davis, Winchester, Ind.	Pan sausage	1-11-08	3-16-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Shelby	10818	C. P. Sindinger, Shelbyville, Ind.	Pork sausage	1-11-08	2-4-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Tippecanoe		Lafayette Packing Co., Lafayette, Ind.	Meats uncovered in transportation.	2-11-08	2-11-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		Thos. W. Evinger, Terre Haute, Ind.	Meats exposed	2-28-08	2-28-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		Frank Smith, Terre Haute, Ind.	Unsanitary grocery	2-28-08	2-28-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		C. W. Nagel, Terre Haute, Ind.	Meat	3-18-08	3-18-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		C. W. Nagel, Terre Haute, Ind.	Unsanitary slaughter house.	3-18-08	3-18-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		Keiser Bros., Terre Haute, Ind.	Unsanitary dairy	3-23-08	3-23-08		Settled, \$25 and costs.
Vigo		Keiser Bros., Terre Haute, Ind.	Unsanitary dairy	3-23-08	3-23-08		Settled, \$25 and costs.
Vigo		John F. Davis, Terre Haute, Ind.	Dirty milk	3-27-08	3-27-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		Christo Bros., Terre Haute, Ind.	Ice cream	3-28-08	3-28-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.
Vigo		Christo Bros., Terre Haute, Ind.	Ice cream	3-28-08	3-28-08		Settled, \$25 and costs.
Vigo		Burton Cassidy West, Terre Haute, Ind.	Paregoric	3-28-08	3-28-08		Settled, \$10 and costs.

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

Total number of bacteriological and pathological examinations in March, 467. We are pleased to be able to record again an increase in the number of specimens examined this month. The gain over March, 1907, is 120.

Tuberculosis examinations, as usual, are in the lead. Of the 292 specimens examined, only 83 contained tubercle bacilli, which indicates that physicians do not wait as long as was formerly the case until they suggest a sputum examination.

A large number of physicians, especially those who have neither the facilities nor the time for microscopical examinations and who heretofore depended mostly upon clinical symptoms, now send specimens from patients suspected of having tuberculosis, and we have on record their words of appreciation of the assistance so generously provided by the State.

We have written to the County Medical Societies, inviting them to make free use of the laboratory, and these letters have brought ready responses in many instances. It has been our endeavor to gather specimens of all kinds of cases representative of infectious and parasitic diseases prevalent in Indiana, and we are succeeding fairly well. In one instance we received two specimens of *Ascaris Alata* (*A. Mystax*), a parasite two to three inches in length, which is commonly found in dogs and cats, but very rarely occurs in man. These specimens were obtained from a boy 9 years old. This child, whose previous health had been good, was seized with severe pain in the

epigastric region and vomiting, expelling one of the parasites. Since then the patient has received treatment to rid him of these worms and is now in good health. The physician who reported the case stated that "he saw seven cats lying under the cook stove and four more outside the kitchen door, and some of them acted as if they were sick." The parents had not objected to the boy playing with these animals. On account of the rarity of this infection in man we believe this case worthy of being mentioned. The fact that domestic animals are often the carriers of infection is lost sight of by most people. We believe that this department should have collections of material illustrating communicable diseases, and we accordingly began work on these lines some time ago, the case reported above being the most unique we have received so far.

EXAMINATIONS.

Sputum	Positive.. 83	Negative.. 209	Total.. 292
Typhoid	Positive.. 23	Negative.. 36	Total.. 61
Diphtheria	Positive.. 17	Negative.. 35	Total.. 52
Malaria	Positive.. 0	Negative.. 11	Total.. 11
Urine for T. B.	Positive.. 1	Negative.. 10	Total.. 11
Feces for T. B.	Positive.. 0	Negative.. 1	Total.. 1
Stomach contents—Cancer	Positive.. 2	Negative.. 0	Total.. 2
Catgut (infected)	Positive.. 2	Negative.. 0	Total.. 2
Pus from tubercular abscess	Positive.. 4	Negative.. 1	Total.. 5
Hydrophobia (dog's head)	Positive.. 3	Negative.. 0	Total.. 3
Exudates (aspirated)	Positive.. 0	Negative.. 6	Total.. 6
Gonorrhoeal discharge	Positive.. 12	Negative.. 0	Total.. 12
Pathological tissue			6
Guinea pigs inoculated (reacted)			2
Parasites— <i>Ascaris Alata</i> (<i>A. Mystax</i>)			1
Total number of examinations			467

OUTFITS SENT OUT, MARCH, 1908.

Sputum	386
Typhoid	290
Diphtheria	282
Malaria	86
Total	1,033

DISINFECTION FOR CONSUMPTION: Mr. C. S. Wilcoxon of Gwynneville, Ind., writes us as follows: "I want to know if there would be any danger of moving into a house where there had been a person that had died of consumption of the lungs. My family consists of my wife and five children. Do you think that the house should be disinfected and can it be made absolutely without danger?"

This is a pertinent question and we are glad to have a layman ask it. We answered Mr. Wilcoxon by sending him our health circulars, and also a sick-room card. All of the circulars and also one side of the sick-room card contain exact directions for disinfecting all rooms, all personal clothing and all bedclothes.

It is encouraging to those who are working in the cause of the public health to have the laity give such evidence as the above, of being interested.

A CONSUMPTIVE'S STORY.

(Journal of the Outdoor Life.)

