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ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MAY, 1909.

Total number of deaths, 2,739; annual rate, 12. In the same month last year, 2,694 deaths; rate, 11.8. In the preceding month, 3,212 deaths; rate, 14.3. Deaths by important ages were: Under one year, 341, or 12.9 per cent. of the total; 1 to 5, 40; 5 to 10, 43; 10 to 15, 47; 15 to 20, 89; 65 and over, 867, or 32.9 per cent. of the total.

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

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 920,585, reports 916 deaths; rate, 11.7. In the preceding month, 1,086 deaths; rate, 14.3. In the same month last year, 890 deaths; rate, 11.4.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,089,818, reports 1,236 deaths; rate, 13.3. In the preceding month, 1,346 deaths; rate, 15. In the same month last year, 1,170 deaths; rate, 13.2.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 722,146, reports 641 deaths; rate, 10.4. In the preceding month, 780 deaths; rate, 13.1. In the same month last year, 643 deaths; rate, 10.3.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section shows the highest death rate: 1.3 above the average for the whole State. The Central Section shows the highest death rates for consumption, puerperal fever, cancer and violence. The Southern Sanitary Section shows the highest death rates for diphtheria, diarrheal diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and influenza. The Northern Sanitary Section shows the highest death rates for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and pneumonia.

CITIES: Total population 1,050,410, reports 1,283 deaths; rate, 14.4. In the same month last year, 1,286 deaths; rate, 14.4. The city death rate is 2.4 higher than that for the whole State, and 3.9 higher than the death rate for the country. The death rates of cities having over 10,000 population are as follows: Indianapolis, 14.5; Evansville, 11.3; Fort Wayne, 18.9; South Bend, 14.8; Anderson, 14.1; Columbus, 18.8; East Chicago, 26.8; Elkhart, 14.5; Elwood, 16.2; Hammond, 11.2; Jeffersonville, 10.8; Kokomo, 13.7; Lafayette, 21; Laporte, 7; Logansport, 14.1; Marion, 7.8; Michigan City, 14.1; Muncie, 14.8; New Albany, 15.3; Peru, 13.4; Richmond, 13.2; Vincennes, 8.4.

CONTENTS.

	Page
April Births	65
Abstract of Mortality Statistics for May	65
Summary of Morbidity and Mortality for May	66
Report of the Bacteriological Laboratory for May	66
Report of the Department of Food and Drugs	67
Inspectors' Reports for May	68
Three Types of Merchants	70
Sodium Benzoate Unobjectionable as a Preservative....	71
Boys Versus Hogs	71
Sanitary Inspection	71
Sanitary Conditions at Scottsburg	72
From St. Croix	72
At Nashville	72
Barber Shops and Ice Cream Parlors	72
Chart Showing Geographical Distribution of Deaths....	73
Table of Deaths by Counties	74
Table of Deaths by Cities	75
Table of Deaths by Geographical Sections	76
Meteorological Summary	76

APRIL BIRTHS.

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

Total births, 4,163. Males, 2,166; females, 1,997. Birth rate, 18.5 per 1,000 population. Excess of birth over death rate, 4.2.

Whites—Males, 2,123; females, 1,962.

Negroes—Males, 43; females, 35.

The highest birth rate was in Warren County, 32.5; the lowest in Pulaski, 8.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MAY, 1909.

Rheumatism was reported as the most prevalent disease. It was also reported as most prevalent in same month last year. Respiratory diseases show a decrease from preceding month. The order of prevalence was as follows: Rheumatism, tonsillitis, bronchitis, measles, influenza, pneumonia, diarrhea, pleuritis, scarlet fever, whooping cough, intermittent and remittent fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, cholera morbus, smallpox, dysentery, puerperal fever, chickenpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, typho-malaria fever.

SMALLPOX: 88 cases reported from 13 counties, with one death. In the same month last year, 275 cases reported from 33 counties, with no deaths. The following counties report the disease present: Allen, 7 cases; Dearborn, 4; Delaware, 1; Gibson, 5; Grant, 2; Montgomery, 4; Parke, 1; Pulaski, 2; St. Joseph, 9; Vanderburgh, 7; Vermillion, 38; Wayne, 6, with one death; White, 2.

TUBERCULOSIS: 384 deaths, of which 328 were of pulmonary form. In the same month last year, 389 deaths, pulmonary form, 330; males, 179; females, 205. Of the male deaths, 28 were married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 56 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 67 were married in the same age period, and left 134 orphans. This disease caused a total of 190 orphans and invaded 372 homes. Had this havoc been caused by railroads, would apathy still reign?

PNEUMONIA: 203 deaths. In the same month last year, 222 deaths. Male pneumonia deaths numbered 105, females 98. By certain age periods the deaths were: Under one year, 34; 1 to 5, 26; 5 to 20, 16; 20 to 40, 24; 40 to 60, 31; 60 to 70, 19; 70 to 80, 31; 80 to 90, 19; 90 and over, 3.

TYPHOID FEVER: 80 cases reported in 22 counties, with 35 deaths. In the same month last year, 91 cases in 26 counties, with 27 deaths. The disease existed unusually in the following counties: Clark, 11 cases; Delaware, 9; St. Joseph, 6; Vanderburgh, 8; Warrick, 5. Not a single case or death was reported from Marion County, the largest in the State.

DIPHThERIA: 56 cases reported in 21 counties, with 5 deaths. In the same month last year, 37 cases in 13 counties, with 9 deaths.

VIOLENCE: Deaths numbered 172. Same month last year, 221 deaths. Of the violence deaths, 12 were murders, 35 suicides, 125 accidents. Of the murders, 8 were caused by gunshots, 6 males and 2 females; 3 were caused by fractured skulls, 2 males and one female; one method not named. Of the suicides, 7 were gunshots, 6 by hanging, 2 by cutting and stabbing,

2 by illuminating gas, 14 by carbolic acid, 3 by other poisons, one by jumping from window. Of the accidental deaths, 15 were caused by steam railroads, 7 by street cars, 2 by automobiles. Crushing injuries caused 19; mines, 13; drowning, 13; gunshots, 2; falls, 24; horses and vehicles, 9; ptomaine poisoning, 2; mushroom poisoning, 2; asphyxiation, 5; explosion, 2; lightning, 2; and the remainder by various methods.

REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR MAY, 1909.

J. P. SIMONDS, M. D., SUPT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli: Positive 72, negative 219; throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli, positive 8, negative 30, no growth 2; blood for Widal reaction, positive 5, negative 61; blood smears for malaria, positive 2, negative 13, unsatisfactory 2; for rabies, dogs' heads, positive 4, negative 10, unsatisfactory (account decomposition or previous improper removal of brain) 3; cats' heads, negative 2; hog's head, negative 1; sheep's head, positive 1; calf's head, positive 1; urethral and vaginal discharge for gonococci, males, positive 10, negative 19; females, positive 4 (one a three year old girl), negative 5; blood cultures 4; cerebro-spinal fluid, 5; urine, 12; pus, 4; sarcoma, 2; epithelioma and carcinoma, 2; other pathological tissues, 13; stomach contents, 2; milk, 11; pleural effusion, 2; blood smears, 6; feces, 3; pseudogall stones (olive oil soap), 1. Total, 541.

Outfits sent out: Sputum, 419; diphtheria, 63; Widal, 151; malaria, 135. Total, 768.

To the Health Officers of Indiana:

There has been a great deal of confusion and unnecessary trouble caused at the State Laboratory of Bacteriology and Pathology because so many physicians send specimens to the laboratory improperly prepared and improperly wrapped. Inasmuch as the special containers sent out by the laboratory can be obtained free of charge, it is entirely unnecessary for physicians to send specimens improperly wrapped for transmission through the mails. There has been complaint from the postal authorities, and we are in receipt of the following from Mr. Bryson, Postmaster at Indianapolis:

"Sir—An order was issued in April by the Postmaster-General, which reads as follows:

"Complaint reaches the Department that specimens of diseased tissues are frequently sent in the mails in improper mailing cases. Postmasters will refuse to receive such matter for transmission in the mails when not put up as required by Section 495, Postal Laws and Regulations, and will under no circumstances deliver

such matter to any laboratory which is not in possession of the permit required by that section.'

"I would suggest that you advise such doctors as do not comply with the law, that their matter will not be delivered to you unless properly wrapped.

(Signed) Robert H. Bryson,
Postmaster."

One of the most essential elements in accurate, reliable laboratory work is the collection and preparation of material for examination. Not infrequently a glass slide is received with a single thick drop of blood in the center, with the request that it be examined for malaria organisms. Such a specimen is absolutely worthless for such examination. In order that a blood smear may be properly examined for malarial organisms or for anything else concerning the cytology of the blood, the smear must be thin and evenly made so that the corpuscles do not lie piled up on each other. We occasionally even get specimens to be examined for the malarial organism, made on a mica plate, which, even if the smear were properly made would be too opaque to allow of microscopic examination. Again, it is not at all infrequent to receive a specimen of blood for Widal reaction, consisting of one or two almost microscopic drops of blood. This amount of blood is entirely too small for making an accurate Widal reaction. For this purpose, one or more large drops of blood should be collected and allowed to dry in the air without heating.

A few days ago we received at the laboratory a tiny package consisting of a small cork wrapped in a bit of paper on which was a note concerning a case of supposed tuberculosis, the whole smeared with foul-smelling sputum. The tiny vial that had contained the sputum had slipped out of the package, and in doing so had completely saturated the wrappings. It is needless to say that such practices not only endanger the health of those who had mail in the same mail bag with this little package, but they also are a very great source of danger to those who must handle these specimens in the laboratory.

Every few days there are received specimens of bacteriological tissues which have been wrapped in gauze, more or less moist at the beginning, or in some kind of paper, and sent to the laboratory for microscopic examination. Such specimens when received are dry, the cells of the tissues are entirely changed and frequently rendered entirely unrecognizable and the whole specimen rendered absolutely worthless for satisfactory examination. In matters so important as the microscopic diagnosis of supposed cancers, where a few days' time may make all the difference in the world in the prognosis of the case, it is certainly folly to send a specimen to the laboratory in a condition in which the practitioner himself should know that satisfactory examination is impossible.

Hereafter, when outfits are sent to health officers for distribution there will be in each package about a dozen circulars of information concerning the work of the laboratory and describing how specimens should be prepared for examination. Health officers can materially aid the laboratory, as well as their fellow practitioners, by distributing these circulars among the physicians whom they supply with outfits, and by urging them to read carefully and to send their specimens to the laboratory in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health.

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

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

Two hundred and forty-three samples of food and drugs were analyzed during the month of May, and of this number 209 were found to be of good quality, containing no foreign ingredients and being properly labeled. It is worth noting that of the 27 samples of maple syrup analyzed, not a single case of adulteration was found. This result without doubt surpasses every other recorded report of the analysis of maple syrup, and must be accepted as conclusive evidence that the producers of this much prized syrup at length realize that the flavor of the genuine product should not be destroyed by admixtures of sugar syrup, and that the consumer is willing to pay a good price for a pure article.

Fifteen of the 106 samples of milk analyzed were either skimmed or watered. No phase of the pure food control work must be more carefully studied and watched than the regulation of the milk supply. The product changes hands so frequently before it reaches the consumer, and usually while in an easily opened container, that the temptation to abstract the cream or dilute with water seems too great to be overcome.

MONTHLY REPORT OF ANALYSES OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following summary presents the results of the examination of food and drugs made by the Food and Drug Laboratory of the State Board of Health during the month of May, 1909:

ARTICLE EXAMINED.	Number Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOODS			
White soda	0	7	7
Lard	10	0	10
Maple syrup	27	0	27
Maple sugar	7	1	8
Sausage	0	1	1
Butter	11	0	11
Buttermilk	1	0	1
Cream	3	1	4
Milk	91	15	106
Condensed milk	1	0	1
Ice cream	17	4	21
Vinegar	11	3	14
Whiskey	1	0	1
Sugar syrup with claret wine	1	0	1
DRUGS			
Alcohol	1	0	1
Lime Water	9	0	9
Spirits Camphor	11	2	13
Lemon Extract	7	0	7
Total	209	34	243

BRAZIL, CLAY COUNTY--

Six inspections were made. One grocery store was found good, and 1 fair. One drug store was found in fair shape. One confectionery was found good and 1 bakery fair. The creamery owned by the Sanitary Creamery Company was visited and found in excellent condition.

