

# Indiana State Board of Health

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## ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY, 1911.

Total number of deaths, 2909; rate, 14. In the same month last year, 2856; rate, 13.4. In the preceding month, 3259; rate, 14.2.

Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 411, or 14.1 per cent. of the total; 1 to 4, 155; 5 to 9, 58; 10 to 14, 43; 15 to 19, 89; 65 and over, 980; or 33.6 per cent. of the total.

**SANITARY SECTIONS:** The Northern Sanitary Section, population, 927,229, reports 944; rate, 13.2. In the same month last year, 896; rate, 12.1. In the preceding month, 1,062 deaths; rate, 11.8.

**CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION,** population 1,114,087, reports 1,221 deaths; rate, 14.2. In the same month last year, 1,230 deaths; rate, 14.3. In the preceding month, 1,373 deaths; rate, 14.5.

**THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION,** population 659,560, reports 740 deaths; rate, 14.5. In the same month last year, 730 deaths; rate, 14.4. In the preceding month, 1,236 deaths; rate, 13.7.

**REVIEW OF SECTIONS:** The Southern Section shows the highest death rate, the same being .5 higher than for the whole State.

**THE CENTRAL SECTION** shows the highest death rate for typhoid, 25.2 per 100,000. This is to be noticed for this section usually presents the lowest rate for this disease.

The highest pneumonia rate appeared in the Southern Section, 222.7 per 100,000. This section also presents the highest influenza rate, 82.7. The highest rate for cancer occurred in the Northern Section, 79.9.

**CITIES:** Total population, 1,140,710, report 1,359 deaths; rate, 15.4. In the same month last year, 1,242 deaths; rate, 14.9. In the preceding month, 1,519 deaths; rate, 15.7.

The death rates of the cities named were: Indianapolis, 16.7; Evansville, 19; Ft. Wayne, 14.6; Terre Haute, 14.5; South Bend, 14; Muncie, 13.5; Anderson, 17.9; Richmond, 10.4; Hammond, 13.6; New Albany, 11.9; Lafayette, 20.7.

**COUNTRY:** Population 1,560,177, reports 1,540 deaths; rate, 12.9. This is 61.1 less than the average for the State.

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

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## BIRTHS FOR JANUARY, 1911.

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

Total births, 4,578 (stillbirths excluded). Males, 2,371; females, 2,207.

Stillbirths, 173; white, 170; colored, 3.

White males, 2,329; white females, 2,164. Colored males, 42; colored females, 43.

State rate, 20.0. Excess over death rate, 5.8.

Highest birth rate, Jackson, 31.0.

Lowest birth rate, Union, 7.5.

Judging from the number of deaths and judging from the rate, the death rate of influenza appeared to a greater degree in the country than in the cities. The rates, 82.4 and 64.9.

The cities show the highest cancer rate, or 82, and the country 64.1.

### SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR FEBRUARY, 1911.

Influenza was reported as the most prevalent disease, which was true also in same month last year. The order of prevalence was as follows: Influenza, tonsillitis, bronchitis, rheumatism, measles, pneumonia, bronchial, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, pulmonary pneumonia, lobar, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhoid fever (enteric), erysipelas, diarrhoea, whooping cough, chickenpox, smallpox, intermittent and remittent fever, malarial fever, tuberculosis other forms, puerperal fever, dysentery, inflammation of bowels, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera morbus, anterior poliomyelitis, cholera infantum.

**SMALLPOX:** Ninety-nine cases in 20 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year 183 cases in 23 counties, with 1 death. Counties reporting the disease were: Adams, 6 cases; Allen, 1; Blackford, 3; Cass, 2; Clay, 8; Daviess, 1; Decatur, 1; Dekalb, 4; Delaware, 5; Grant, 1; Huntington, 1; Knox, 5; Madison, 36; Montgomery, 6; Steuben, 5; St. Joseph, 1; Vigo, 3; Wabash, 1; Warren, 1; Wayne, 7.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** Total deaths 350, of which 302 were of the pulmonary form. The male tuberculosis deaths numbered 174, female 176. Of the male deaths 30 were in the age period of 18 to 40, were fathers and left 62 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the female deaths 56 were mothers in the same age period as above, and left 112 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans caused by this disease in one month, 174. Number of homes invaded, 337. As usual, over 50 per cent. of all the deaths were in the useful age period of 15 to 50.

**PNEUMONIA:** The disease was reported in every county and deaths occurred in all but the following counties: Dekalb, Newton, Steuben, Brown, Union, Martin, and Scott. Total pneumonia deaths, 398. In the same month last year, 413. In the preceding month, 457 deaths.