Four years ago this February I was awakened from my night's slumber with blood rushing from my mouth as if out of a faucet. (I shudder even now to think of it.) A doctor was called, shook his head and said medicine would be of no avail; apparently a hopeless case. A second doctor was called, who immediately had icebags covering my whole chest until I was apparently frozen through and through. It was several days before the hemorrhages yielded to the treatment, and having lost so much blood, my spark of life had to be fanned into flame by feeding me a spoonful of jellies, milk, etc., for a month or more. Ten weeks passed before I could stand up. The very odor of anything being cooked seemed to start a violent cough. During those ten weeks I had to lay on one side; I strangled if only resting on the left side two minutes. For six months my voice was not as loud as a whisper. The doctor eventually told me that my chances were so slim that in the house I would surely die—the only alternative, be put outdoors. A kind of coop was built by willing hands outside the kitchen door, I was carried out on my mattress the beginning of that fall (following the previous winter of my sickness) and have slept there ever since. I must state here that during the time from my first sickness to this sleeping outdoors I had spells of hemorrhages every three months or so, and during some periods losing two pounds in weight every week. A change seemed to set in during the first spring after spending the winter (I called myself an outcast) outdoors. During all those weary months, and I may say years, I could distinctly hear the awful death rattle in my lungs. I would stand up, sit down, walk around or lay down, yet that death rattle would buzz in my ear every time I'd inhale my breath. It haunted

me day and night, and if now and then I missed it for a few minutes after a good sleep, on awakening I was afraid to open my eyes, for even that exertion would start it going. I had a hemorrhage immediately after having a light laugh, a hemorrhage on taking a short ride in a light wagon. In fact, I hardly dared move for two years for hemorrhages.

But nature has its endurance, and that, supported by a diet of plenty of eggs and milk and outdoor air, fortifies a man or woman to fight a winning battle with that dreaded enemy, tuberculosis. Though, of course, we are all subject to fail sooner or later, for there is an end to man as there is to time, I am at present doing a little work of about two hours a day, and possibly, if I am very careful, in another six months or so, can gradually lengthen those hours, admitting, of course I'm on very thin ice, with a dangerous undercurrent of water beneath.

My long sickness has weakened my mind slightly as well as my body, but should this endeavor of mine to help encourage others reach anyone who would ask me any questions, I will gladly answer any and all comers or writers. My address and best wishes to all fellow-sufferers.

A. V. C.,
Care Nurses' Settlement, 26 Valley Street, Orange,
N. J.

MORE ARE ILL ON MONDAYS: Miss G——, principal of school No. 27, said she had repeatedly noticed that "more school children are ill on Mondays than any of the other days of the week. By Wednesday," she said, "or by Thursday, the attendance and condition of the pupils are up to standard and stays so until Monday, then sickness is reported and not a few pupils show in their faces and in their actions they are below par. Especially more colds prevail." She accounted for the fact upon the supposition that some homes are not as sanitary as the public school house over which she presided, which, by the way, was up to the highest sanitary standards. The matter seemed to be worth investigating and so some study was given to it. In one month the homes of 27 "Monday-sick" children were visited. All but two of the homes were passably sanitary; that is, the houses were clean, ventilation was looked after more or less, in no instance being entirely neglected, and regular baths and clean underclothing were given at least once a week. In two instances the houses in which the children lived were flat upon the ground, and consequently damp and musty, yards were dirty, interior of houses and beds not clean, ventilation not even thought about, and bathing and clean underclothing luxuries but very seldom enjoyed. The illness in every instance was called "cold" by the child and parent. They "felt badly" and had a slight rise of temperature; shoulders ached, slight headache, coated or red tongue,

and eyes sometimes dulled. Twenty-two of the 27 "Monday-sick" children had the appearance of not being well nourished. Their digestion and nutrition were evidently not good. The other five had good digestion and nutrition. As the children were not in a single instance sick on Saturday nor on Sunday, but always on Monday, and as diet was the only change discovered in their mode of life, the Monday illness seemed referable to diet. Inquiry developed the fact that every family had an elaborate dinner on Sunday, and that the children and parents ate more on Sunday and exercised less, which we know is usually the case with all families. The question then was, did the Sunday over-eating cause the illness? Fourteen of the 27 which were under investigation were found to have been "Monday-sick" almost every Monday. Acting upon the idea that the Sunday big dinner was the cause of the trouble, ten children were selected who had been most frequently reported as being "Monday-sick," and the parents were requested to set the ordinary dinner for two consecutive Sundays. The results were good, all of the children came to school on the following Mondays, bright, and quite free from the symptoms heretofore detailed. But where is the physician who has not noticed the greater prevalence on Mondays of "slight colds," headaches, shoulder and back pains, constipation, red tongues, coated tongues, etc., etc.? And how often, too, have physiologists told us that big Sunday dinners are harmful?

* * *

KILLING SCHOOL CHILDREN: Most interesting and curious information comes from Milltown, Ind. Our informant says: "The school desks in two of the rooms of our public school are not properly suited for the children. In some instances, they are so high that the children are compelled to sit during school hours with their feet dangling. Again, some of the desks are so high that the arms of the school children are lifted at an angle upward when they write. I saw one child sitting on a seat and its chin just reached the level of the desk in front. The trustees of the school board have been approached upon this subject. They admit that the desks are inadequate and that the welfare and health of the children is at stake. They admit they should have new desks, but their excuse is, 'We haven't the money and would have to borrow in order to purchase adjustable seats.' Further, they say they will not buy new desks unless compelled to do so."