CHAMBERSBURG, ORANGE COUNTY--

Two grocery stores were visited and found in fair condition.

CLAY CITY, CLAY COUNTY--

Sixteen inspections were made during the month. Three grocery stores were found good and 1 fair. One meat market was found good and 1 fair. One drug store was found good and 1 poor. One confectionery was found good and 1 bakery fair. One poultry house and 1 bottling works were visited and found in fair shape. One restaurant was found good and 2 restaurants were found fair. One hotel was found in poor shape, being unclean and unsanitary.

FREEDOM, OWEN COUNTY--

Nine inspections were made. One grocery store was found good and 2 fair. One meat market was found in good condition. One drug store was rated poor. Notice was given to clean floors and back of shop. One restaurant was rated good. One restaurant and hotel were rated fair. One poultry house was visited and found in fair shape. Notice was given to clean up coops and back yard.

FREDERICKSBURG, WASHINGTON COUNTY--

Four grocery stores and 1 drug store were visited and found in good condition. One restaurant was found fair and 2 poor. Barber shop in restaurant was ordered out.

FRENCH LICK, ORANGE COUNTY--

Of 6 dairies visited 2 were found fair and 4 poor. Six grocery stores, 4 meat markets and 3 drug stores were visited, and all found to be in good condition. One bakery and 1 confectionery were visited and found in good condition. One bakery was found to be in a very unsanitary condition and was rated bad. Seventeen hotels and restaurants were visited. The hotel owned by the French Lick Springs Hotel Company was found to be in excellent condition. Nine hotels were visited and rated good. Two hotels and 4 restaurants were visited and found in fair shape. One hotel was found unclean and unsanitary and was rated poor. Two slaughter houses were visited and 1 was rated poor and 1 had.

GREENVILLE, FLOYD COUNTY--

Four grocery stores were inspected. One grocery store was found good, 2 fair and 1 bad. General cleaning up was ordered. One hotel was rated good. One cigar factory was visited and found in good condition. One slaughter house was condemned and closed.

HAMMOND, LAKE COUNTY--

Five grocery stores were visited. Two were found to be in good condition and 3 fair. Three meat markets were found to be in good condition and 3 fair.

HARDINGSBURG, WASHINGTON COUNTY--

One grocery store and 1 creamery were visited and found in good condition. One confectionery was visited and found in fair condition.

HUNTINGBURG, DUBOIS COUNTY--

One grocery store was visited and found in good condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY--

Three hundred and fifty six first inspections were made. Of 152 grocery stores inspected, 77 were found good and 75 fair. Of 126 meat markets inspected, 78 were found good and 48 fair. Two fish markets were visited and found in fair shape. Of 38 drug stores visited, 31 were found good and 7 fair. Twenty bakeries and confectioneries were visited. Five bakeries and 5 confectioneries were found to be in good condition. Five bakeries and 5 confectioneries were found in fair condition. Of 16 restaurants visited 2 were found good, 13 fair and 1 poor. One bottling works was found in good shape. One fruit company was found in fair shape. Fifty pounds of meat were condemned.

Twenty-three second inspections were made. Four grocery stores were found good and two fair. Three meat markets were found good and 1 fair. Four drug stores were found good and 2 fair. Three restaurants were found good and 6 fair.

JASONVILLE, GREENE COUNTY--

One grocery store was found fair and 2 poor. Notice was given to clean up and cover up prepared food stuffs at once. One meat market was found fair and 2 poor. One drug store was rated fair and the drug store owned by Lacey & Son was rated excellent. One restaurant was found to be in fair shape and 1 restaurant was rated poor, being unclean and unsanitary.

LINTON, GREENE COUNTY--

Sixteen inspections were made. Of 6 grocery stores visited, 1 was found good, 1 fair, 3 poor and the grocery store owned by J. W. Wolford was visited and found in excellent condition. One meat market was visited and found in good condition and 1 was found fair. Notice was given to clean up at once. Of 3 drug stores visited, 1 was found good, 1 fair and the drug store owned by E. T. Sherwood was found to be in excellent condition. Two restaurants were found in fair shape and 1 poor. One ice cream factory was found in fair shape. One bottling works was found in poor shape. Notice was given to clean up and whitewash at once.

LOGANSPOUT, CASS COUNTY--

Six grocery stores were visited and found in good condition. One grocery store was found fair. The grocery store and meat market owned by J. H. Foley was visited and found in excellent condition. Two meat markets were visited and found in good condition. One meat market and 1 fish market were visited and found in fair shape.

LOGOOTE, MARTIN COUNTY--

Of 10 grocery stores visited, 7 were found good and 3 fair. Two meat markets, 2 drug stores, and 1 canning factory were visited and found in good condition. Two bakeries and 1 confectionery were visited and found in good condition. One confectionery was found in fair shape. The bakery and confectionery known as the Little Green bakery and confectionery was visited and found in excellent condition. One poultry house was found good, 1 fair and 1 poor. One slaughter house was found good and 1 poor. One restaurant was visited and found in poor condition.

LYONS, GREENE COUNTY--

Two grocery stores and 1 restaurant were visited and found in good condition. One drug store was found good and 1 fair.

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY--

Of 11 dairies visited 1 was found good, 5 fair, 4 poor and 1 had. Two milk depots were visited and 1 was found good and 1 poor. Seven grocery stores, 7 meat markets, 1 fish market, and 3 drug stores were visited and found in good condition. The drug store owned by Robinson & McFarland was found in excellent condition. One bottling works was visited and found in good condition. Of 4 restaurants visited 1 was found good, 1 fair and 2 poor. Two confectioneries were found in fair shape.