**TYPHOID FEVER:** Ninety-four cases in 26 counties, with 36 deaths. In the same month last year 110 cases in 10 counties, with 34 deaths. In the preceding month 115 cases in 35 counties, with 39 deaths.

**DIPHTHERIA:** One hundred eighty-seven cases in 38 counties, with 31 deaths. In the same month

last year 168 cases in 48 counties, with 17 deaths. In the preceding month 279 cases, with 35 deaths in 51 counties.

**VIOLENCE:** One hundred sixty-eight deaths from violence. In the same month last year 139 deaths. Of the violence deaths in February, 9 were murders, 7 males and 2 females; 24 were suicides, 14 males and 10 females; 127 accidental, 94 males, and 33 females. Of the murders, 3 males, 1 female were accomplished by gunshots, 1 male by cutting throat; 3 males, 1 female by blows. Of the suicides, 8 were by gunshots, 8 by hanging, 3 by cutting throat, 2 by burning, 7 by carbolic acid, 1 by illuminating gas, 3 by other poisons. Of the accidental deaths, steam railroads caused 23; street cars, 2; automobiles, 1; fractures and crushing injuries, 17; machinery, 3; mining, 1; falls, 14; burns and scalds, 21; drowning, 6; gunshots, 3; horses and vehicles, 6; various poisons, 5. The remainder by various methods.

**POLIOMYELITIS:** Poliomyelitis caused 4 deaths in the following counties: Dekalb, 1; Fulton, 1; Gibson, 1; Vanderburgh, 1. All were among children under 5 years of age.

### REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR FEBRUARY, 1911.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tuberculosis, positive 73, negative 280; throat cultures for diphtheria, positive 33, negative 93, unsatisfactory 3; blood for Widal reaction, negative 69; blood for malaria, negative 9; pus, 14; cerebro-spinal fluid, 4; pus from pleural cavity, for pneumococci, positive 2, negative 1; stomach contents, 5; feces, 4; blood smears, 4; blood culture, 1; urine, 36; fly larva from stool, 1; tapeworm, 1; pus for gonococci, males, positive 6, negative 15; females, positive 7, negative 15; sex not given, positive 1, negative 4; for rabies, dogs' heads, positive 10, negative 4, calf's head, negative 1, human brain, positive 1; pathologic tissues, carcinoma, 12; sarcoma, 1; tuberculosis, 2; other pathological tissues, 17. Total 659.

Outfits sent out: Sputum, 393; diphtheria, 373; Widal, 104; malaria, 26; special, 43. Total 939.

Two specimens of vaginal pus containing gonococci were from children. One of these patients was a delinquent girl eight years old, in the detention home in one of the larger cities of the State. The other was an eight year old girl attending a country school. No history of the source of infection in either case was obtainable.

The fly larva was from the stool of a child. It was identified by Dr. L. O. Howard of the United States Bureau of Entomology as a larva of one of the Tipulidae or lily flies.

## THE PRESENT STATUS OF RABIES IN INDIANA.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The situation in regard to rabies in Indiana is more serious than it has been for many months. During January Negri bodies were found in the brains of eight animals and in February in the brains of eleven. During these two months at least ten persons were bitten by dogs found to be rabid. Twenty-five or thirty dogs, besides some hogs, cattle, and three horses were also reported to have been bitten. These eighteen positive cases came from fifteen counties.

These counties are arranged in four distinct groups. In the extreme north are St. Joseph and Laporte, from which four positive heads were received. White, Carroll, Clinton (and Tippecanoe) counties formed a second badly infected district. A large number of dogs have been bitten in the first three counties. The examination of brains from cases in Tippecanoe county has been done at the Laboratory of Purdue University and we have no definite data in regard to the number examined. Newspaper reports imply that the situation in and around Lafayette has been serious.

In the central part of the State, positive heads have been received from Hamilton, Madison, and Hancock counties. The Hamilton county case occurred in the northwest part of the county and probably belongs in the previous group. A large number of other dogs were bitten. The fourth group is in the southeastern part of the State and includes Decatur, Jennings, Jackson, Jefferson, Switzerland, Clark and Harrison counties. Eight positive heads were received from this group. A large number of other dogs and much live stock were bitten.