In regard to the above, we ask: Why do civilized, Christian people torture little children in school-houses? Why do civilized, Christian people elect to office men who prefer to make a record for so-called economy to doing what is right? Assuming the information to be true, we have here a set of men called school trustees, who deliberately say they will not sur-

round little children under their charge with conditions essential for their health and happiness. We have societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and also societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, and now we propose a society for the ducking of school officials who maltreat little children. Such a society could do a great deal of good. Suppose one existed at Milltown. It would go forth some night, take these school trustees who torture little children, and dump them head first into some horse pond that had a good muddy bottom. When they go down possibly their heads would stick into the mud and they would not rise again. This would be a distinct advantage to the community.

* * *

AT BENTONVILLE: A letter recently received from Bentonville is quite snappy and pictures a state of affairs not altogether admirable. The writer says: "You ought to come to Bentonville and inspect the graded school building. The roof leaks badly and every rain gives a baptism to the school children. The wall paper looks like that of a slum tenement house. It hangs in loose slabs from the walls and is stained with rain and grime. Our trustee refuses to do anything, and says there is no money. There is a store in this town which needs inspection. I know the weight of my words when I say—a self-respecting hog would be ashamed of it. Cats are into everything, including the cracker barrel and the sugar. Tobacco spit and tobacco quids abound and there is dust and dirt in everything. The back room, where butter is kept, is—well, come and see it." Query: Why do free-born Americans patronize such a nasty grocery?

* * *

A RESOLUTION: The following resolution was adopted by the Central Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at their regular meeting February 13, 1908, at the home of Mrs. T. M. Boyer in Indianapolis:

WHEREAS, The women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union the world over have always put forth their efforts in behalf of social purity, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, present our sincere appreciation of the efforts of the Indiana State Board of Health to educate the people in the matter of Social Purity, and we herewith offer our earnest co-operation with the Indiana movement against the fearful consequences of the sexual perils which menace, not only the health of individuals, but the stability of the home and nation.

MRS. DR. REBECCA GEORGE.

MRS. T. M. BOYER, Pres. of Cent. Union.

MRS. E. J. DEARBORN, Secretary.

DISTILLED WATER.

A peculiar experience, says The Clinic, is related by a physician who has practiced for nearly thirty years in a California valley. The hills upon one side of this valley were of granite formation, and the water was consequently "soft." Upon the other slope the rocks were limestone, and the water from all the wells and springs was "hard." After nearly a generation's practice, this physician suddenly awoke to the fact that his practice was enormously more upon the limestone slope than upon the granite slope. He found that the people who had drunk the "hard" water died of Bright's disease, and were crippled with chronic rheumatism, while upon the other slope the people lived generally longer and were free from these diseases.

Progressive physicians are awakening to the fact that pure water means water not only free from any decaying animal or vegetable matter or disease organism, but also free from any lime. The only way in which to obtain such pure water is by distillation.

The person who drinks distilled water avoids the possibility of any experience with typhoid fever. No filthy mass of disease germs will be swallowed at each gulp of what may appear to be clear, sparkling water. Boiling kills these bacteria, but it is not pleasant to think that you are swallowing their carcasses.

Hard water was pure originally when it fell from the clouds, but now it is full of particles of dissolved stone. These particles are not like the organized lime found in cereals, which may enter into our bodies and add to their strength, but, on the contrary, it is stone partially dissolved, and produces irritation in the kidneys, aids in the formation of renal calculi and gallstones, attaches itself to the walls of the arteries, to the valves of the heart, and causes chalky deposits in the joints. Everywhere it does harm and no possible good.

If a person is as "old as his arteries," *a person who drinks distilled water will be a long time growing old.* And then there is a delight in raising a glassful of delicious distilled water to one's lips and thinking that in this age of frauds, substitutions and adulterations, you may know you are taking something into your stomach really pure.—The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

HEALTH LEGISLATION IN NORTH CAROLINA: The Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health for May, gives reviews of the various laws which the General Assembly of the State of 1907, passed, which relates to the public health. Seven acts are recorded. The first refers to the State Laboratory of Hygiene, giving more money and strengthening that department. The second is an act referring to water supplies and gives special attention to the matter of sewage and night-soil disposal. The third act

also relates to water supplies, and is an amendment, as are the two preceding acts. The fourth act is entitled an act authorizing the State Board of Health to provide for the preventive treatment of hydrophobia. The fifth is an act to establish a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The sixth, an act for the separation of prisoners suffering with tuberculosis from other prisoners. The seventh is an act requiring railroad companies to keep their passenger cars and toilet-rooms clean and decent, and is as follows:

AN ACT requiring railroad companies to keep their passenger-cars and toilet-rooms clean and decent.

Section 1. That every person or railroad company, whether incorporated or not, engaging in the regular business of carrying passengers on its railroad cars in this state, shall have the passenger cars on their roads cleaned, brushed and dusted and the windows washed, if needed, at least once each day, and have in each car, in which male and female passengers are carried therein, a toilet room for each sex, and have the same kept clean.

Section 2. Any person or corporation engaged in the business described in Section 1 of this act, who shall willfully or negligently fail or refuse to give orders to their agent or agents in charge of such cars and comply with the requirements of this act shall forfeit twenty dollars (\$20) for each day that it refuses, to be recovered by any person suing for said penalty.

Section 3. That the wilful or negligent refusal or the failure on the part of the conductor or manager of any such passenger car as named in Section 1 to comply with said Section 1 shall be received as evidence of such failure or refusal of such person or railroad company to give such orders, and, moreover, such conductor or manager shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if he fails or refuses to carry out said orders of the person or company mentioned in Section 1 of this act.