OAKLAND CITY, GIBSON COUNTY--

One dairy was visited and found in poor condition. Six grocery stores, 4 meat markets, 4 drug stores and 1 creamery were visited and found in good condition. Three slaughter houses were visited. Two were found in fair shape and one poor. Ten days were given to lay new floor, make better drainage, effectually screen, whitewash, etc. Two poultry houses were visited and found in fair condition. One was found in poor shape. Better drainage was ordered. One restaurant was found good, 3 fair, and 1 poor. Two hotels were found in fair shape. Two confectioneries and 1 bakery were visited and found in good condition. Two confectioneries and one bakery were visited and found in fair shape.

PAOLI, ORANGE COUNTY--

One dairy was visited and found in fair shape. Orders were given to separate horses from cattle, put in more windows, put a better floor in milkhouse and screen same.

PATRIOT, SWITZERLAND COUNTY--

Five grocery stores were visited and found in good condition. One drug store, 1 canning company and 1 confectionery were visited and found in fair shape.

PEKIN, WASHINGTON COUNTY--

Three inspections were made. One grocery store was visited and found in fair shape. Goods were ordered covered up. One confectionery was found in fair shape. One creamery was found to be in fair condition. New floor was ordered.

PERU, MIAMI COUNTY--

Six grocery stores were visited and found in good condition. Two grocery stores were found in fair shape. Six meat markets and 1 drug store were visited and found in good condition. One hotel and restaurant was found fair and 1 hotel was found to be in poor shape, having unclean walls, ceiling and refrigerators.

RISEING SUN, OHIO COUNTY--

Three grocery stores, 2 meat markets, 2 drug stores, and 1 canning factory were visited and found in good condition. The grocery stores owned by R. D. Fisher and Whitlock & Cooper were visited and found in excellent condition. One confectionery was found good and 1 fair. One bakery was found in fair shape. One

fruit store was found in fair shape. One hotel owned by John Dowers was found to be in excellent condition. One restaurant was found in fair shape. One restaurant, new floor and ceiling ordered within thirty days. Bed must be taken out of room.

ROCHESTER, FULTON COUNTY—

One grocery store owned by J. T. Liston was visited and found in excellent condition. One grocery store and one drug store was visited and found in good condition. One bakery and 1 confectionery was visited and found in fair shape.

SHOALS, MARTIN COUNTY—

Of 9 grocery stores visited, 8 were found good and 1 fair. One meat market was found in fair shape. One drug store was found good and 1 fair. One bakery was found fair and 1 confectionery was found fair. Two restaurants were visited and found in fair shape.

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—

Of 38 grocery stores visited, 20 were found good, 13 fair and 4 poor. The grocery store owned by S. B. McQuillen was visited and found in excellent condition. Of 13 meat markets visited 7 were found good, 4 fair and 4 poor. One hundred and ten pounds of meat were condemned. Ten drug stores were visited and found in good condition and 3 were found in fair shape. Two confectioneries were visited and found in good condition. Two confectioneries and 3 bakeries were visited and found in fair shape. One bakery and 1 confectionery were rated poor. The troughs, floors, ceiling, walls and machinery were very dirty. Seven days were given to clean up or the store will have to be closed. One fish market was visited and found in poor shape.

SPENCER, OWEN COUNTY—

One grocery store was visited and found in fair shape. Notice was given to keep floor clean. One meat market was visited and found in fair shape. Notice was given to clean floors, paper walls and paint wood work.

SWITZ CITY, GREENE COUNTY—

Six grocery stores were visited and found in fair shape. The meat market owned by L. F. Dolton was visited and found to be in excellent condition. One drug store was found in poor shape. Notice was given to clean up store at once. One restaurant was found to be in fair condition.

VEVAY, SWITZERLAND COUNTY—

One creamery was visited and found in good condition. Of 4 grocery stores visited, 2 were found good, 1 fair and 1 poor. One meat market was found good and 1 poor. Two drug stores and 1 ice company were visited and rated good. One slaughter house was found in fair shape and 1 poor. One poultry house was rated fair. Two confectioneries were visited and found in good condition. One bakery was found in fair shape. One confectionery was rated poor. New floor and new roof were ordered for kitchen. Better drainage was ordered for back yard. These orders were to be complied with within thirty days. One hotel was found good and one hotel was found fair. Two restaurants were visited and found in fair shape. One restaurant was rated poor. Notice given to get ready to move out, building being old and dilapidated.

WASHINGTON, DAVIESS COUNTY—

Sixty-three inspections were made. Eleven grocery stores were found good, 4 fair and 3 poor. The grocery stores owned by Neal & Estridge and John Dalley & Co., and the grocery stores and meat markets owned by The Cabel-Kauffman Mercantile Co. and E. F. Vollmer were visited and found in excellent condition. Six meat markets were found to be in good shape, while 1 was rated poor. One wholesale grocery and 9 drug stores were visited and found in good condition. One poultry house and 1 canning factory were visited and found in fair shape. Fourteen bakeries and confectioneries were visited. Five were found in good condition, 3 fair and 5 poor. The confectionery owned by C. H. Jones was visited and found in excellent condition. Six restaurants were visited. Three were found in good condition, 2 fair and 1 poor. Notice was given to cover up prepared food stuff, and remove toilet.

WINAMAC, PULASKI COUNTY—

One dairy was visited and found in a very unsanitary condition. Of 8 grocery stores visited, 4 were found good and 2 fair, and the grocery stores owned by John Schill were found to be in excellent condition. Six meat markets were found in good condition. One drug store was rated good and 1 fair. The drug stores owned by the Smith Bros. and Marshall Carper were visited and found to be in excellent condition. Three restaurants, 3 confectioneries and 1 bakery were visited and found in good condition.

THREE TYPES OF MERCHANTS.

The food inspector for the State Board of Health soon discovers that the business men he comes in contact with may be grouped into three classes. First, the merchant who unthinkingly complies with the letter of the law without regard to its spirit. He is the grocery man who in trying to conform to the regulation that requires "all food products except fruits and vegetables that are skinned and peeled, to be protected by coverings of metal, wood or glass," shuts his products away from public view by wooden or other opaque coverings, thus complying with the law in a way detrimental to his business.

The second class which the inspector notes is the merchant who, in complying with the same regulation, provides a neat, though it may be inexpensive glass case or cooling counter in which to display his berries, meats, etc., thus conforming with the requirements in a way that promotes his business. This man is the leading merchant of the town. It often happens that he began as a delivery boy in the store he afterward came to own. His place of business is always invitingly cool and clean and he gets the discriminating business of his community and prospers.

The third group of food merchants are those who take long chances in violating the law and put good brain matter to bad use in trying to evade it. In this class apparently fall some of the manufacturers, as is shown by the following incidents:

An inspector recently called upon a merchant in Montezuma, Ind., and found there among other things on sale two casks of beverages labeled as follows:

- (1) "Artificial Cherry Flavor Cider,
Coal Tar Color,
Benzoate,
Saccharine,
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Co., Louisville, Ky."
- (2) "Artificial Grape Flavor,
Coal Tar Color,
Benzoate of Soda,
Saccharine,
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Co., Louisville, Ky."

These composite drinks had been sold to this dealer it seems, upon a strict guarantee that they complied with all food laws and that the manufacturer sending out the same would stand back of the retailer in the sale of these products.

A casual observation of these labels shows the goods to be in violation of the state laws of Indiana in at least the following provisions:

- (1) Saccharin is not permitted in a food product.
- (2) Benzoate of soda is in violation of the state laws.
- (3) The designation of the product as "cider" carries with it the idea that it is a pure fruit product and this is incompatible with the idea "Artificial

"Cherry Flavor" and "Artificial Grape Flavor," respectively, as shown on the labels. The dealer was selling the product for "wine and cider," having been instructed to do so, he declares, by the agent taking his order.

Now what are the facts relative to the responsibility of the merchant and the manufacturer in this transaction? *First*, the guarantee being *verbal* has no value whatever in court. *Second*, even if the guarantee had been regular and signed by the manufacturer it would in this case offer the retailer no protection, for the reason that the original packages would be broken before the beverage could be dispensed. *Third*, although the guarantee had been regular and in conformity with the federal law, such a guarantee would not have offered the retailer protection, since the goods in this case were not in conformity with the laws of this State in which they were sold. It follows, therefore, that any prosecution in relation to such goods would lie against the retailer and the manufacturing company would go scot free. They might feel impelled to pay the dealer's fine for business reasons, but the retailer would be the only person brought into court. He would get the odium incident to the selling of adulterated and impure goods and it would be his business that would suffer through an action under the law of the State.

Since these facts are common knowledge among manufacturers, it seems strange indeed that any reputable company would attempt to inveigle any of our merchants into buying its goods, going out into the remote towns to the unsophisticated merchants in order to do so. It would indeed be an unfortunate day for business if it had to depend upon such methods. Fortunately our home manufacturers are, in the main, above such practices, and it is to be hoped the time will soon come when foreign companies doing business within the State will understand that legitimate business can be conserved only by obedience to our laws.

SODIUM BENZOATE UNOBJECTIONABLE AS A PRESERVATIVE.

The referee board of distinguished chemists appointed by President Roosevelt to study the effect on the human economy of preservatives used in the food supply, has made a report to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to the effect that when mixed in small doses, under half a gramme a day, sodium benzoate is without deleterious or poisonous action and is not injurious to health; and that it has been found deleterious or poisonous in the general acceptance of that term in quantities up to four grammes a day, though such large doses cause slight modifications in certain physiological processes, the exact significance of which is not understood. The

mixture of sodium benzoate with the food has not been found to injuriously affect or impair the quality or the nutritive value of the food. The report is based on the results of three separate series of investigations carried on independently in the private laboratory of Dr. Christian A. Herter, of Columbia University, New York; in the laboratories of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, under the supervision of Professor Russell H. Chittenden, and in the laboratories of the Medical School of the Northwestern University, Chicago, under the supervision of Professor J. H. Long. The report is signed by the above named professors and Professor Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University.—Exchange.

BOYS VERSUS HOGS.

A western farmer's wife has made formal complaint to the government that while it is ready at all times to advise her husband concerning the proper treatment of his hogs, it will give her no assistance or advice as to the treatment of her boys, and she needs help more than her husband does. Isn't that a ridiculous situation in a country that thinks itself to be enlightened? Millions for a navy to protect us against Japan (?), but nothing worth mentioning to protect us against developing an army of incorrigibles or dependents and defectives! The boys of today who are not well trained, who are not saved from hoodlumism, are a positive danger, and can wreck an inland city like Springfield, Ill., as completely as the Japanese navy can wreck our coast cities. These boys threaten a thousand cities, while Japan's fleets will only wreck a half dozen cities at the worst. Give us a National Children's Bureau at once, even if one naval vessel is delayed for a year.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Sanitary inspection of school buildings is of the utmost importance. If the state should send an expert or a common-sense inspector to the rural schools, practically all of the arrangements would be condemned. There is no greater scandal in America to-day than the outhouses in connection with many rural schools. For immorality there is almost nothing to compare with it. In nothing else are we so far behind the age in which we live. It took an Iroquois holocaust to make cities inspect theatres honestly and a Collinwood horror to secure the inspection of school fire-escape facilities. Must we wait some disaster of national note before we have sanitary inspection? The cost is a mere trifle, the results would be immeasurable in both city and country.—Journal of Education.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AT SCOTTSBURG:

Mr. Lyman Clark, of Scottsburg, writes us as follows:

"W. A. Smith owns a lot adjoining the room where I am employed. On the lot is a barrel filled with decayed vegetables from which rises a very offensive odor. On June 1st I asked Mr. Smith to remove it. His reply was: 'I did not put it there; just pour it out.' On June 1st I notified the town marshal. His reply was: 'I will see him and see what he says about it.' On June 2d I notified the Secretary of the Town Board of Health. His reply was: 'I will see the marshal and Mr. Smith and see what about it.' On June 5th I notified Mr. Smith again. His reply was: 'I do not know whether I will move it or not. I expect it is pretty bad.' On June 7th I asked Mr. Smith again if he would remove the barrel. His reply was: 'I do not know.' On June 7th I went to the deputy prosecutor to file suit against Mr. Smith. He informed me that as it was a violation of the city ordinance, I would have to see the city attorney. I went immediately to the city attorney, Mark Storen. I stated to him my desire. He simply smiled and remarked, 'I will see about it.'"