Section 4. That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

We wish we had such an act in this State. Indianapolis has ten suburban trolley lines, all entering at a Terminal Station. Each one of these lines sends out a car every hour, and the passenger travel is very large. The sanitary condition of said cars is not always the best. In some instances it is very bad. A statute like that of North Carolina, which might be enforced upon complaint of any citizen, would be a good thing in Indiana. Let us pray for it, in order to stop our being preyed upon by diseases which are transmitted by unsanitary cars.

* * *

AT OAKLANDON: Oaklandon is in Marion County, of which Indianapolis is the county seat. The principal of the Oaklandon Public Schools writes to us as follows:

"There is a case for some one out here. A boy has been coming to school who is infected with lice. I have excluded him from school, as the law commands, and investigated the conditions under which he lives. The boy lives with his grandfather and another grandson. Their home is in an old shack, a miserable place. The older grandson tries to cook for the three

and the conditions under which they live are about as miserable as can be imagined. They are so bad that it would take complete destruction by fire of the shanty and its contents to purify. Vermin of all kinds revel in this awful place, and it would be useless to clean up the boy, for he would immediately be infected again. What is to be done?"

The school principal has asked a question which is difficult to answer. Under these conditions citizens are being raised who will doubtless turn out to be paupers and criminals, and will furnish work for the courts and the jails. We suppose it would be rank socialism if we were to propose that criminals and paupers be not manufactured in this way, and that the rational procedure would be to have a system under the law by which such conditions, productive of pauperism and crime, could be abolished. It seems the township trustee has no powers in the matter, for the old grandfather and his two grandsons will not admit they are paupers, and would repel the trustee's efforts. Even if the trustee's services were permitted, what can he possibly do to fully relieve this condition? There is no law under which the infected shanty and its contents could be destroyed, and there is no place to take the old man and his two grandsons. It seems plain that there is much to do in the way of prevention in Indiana.

* * *

SOME CAUSES OF DEATH IN INDIANA:

The death certificates received at the State Board of Health are not always dry reading, as witness the following causes of death given on certain of said certificates. One from Harrison County says: "Infermation of the boles" caused the death, and another death was set down as due to "euberlossus." Marion County, of which Indianapolis is the capital, furnishes a certificate which says the death it reports was caused by "inter celedus." Other counties also have doctors who are original in their orthography, as the following list shows: Jay County, "stirility"; Jennings County, "hemoridge"; Lawrence County, "tissis"; Randolph County, "pulmainsary ptysis"; Warrick County, "gastro-eneertis"; Lagrange County, "senila parecisis"; Elkhart County, "gangeine"; Grant County, "teinicicious anemia"; Carroll County, "paulesey"; Decatur County, "mitril imanprony and rhumatins of hart"; and lastly, Orange County caps the heap with, "chronic sestis titus." Let us pray.

* * *

QUACK CONSUMPTION SANATORIA and like institutions are no longer possible in Indianapolis. The problem. How to protect the people from the wrong done to them by quack sanatoria? was finally effectively settled by Dr. Eugene Buehler, the City Sanitarian. The following ordinance, written and

secured from the council by him, explains how it was done. We have to regret that the people little understand this excellent public service:

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 71-1907. An ordinance regulating the location, erection, operation, and maintenance of hospitals, sanitariums, buildings or structures for the treatment of contagious or infectious diseases within the City of Indianapolis, fixing a penalty for the violation thereof, and providing for the publication of said ordinance, and fixing the time when the same shall take effect.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to locate, erect, operate or maintain any hospital, sanitarium, building or structure for the treatment of persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, within the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, within one hundred and fifty (150) feet of any public highway or dwelling house used for residence purposes.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the first offense, and the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for every additional offense, and every day said ordinance is violated shall constitute an additional offense.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication once each week for two consecutive weeks in the Indianapolis Sun, a paper of general circulation printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

* * *

RAILROAD TOWNSHIP: Railroad Township is situated in Starke County and we learn from citizens of the condition of certain schoolhouses in that township. One citizen speaks as follows: "At one of our schoolhouses the water is taken from a driven well which is about twelve or thirteen feet deep. A box about four feet high is placed around the pump. The water rises to within three feet of the floor and all the waste of the sink where the children wash their hands, runs through a pipe back into the well. The pump is inside a building and the waste water could be readily drained away.

"In San Pierre there is a schoolhouse which has one room, all smoked up. The walls are so covered with smoke that the boys throw their hats and caps against them and against the ceiling to make imprints. Last winter the pupils had to be removed to another room in same building in order to get away from smoke."

These descriptions make us ask what kind of people live in Railroad Township, Starke County? Is it possible they do not love their children? Of course they do, and so they must be thoughtless. Surely they cannot be so penurious as to deny their children proper surroundings at school. If they are so penurious, the other people of the State should hide their faces in shame that such conditions exist in Indiana. We very frequently find that people are astonished when their attention is called to the miserable schoolhouses in which their children attend school. In such instances parents have gone along from day to day with their usual work, thinking

little of the care and the surroundings of their children at school. Of course this is a sin of omission and nature does not forgive or forget such sins any more than she forgives or forgets sins of commission. An effort will be made by the State Board of Health to secure civilized surroundings for the school children in Railroad Township.

* * *

A DOCTOR SPREADS SMALLPOX: Dr. Otto F. Rogers, Secretary Monroe County Board of Health, reports how smallpox has been spread in his county. He says: "Several weeks ago, Dr. I. N. Pressley of Ellettsville, treated a case of smallpox at Clear Creek, three miles below Bloomington. The existence of the case would probably never have been known, but Dr. Pressley contracted the disease himself, and stated that his only exposure was while treating the said case at Clear Creek. Upon investigating the matter, I found that the doctor and the family which originally had the smallpox at Clear Creek, tried their best to keep it from being known. They mingled with others and used no precautions whatever against spreading the disease. Since Dr. Pressley became ill with smallpox, I have found four families in the neighborhood of the first case with the disease, in all eleven cases. I have established quarantine and am using every means to prevent the spread of the contagion. I also today filed against Dr. Pressley for not reporting the first case."

Assuming this all to be true, it appears that Dr. Pressley is an enemy to the people of his neighborhood, as well as an enemy to himself. He is also a violator of the law upon which he depends for protection. We hope that Indiana has very few such men.

* * *

SMALLPOX AT NEW HOLLAND: The town of New Holland has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants and is in Wabash County. Recently, smallpox broke out at this place, and the County Health Officer, Dr. Siegmund, in reporting the matter, says: "One of the residents of New Holland, while visiting in Marion, became sick, but was not ill enough to call a doctor. In a few days he came home and developed a fine case of smallpox. Not knowing what the disease was, the entire village was exposed."

This is about the way that smallpox is generally reported as appearing. The village, all quiet and self-satisfied before the occurrence, is always excited and flurried when the smallpox appears. Then the people demand isolation and quarantine and generally have harsh words to say against the person who introduced the loathsome disease. It seems rarely to occur to

people to be vaccinated and thus go free from the pestiferous disease. Vaccination is so very simple and safe and unattended with discomfort, and is such an excellent protection against smallpox, that it seems strange any persons can be found who do not and who will not seek its protection. If every person in New Holland had been vaccinated, as they should have been, then the disease would never have appeared there.

* * *

PATENT MEDICINE THE CAUSE? Dr. Reader, Health Officer at New Amsterdam, makes an interesting suggestion. He says: "It is my experience and the experience of several physicians with whom I have conferred, that families are growing smaller every decade. Thirty years ago it was the common thing to see families of from five to ten children. Now we seldom see families of over two or three children. To what is this due? Many reasons have been advanced, but it seems to me that patent medicines have something to do with it, for upon inquiry I find that many of the premature births which I attend are of mothers who are patent medicine fiends. Many farmers, and town people as well, will buy patent medicines when they need food. They drench their poor bodies with the same and of course injure their vital organs. Why may not patent medicines be a factor in causing the troubles here considered?"

* * *

IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE DEATH CERTIFICATES: In October, 1906, a man died in Indianapolis at the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was a native of France and 73 years old. The death certificate gave the name of Joseph Plante. He was insured and a niece wished to collect the insurance, but the insurance people had no such name as Joseph Plante on their books, the name on the insurance papers being Joseph Pfent. A disinterment permit was asked for in order to identify the body. By accident, Dr. Carter, registrar of City Board of Health, remembered that Joseph Pfent had at one time been an inmate of the County Poor House, while he, Dr. Carter, was attached to that institution. The poor house records were therefore referred to, and finally it was legally established that Joseph Plante was Joseph Pfent, and the girl received the insurance money.

There are numerous instances on record where mistakes such as this have lost inheritances to heirs. Physicians and householders should not fail to make out accurate death certificates. Inaccuracies of name, cause of death and failure to make out certificates at all frequently cause losses and strange mishaps.

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

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	937,919
Total deaths	1,062
Death rate per 1,000	13.3
Consumption, rate per 100,000	113.2
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	18.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	5.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	6.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	32.7

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,042,828
Total deaths	1,317
Death rate per 1,000	14.0
Consumption, rate per 100,000	186.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	19.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	13.5
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.3
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	10.0

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	733,997
Total deaths	822
Death rate per 1,000	18.2
Consumption, rate per 100,000	183.2
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	20.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	3.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	3.2