Mr. Clark further remarks: "I secured little satisfaction from my efforts to secure relief from the unsanitary condition above explained. Mr. Smith does not seem to me to be a high-grade citizen, although he owns some property. High-grade citizens do not usually maintain barrels full of rotten, stinking and offensive garbage. I think if you were to inspect this town, you would think you were among heathen instead of a civilized people. If you come here, and will call on me, I will promise to show you some things that will stagger you."

This is a type of the complaints received frequently from citizens. It makes us inquire: What is the matter with business men in cities and towns, that they permit conditions to exist which plainly interfere with progress and keep down the price of property?

* * *

FROM ST. CROIX: The following letter tells an interesting and important story. Our correspondent says: "Is there no way to force the school authorities of Perry County to provide the school children with out-buildings? At the schoolhouse here there are no sanitary accommodations. The children are forced to go out into the open ground, girls and boys alike. Our teacher reported the circumstances last year, but still there is nothing done. I have a daughter whom I wish to send to school next year, but I think the said school is an indecent and vulgar place to send her to. Respectfully, Mrs. Anna Egenberger, St. Croix, Perry County, Indiana."

This letter makes us wonder why we have ever organized foreign missionary societies. We have plenty of heathen right here at home, and probably all of

the money we can possibly raise for missionary purposes and all the workers, too, will have more than they can do in Indiana alone, for this is not a single instance. Like indecency in school matters are present in probably 80 per cent. of the counties of Indiana. The marvel is, this indecency and wrong against childhood is done in the name of economy. In this connection we will quote from a letter written by Dr. L. J. Baldwin, of Hortonville. He says: "The sanitary conditions of our schoolhouse are abominable and the schoolhouse is itself a veritable fire-trap. It seems impossible to secure the co-operation of business men here to improve matters, and the trustee and advisory board will not act. The schoolhouse is now being used as a pesthouse for smallpox."

* * *

AT NASHVILLE: Mrs. Allie Fergeson, a citizen of Nashville, the capital of Brown County, writes us as follows:

"A dead cat laid in our alley for several days. It smelled awful. I told the health officer about it, and he said he would send the marshal to remove it. At 8 p. m. the cat was still there, and the smell was so bad that we had the same removed ourselves. Also across the street from the health officer's office is a grocery store and meat market, with a barber shop, all in the same room."

We will again remark that we do not understand why people will buy supplies at a place where barbering, embalming and such professions are followed; but they do, and we presume they will continue to do so. Mrs. Fergeson was wise to have the dead cat removed herself and not depend upon others.

* * *

BARBER SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLORS: Our last information of combination of barber shops and ice cream parlors comes from Rose-lawn, Newton County. Our correspondent says:

"The saloons having been recently removed from our little town, the saloon keepers have gone into the soft drink business. It is said that some of these soft drinks are getting 'sorta' hard. One ex-saloon-keeper, who now has a soft drink parlor, sells ice cream by the dish in connection therewith, and has decided to put a barber shop in the front part of the room. Many of us plain citizens do not think this would be proper and right, and ask information whether or not the State sanitary laws would prohibit?"

The law certainly does forbid such conditions. The 66th General Assembly passed a law which is entitled "The Sanitation of Food-producing Establishments." This statute covers the subject, for it clearly forbids any such industry as hair-cutting, shampooing and cleaning of the human body to exist in conjunction with food providing establishments.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR MAY, 1909.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	920,585
Total deaths	916
Death rate per 1,000	11.7
Consumption, rate per 100,000	111.5
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	21.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	1.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	10.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	10.2

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,089,818
Total deaths	1,237
Death rate per 1,000	13.3
Consumption, rate per 100,000	169.9
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	5.4
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	2.1
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	6.4

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	722,146
Total deaths	641
Death rate per 1,000	10.4
Consumption, rate per 100,000	138.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	21.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	3.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	4.9
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	21.2