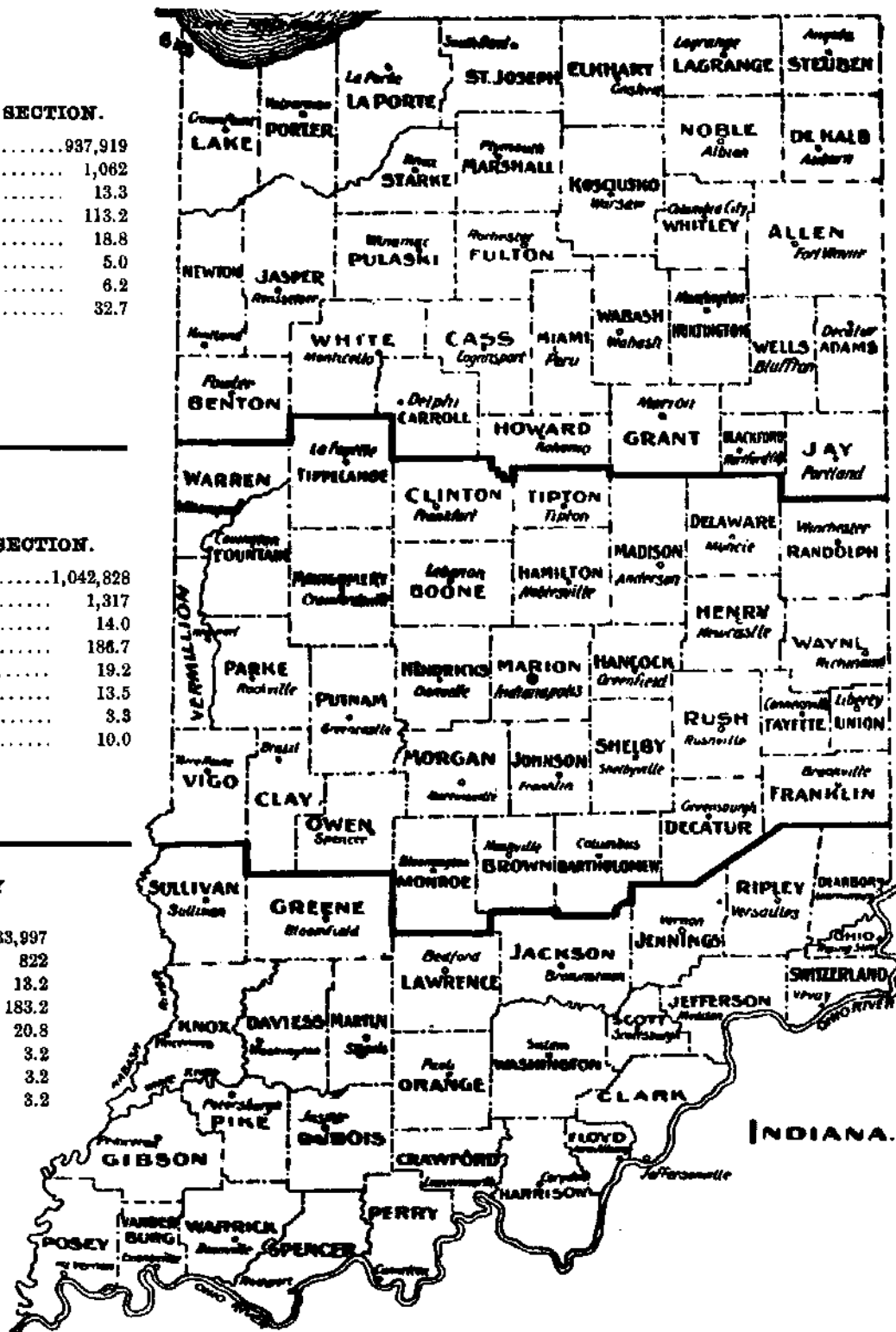


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties, During the Month of March, 1908.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population Estimated According to U. S. Census Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1908.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	IMPORTANT AGES.							DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																
				Stillbirths.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	65 Years and over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana	2,714,744	3,201	13.8	205	500	192	63	42	97	1,078	389	47	45	16	2	16	47	24	463	37	15	158	21	110	154	2	179
Northern Counties.	937,919	1,062	13.3	73	183	49	18	16	25	447	90	16	15	4	1	6	8	10	149	26	11	42	6	45	49	47	
Adams	26,341	24	10.7	4	6	1	1	1	4	85	1	5	1						2	15		1		3			
Allen	92,477	123	13.1	11	24	3	1	3	11	9	0	2							4	3		1		5	11		
Benton	12,610	18	16.8	1	6	1	1	1	3	7	1	2							3	4		1		2			
Blackford	16,793	24	16.8	1	8	1	1	1	3	8	1	1							4	2		1		2			
Carroll	19,239	24	14.7	1	6	1	1	1	1	11	1	1							2	5		2		2			
Cass	36,165	52	16.9	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1							4	1		1		2			
Dekalb	25,263	19	8.6	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1							1	1		1		1			
Elkhart	46,578	48	12.1	1	4	2	1	2	1	18	1	1							7	1		2		1			
Fulton	18,438	17	10.5	1	3	2	1	2	1	11	1	1							8	1		1		3			
Grant	60,025	46	9.0	5	10	3	2	4	3	6	1	1							1	1		3		3			
Howard	30,283	41	15.9	5	5	4	2	4	3	9	2	2							6	4		3		1			
Huntington	30,793	34	13.0	2	4	2	1	4	3	20	2	1							4	2		3		2			
Jasper	15,622	17	12.9	2	3	3	1	1	1	10	1	1							4	1		1		1			
Jay	27,951	34	14.3	2	4	4	1	2	1	12	1	1							1	1		2		2			
Kosciusko	28,941	34	13.6	4	3	2	2	2	1	13	1	1							3	3		2		1			
Lagrange	15,390	21	16.1	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	1							1	1		1		1			
Lake	57,076	109	22.5	4	37	10	1	1	1	13	2	6							27	12		4		4			
Laporte	60,903	40	7.7	3	3	2	1	1	1	12	3	1							5	4		1		1			
Marshall	25,823	22	10.1	1	7	2	1	1	3	9	1	1							4	4		5		2			
Miami	31,325	41	15.4	1	8	1	1	1	1	16	3	1							7	1		2		3			
Newton	10,710	6	6.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1							1	1		1		1			
Noble	22,941	25	12.9	3	6	1	1	1	1	9	2	1							1	2		1		2			
Porter	20,506	19	10.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1							6	2		3		3			
Pulaski	16,541	15	10.7	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1							1	1		1		1			
Starke	12,232	3	2.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2							2	2		1		1			
Stauben	13,678	18	15.5	2	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	1							2	1		1		1			
St. Joseph	73,997	100	15.9	19	15	6	2	2	2	30	10	2							10	3		1		1			
Wabash	37,962	37	14.7	3	4	1	1	1	1	18	2	1							5	1		1		1			
Wells	24,174	16	7.8	1	5	1	1	1	1	9	1	1							1	1		2		2			
White	18,602	23	14.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	1	1							1	1		1		2			
Whitley	17,300	12	8.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1							1	1		1		1			
Central Counties.	1,042,823	1,317	14.0	71	203	78	24	13	41	363	165	28	17	12	3	10	9	165	9	6	66	11	36	75	2	69	
Bartholomew	24,090	27	13.2	1	7	3	2	1	1	8	8	5							3	4		1		1			
Boone	24,902	25	10.8	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	3							1	1		1		1			
Brown	10,213	10	11.5	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	4							3	3		2		2			
Clay	38,293	28	8.6	1	5	3	3	3	3	8	8	1							9	3		2		1			
Clinton	28,367	42	17.4	1	7	6	1	1	1	14	3	2							1	2		1		1			
Decatur	17,922	34	22.5	2	3	2	2	2	2	17	4	1							6	1		1		1			
Delaware	50,305	67	15.7	5	19	3	1	3	1	20	4	1							10	2		2		1			
Fayette	12,768	10	9.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4							2	3		1		1			
Fountain	20,783	21	11.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	1							3	1		1		1			
Franklin	16,145	10	7.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2							2	3		1		1			
Hamilton	29,337	25	9.8	2	5	3	3	1	1	7	3	3							5	5		3		2			
Hancock	19,442	30	18.2	2	3	3	3	1	1	8	8	1							3	2		1		1			
Hendricks	20,349	30	17.3	2	3	3	3	1	1	12	5	4							5	2		8		1			
Henry	23,716	22	10.9	1	6	3	3	1	1	5	4	4							2	2		1		1			
Johnson	19,911	28	16.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	7	1							4	4		1		1			
Madison	72,873	62	10.0	6	14	4	1	1	2	14	8	2							8	1		2		2			
Marion	207,370	355	20.2	16	50	17	7	2	12	80	51	8							58	3		18		12			
Monroe	23,173	24	12.2	1	6	2	2	1	2	3	3	1							2	2		2		2			
Montgomery	28,280	34	14.1	3	3	2	2	3	3	16	7	5							6	5		5		1			
Morgan	22,354	35	18.4	1	6	3	3	3	3	7	5	1							5	5		1		2			
Owen	15,438	9	6.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1							2	1		2		1			
Parke	23,072	22	11.2	1	4	1	1	2	2	5	5	1							4	1		1		1			
Putnam	20,748	34	19.3	2	2	1	1	1	1	11	8	1							3	3		3		1			
Randolph	28,668	20	8.2	2	5	1	1	1	1	6	6	1							5	5		1		1			
Rush	17,780	20	13.2	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	3	2							1	1		2					