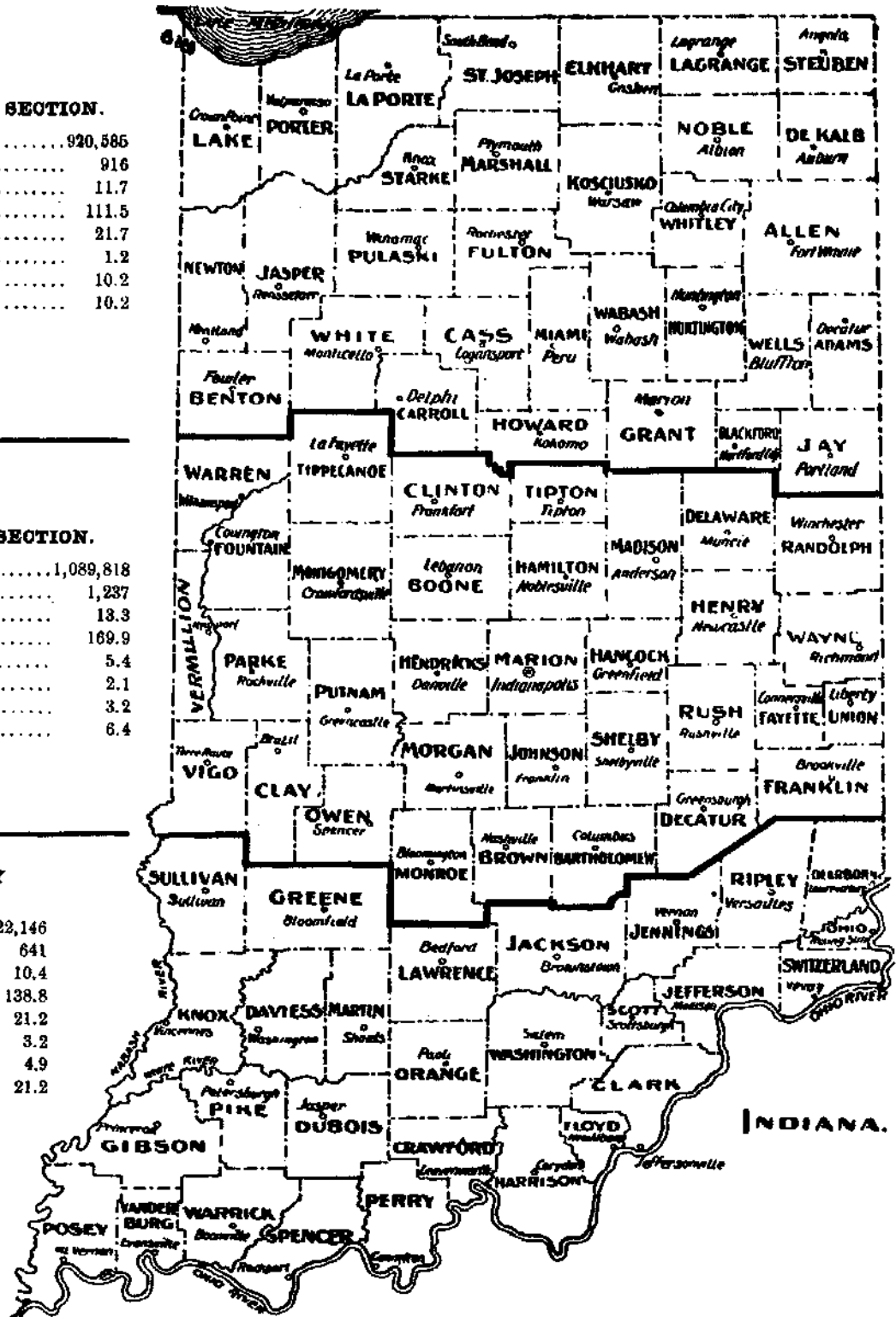


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of May, 1909.

STATE AND COUNTIES	Population Estimated at Times School Census 1906.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1909.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	IMPORTANT AGES.							DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																	
				Stillbirths.	Under 1 Year.						65 Years and over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlat Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diphtheria 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 to 64, inclusive.																		
State of Indiana	2,732,549	2,793	12.0	160	341	140	43	47	89	667	329	55	35	5	2	14	26	37	263	35	12	43	10	151	172	1	229	
Northern Counties	620,585	918	11.7	57	133	52	13	17	20	298	87	26	17	1	1	8	16	14	81	15	3	11	2	55	56		73	
Adams	25,452	15	6.9	1	4	1				5	1							2										
Allen	59,578	90	11.8	6	16	1			5	19	1							8						2	2			
Benton	12,320	7	5.7		1					1																		
Blackford	16,222	15	10.9	1	4	1				1																		
Carroll	18,868	21	13.1	3	7	1				1								3										
Cass	35,231	56	15.7	3	7	1				16								4										
DeKalb	21,503	27	13.0	2	6	1			2	26								2										
Elkhart	47,967	46	11.3	2	5	1			2	25								2										
Fullon	17,689	8	5.3		1					2																		
Grant	57,239	65	13.8	3	4	1			1	34								4										
Howard	29,837	32	12.6	4	7	2			3	7								4										
Huntington	30,607	30	11.3	1	3	1				4								4										
Jasper	14,469	5	4.0		2					9																		
Jay	27,156	20	8.6	2	2					9								3										
LaPorte	56,007	49	10.3	3	5	3			1	18								4										
Marshall	25,067	25	11.7	3	3	1			1	7																		
Miami	29,543	24	9.5	3	1	1				10								1										
Newton	10,612	12	13.3	1	1	1				7																		
Noble	22,627	27	14.0						2	11								2										
Porter	20,965	21	11.8		4	3				2																		
Pulaski	15,928	11	8.1	1	1	1				4																		
Starke	12,404	9	8.5		2				1	2																		
Steuben	13,359	16	14.1	1	3	1			2	6																		
St. Joseph	72,387	90	14.6	8	13	4			1	29								7										
Wabash	28,119	18	7.5	1	3	2			2	3								1										
Wells	24,234	20	9.7	1	2	5			1	2								1										
White	18,490	15	9.5		1	3			1	6																		
Whitley	16,922	18	12.4	3	1	1			1	7																		
Central Counties	1,089,818	1,238	13.3	61	123	53	18	23	43	368	157	30	5	2	1	3	6	11	70	7	5	16	7	77	96	1	134	
Bartholomew	26,338	26	11.6	1	4					12									2									
Boone	24,475	20	12.5		3				2	8									3									
Brown	10,034	14	16.4	1	2	1				4									2									
Clay	37,180	31	10.8	5	5				3	12									2									
Clinton	27,478	30	12.8	3	4	2			2	10									1									
Decatur	18,147	22	14.3	1	1	1			2	6									1									
Delaware	50,830	36	12.9	5	11	1			4	12								6										
Fayette	12,271	18	17.3	3	3	2			4	8								2										
Fountain	18,274	18	11.0	1	2	1				2									1									
Franklin	15,743	17	12.7		1	1			1	9									1									
Hamilton	28,591	19	7.8		1				1	3									1									
Hancock	19,211	23	14.1	1	1	2			2	8									2									
Hendricks	20,447	19	10.9		1	1			1	3									1									
Henry	23,569	41	20.5	3	3	1			1	13									5									
Johnson	19,733	13	7.7		1	1				1									1									
Madison	71,141	65	10.7	4	11	3	5	3	15	19									2									
Marion	258,773	329	15.0	12	27	16	4	3	15	69									21									
Monroe	23,254	28	14.2	4	3	1			1	50									15									
Montgomery	27,146	23	10.8	1	1	1			1	3									1									
Morgan	22,421	27	11.2	2	3	2			9	7									1									
Owen	15,372	11	8.4	1	1	1			2	5									1									
Purke	22,876	14	7.2		2	1	1	1		2									1									
Putnam	20,037	26	15.3	2	3	1			1	4									1									
Randolph	26,238	27	11.2	2	3	2			1	10									2									
Rush	17,615	15	10.0		2	2				7									1									
Shelby	25,347	29	13.5	2	3	1			1	6									1									
Tippecanoe	39,522	54	16.1	1	2	2			3	8									5									
Tipton	19,609	23	13.8	1	3	3			5	2									1									
Union	5,117	9	20.7	1	1	1			1	2									1									
Vermillion	16,856	24	16.8		2	3			3	10									1									
Vigo	79,450	98	11.5	5	6	3	2	5	3	23									5									
Warren	7,117	5	8.2		1				1	9									1									
Wayne	36,577	51	16.4	3	3			3		21									2									