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities, During the Month of March, 1906.

CITIES.	Population Estimated according to U. S. Census Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1906.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	IMPORTANT AGES.						DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																	
				Stillbirths.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	20 Years and over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	20 Years and over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
Cities over 50,000 Population	388,883	582	17.7	37	22	33	17	3	20	122	75	9	9	5	4	6	1	84	6	20	5	20	41	1	106		
Indianapolis	210,154	323	17.3	16	47	15	7	2	12	68	48	8	5	1	1	2	1	53	3	14	3	12	21	1	62		
Evansville	63,857	91	16.7	7	8	6	1	1	5	15	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	3	5	1	16		
Fort Wayne	50,847	93	21.5	7	17	3	1	1	3	23	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	1	3	9	1	10		
Terre Haute	52,805	75	16.7	7	11	8	1	1	1	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	2	1	3	6	1	8		
Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population	90,232	134	17.5	16	32	9	1	3	2	46	10	2	2	2	1	2	15	3	3	1	3	7	1	6			
Anderson	22,509	11	11.0	5	6	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1		
Muncie	23,118	37	18.8	2	11	2	1	2	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	4		
South Bend	44,605	76	20.1	9	15	6	1	2	23	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	4		
Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population	234,029	297	14.8	14	60	18	4	6	7	68	33	3	7	2	1	2	6	57	8	4	18	3	12	19	25		
Elkhart	17,501	15	10.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Elwood	14,858	12	9.5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hammond	15,956	38	28.1	16	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	
Huntington	12,047	13	13.8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jeffersonville	10,840	13	14.1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kokomo	12,019	29	28.4	4	3	1	4	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lafayette	19,238	26	15.9	1	3	1	1	1	10	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Logansport	17,932	25	16.4	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Marion	24,030	18	8.8	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Michigan City	17,292	17	11.6	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Albany	20,628	33	18.8	3	4	2	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Peru	11,948	11	11.1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Richmond	19,602	17	10.2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vincennes	11,393	20	20.7	2	5	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washington	10,045	10	11.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population	178,439	289	19.0	12	51	17	5	7	3	74	35	2	4	5	2	56	8	2	6	1	6	10	1	3			
Alexandria	8,823	9	12.0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bedford	7,221	12	19.6	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bloomington	7,437	9	14.2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brazil	8,538	11	15.2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Columbus	8,976	8	10.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Connersville	7,751	6	9.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Crawfordsville	8,873	9	15.4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
East Chicago	7,500	32	50.3	1	16	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Frankfort	7,572	20	31.1	6	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Goshen	8,521	15	20.7	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greensburg	5,609	15	31.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hartford City	7,362	7	11.2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laporte	7,136	14	23.1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Linton	9,767	4	4.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Madison	8,936	15	19.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mishawaka	9,436	19	18.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mt. Vernon	5,303	13	28.9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Portland	5,507	9	19.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Princeton	7,227	10	16.3	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Seymour	6,888	14	23.9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shelbyville	7,856	9	13.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vaiparisso	6,756	7	13.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wabash	9,944	17	20.1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whiting	5,500	5	10.7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cities under 5,000 Population	129,831	190	17.2	7	27	11	2	3	5	65	23	7	1	1	1	2	25	1	2	4	1	9	13	1			
Attica	3,279	3	10.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Auburn	3,756	3	9.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Aurora	3,929	7	21.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bluffton	4,835	2	4.8	1	1	1	1																				

Mortality of Indiana for March, 1908.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated According to U.S. Census Method.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 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	2,714,744	3,201	13.8	205	600	18.6	182	8.4	63	2.1	42	1.4	97	3.2	1,076	35.9	369	186.3	47	20.4	45	19.5	18	7.6
Northern Counties	937,919	1,062	13.3	73	183	18.5	49	4.9	16	1.6	18	1.8	25	2.5	447	45.2	90	113.2	19	22.6	18	18.8	4	5.0
Central Counties	1,042,828	1,317	14.0	71	203	18.2	79	6.3	24	1.9	13	1.0	41	3.5	383	30.7	165	186.7	20	22.6	17	19.2	12	13.5
Southern Counties	733,997	822	13.2	61	114	14.9	64	8.4	21	2.7	11	1.4	31	4.0	246	32.3	114	153.2	9	14.4	13	20.8	2	3.2
All Cities	1,020,494	1,492	17.2	88	253	18.0	88	8.2	29	2.8	22	1.5	37	2.8	375	28.9	178	203.5	23	28.5	20	23.1	10	11.5
Over 50,000	366,863	582	17.7	37	83	15.2	33	6.0	17	3.1	3	5	20	3.6	122	22.4	75	228.7	9	27.4	8	24.4	5	15.2
25,000 to 50,000	97,232	134	17.5	16	32	27.1	9	7.6	1	8	3	2.5	2	1.7	46	39.0	10	130.7	3	26.1	2	26.1	2	26.1
10,000 to 25,000	234,029	293	14.9	14	60	21.2	18	6.3	4	1.4	6	2.1	7	2.4	98	24.0	33	166.3	3	15.1	7	35.2	2	10.0
5,000 to 10,000	179,439	289	19.0	12	51	18.4	17	6.1	5	1.8	7	2.5	3	1.0	74	26.7	35	230.1	3	13.1	4	26.2	1	10.0
Under 5,000	129,931	190	17.2	7	27	14.7	11	6.0	3	1.0	3	1.6	5	2.7	65	35.5	23	308.8	7	63.5	1	9.0	1	9.0
Country	1,694,250	1,709	11.9	119	247	15.6	104	6.2	34	3.1	20	1.2	60	3.7	701	44.0	193	134.4	24	16.7	25	17.4	8	5.5

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																							
	Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Pneumonia.		Diarrheal Diseases Under Five.		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		Violence.		Smallpox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	2	.8	10	4.3	47	20.4	24	10.4	483	201.2	37	18.0	15	6.5	166	67.8	21	8.1	110	47.8	154	68.9	2	.8
Northern Counties	1	1.2	5	6.2	6	7.5	10	12.5	149	187.4	26	32.7	11	13.8	42	52.8	6	7.5	45	56.6	49	61.6	2	2.2
Central Counties	1	1.0	3	3.3	10	11.3	9	10.1	185	209.3	9	10.1	4	6.4	56	63.3	11	12.4	38	42.9	73	82.8	2	2.2
Southern Counties	1	1.6	2	3.2	31	49.8	5	8.0	129	207.3	2	3.2	4	6.4	58	93.2	4	6.4	27	43.4	32	51.4	1	1.0
All Cities	1	1.1	6	6.9	15	17.3	12	13.9	217	250.8	25	28.9	8	8.8	51	58.9	11	12.7	50	57.8	64	87.1	2	2.3
Over 50,000	1	1.2	4	12.2	6	18.3	1	3.0	81	256.2	6	18.3	2	6.0	20	61.0	5	15.2	20	61.0	41	125.0	1	3.0
25,000 to 50,000	1	1.0	1	13.0	2	26.1	2	26.1	15	196.1	3	39.2	3	39.2	3	39.2	3	39.2	3	39.2	7	91.5	1	3.0
10,000 to 25,000	1	5.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	5	25.2	37	186.5	8	40.3	4	20.1	18	90.7	3	15.1	12	60.5	13	65.5	1	5.0
5,000 to 10,000	1	1.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	56	366.2	6	39.4	2	13.1	6	39.4	1	6.5	6	39.4	10	65.7	1	5.0
Under 5,000	1	1.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	25	227.0	2	18.1	2	18.1	4	36.3	1	9.0	9	81.7	13	118.0	1	1.0
Country	1	1.6	4	9.7	32	52.2	12	8.3	246	171.3	12	8.3	9	6.2	105	73.1	10	6.8	60	41.7	70	48.7	1	1.0

Meteorological Summary, Indiana Section, Climatological Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for March, 1908. Furnished by W. T. Blythe, Section Director, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECTIONS.	TEMPERATURE.										PRECIPITATION.				CONDITION OF SKY.			Wind.
	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Highest.				Lowest.				In Inches.				Number of Days.			
			Degree.	Date.	Place.	Degree.	Date.	Place.	Average.	Departure from Normal.	Snowfall, Un-melted.	Days with 0.1 inch or more.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Prevailing Directions.		
Northern Section	41.0	+4.7	78	27	Delphi	13	3	Knox	4.01	+1.17	0.3	9	9	9	13	SW.		
Central Section	45.1	+5.9	79	27	Franklin	18	3	Northfield	4.46	+0.85	1.6	12	8	11	12	SW.		
Southern Section	49.1	+6.5	80	18	Jeffersonville	23	21	Marengo	4.78	+0.47	2.9	13	9	11	11	SW.		
State	45.2	+5.7	80	18	Jeffersonville	13	3	Knox	4.42	+0.83	1.6	11	9	10	12	SW.		