Mortality of Indiana for May, 1909.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated at time School Census 1908.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1909.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Births.	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	2,732,549	2,793	12.0	160	341	12.9	140	5.3	43	1.8	47	1.7	69	3.3	887	32.9	329	142.6	55	23.7	36	15.1	8	2.1
Northern Counties	920,585	916	11.7	57	133	15.4	32	6.0	13	1.5	17	1.9	20	2.3	298	34.6	87	111.5	20	25.6	17	21.7	1	1.2
Central Counties	1,089,818	1,236	13.3	61	123	10.4	53	4.5	18	1.5	23	1.4	43	3.0	388	33.0	157	162.0	30	32.4	5	5.4	2	2.1
Southern Counties	722,146	641	10.4	42	85	14.1	35	3.8	12	2.0	7	1.1	26	4.3	181	30.2	84	138.8	5	8.1	13	21.2	2	3.2
All Cities	1,050,410	1,283	14.4	64	158	12.7	66	5.4	18	1.5	23	1.8	53	4.3	332	27.2	169	178.6	28	31.4	14	15.7	4	4.4
Over 50,000	405,031	490	14.5	23	49	10.2	19	3.9	6	1.2	13	2.7	27	5.6	95	19.9	61	177.7	16	46.6	5	14.5	1	2.9
25,000 to 50,000	43,590	55	14.8	7	11	14.6	2	4.1	1	1.5	1	2.0	1	2.0	19	39.6	6	162.3	1	27.0	1	7.0	1	3.9
10,000 to 25,000	300,545	358	14.0	21	52	15.4	20	5.9	8	2.3	5	1.4	12	3.5	102	30.2	45	176.6	7	27.4	7	27.4	1	3.9
5,000 to 10,000	166,850	200	14.1	5	27	13.8	14	7.1	1	1.5	1	1.5	9	4.6	63	32.3	29	205.0	1	7.0	1	7.0	2	14.1
Under 5,000	134,376	171	15.0	8	21	12.6	11	6.7	4	2.4	4	2.4	4	2.4	53	32.5	16	158.0	3	26.3	1	7.7	1	7.7
Country	1,682,139	1,510	10.5	96	185	13.0	74	5.2	24	1.6	24	1.6	36	2.5	535	37.8	170	119.2	27	18.9	21	14.7	1	1.7

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping-Cough.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoeal Diseases, Under Five.		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Purpural 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	14	6.0	26	11.2	37	15.9	203	87.9	35	15.1	12	5.1	43	18.5	10	4.3	151	85.2	172	74.2	1
Northern Counties	1	1.2	8	10.2	15	20.5	14	17.9	81	103.8	15	19.2	3	3.8	11	14.0	2	2.5	53	67.9	50	64.0	1	1.0
Central Counties	1	1.0	3	3.2	6	6.4	11	11.9	76	82.2	7	6.4	5	3.4	16	17.3	7	7.5	77	83.3	96	103.9	1	1.0
Southern Counties	1	1.1	3	4.9	4	6.5	12	19.6	46	73.1	13	21.2	4	6.5	16	26.1	1	1.0	21	34.3	26	42.4	1	1.1
All Cities	1	1.1	6	6.7	9	10.1	15	16.8	91	102.2	18	17.9	2	2.2	16	17.9	6	6.7	63	70.7	105	117.9	1	1.1
Over 50,000	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	8.7	3	8.7	35	101.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	8.7	3	8.7	26	75.7	61	177.7	1	3.9
25,000 to 50,000	1	27.0	1	27.0	1	27.0	1	27.0	4	108.2	2	54.1	1	27.0	1	27.0	1	27.0	1	27.0	3	81.1	1	27.0
10,000 to 25,000	1	11.7	3	11.7	5	19.6	5	19.6	28	109.8	1	3.9	1	3.9	4	15.4	1	3.9	15	49.5	23	80.8	1	3.9
5,000 to 10,000	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	7.0	11	77.7	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	7.0	10	70.7	1	7.0
Under 5,000	1	8.7	1	8.7	1	17.3	1	17.3	13	111.1	1	8.7	1	8.7	1	8.7	1	8.7	1	8.7	11	96.5	1	8.7
Country	1	5.6	8	5.6	17	11.9	22	15.4	112	73.5	19	13.3	10	7.0	27	18.9	4	2.8	88	61.7	67	46.9	1	1.7

Meteorological Summary, Indiana Section. Climatological Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for May, 1909. Furnished by W. T. Blythe, Section Director, Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANA.	TEMPERATURE.								PRECIPITATION.				CONDITION OF SKY.			Wind.
	Highest.				Lowest.				In Inches.				Number of Days.			
	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Degree.	Date.	Place.	Degree.	Date.	Place.	Average.	Departure from Normal.	Snowfall, In melted.	Days with .01 inch or more.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	
Northern Section	57.9	-2.6	88	31	Elkhart	28	2	Lima	3.88	+0.06	T	12	12	11	8	S.W.
Central Section	59.4	-3.0	87	5	Judyville	36	11	Judyville, Veedersburg, Heltonville	5.35	+1.68	T	14	11	10	10	S.W.
Southern Section	62.4	-2.3	91	29	Rome	30	2	Paoli	4.93	+1.37	T	13	11	9	11	S.W.
State	59.9	-2.7	91	29	Rome	28	2	Lima	4.70	+1.04	T	13	11	10	10	S.W.