Four things combine to make the situation very serious: First, the large extent of the infected area. Beginning at Lake Michigan, it extends southeast through the entire length of the State to the Ohio River. Second, the involvement of new territory. During the four years during which the epidemic has existed in the State, no cases were reported from White, Switzerland, and Jennings counties until February of this year. There had not been a case in Clinton county since 1907, nor in Jefferson county since 1908. Third, the large number of dogs and other animals that are known to have been bitten. Fourth, the coming of spring and summer when dogs will run at large more freely than during the winter months, thus increasing the opportunity of infecting and getting infected.

The case of hydrophobia in the human occurred in an eight year old boy from Hillsdale, Indiana. He was brought to Indianapolis and was attended at the City Hospital by Drs. C. F. New and T. V. Keene.

Many large and medium-sized negri bodies were found in the brain examined at this Laboratory. A guinea pig injected subdurally with an emulsion of the boy's brain died on the 15th day with symptoms characteristic of rabies. A second guinea pig similarly injected with an emulsion of the first pig's brain died of violent rabies on the 9th day after injection.

## AGE AND FAMILY HISTORY AS FACTORS IN TUBERCULOSIS.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the past year 3,838 samples of sputum were examined at the State Bacteriological Laboratory. Of these, 1,125 or 29.3 per cent. were found to contain tubercle bacilli. An analysis of the results of these examinations and of the data furnished by the physicians reveals some interesting facts.

Of the 1,125 positive specimens, 1,088 were from patients whose ages were given by the physician. The analysis of these cases by ages is shown in Table I, which reveals two facts: (1) that the disease is more

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE AGE AND SEX OF 1,088 POSITIVE CASES.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0 to 10 years.....	0	1	1
11 to 15 years.....	4	27	31
16 to 20 years.....	48	70	118
21 to 30 years.....	204	220	424
31 to 40 years.....	92	119	211
41 to 50 years.....	68	66	134
51 to 60 years.....	37	25	62
61 years and up.....	24	30	54
Age not given.....	26	27	53
Totals.....	503	585	1,088

common in women (54%) than in men (46%); (2) that the disease is more common in the most active and productive period of life. This latter fact is even more convincingly shown in Table II, from which it appears that considerably more than one-half of the positive specimens were from patients between the ages of 21 and 40.

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE RELATIVE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE.

(Based on 1,088 positive examinations).

AGE.	Per Cent.
0 to 20 years.....	13.8
21 to 40 years.....	58.3
41 years and up.....	27.9

The number of positive sputa was largest during the spring months, and smallest in mid-winter. This is probably due to two causes; (1) The indoor life and the miserable ventilation of houses in the winter begin to show their effects at this season of the year. (2) The "common cold," looked upon as a matter-of-course during the winter months, does not disappear with the advent of spring and arouses sufficient fear of "something more serious" to send the patient to a physician.

In 972 cases the physician made a definite statement concerning possible exposure of the patient. These cases are analyzed in Table III, in which it is

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE RELATION OF EXPOSURE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

EXTENT OF EXPOSURE.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Per Cent.
Tuberculosis in patient's family.....	178	263	441	45%
Tuberculosis in patient's associates.....	28	40	68	7%
No known source of infection.....	231	232	463	48%
Totals.....	437	535	972	100%

shown that 48 per cent. of the cases gave no history of any possible source of infection. These are the patients who inhaled the tubercle bacilli in the dust of the street, of interurban and street cars and of buildings where careless consumptives have deposited their germ-laden sputum. Of the patients who had been definitely exposed to infection, in 45 per cent. some other member of the family had tuberculosis,

TABLE IV.

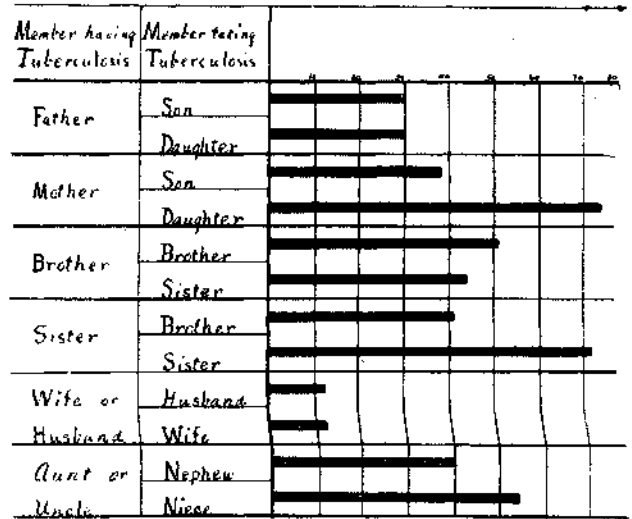
SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE OTHER TUBERCULOUS MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY TO THE PATIENT.

Member of Family having Tuberculosis.	Member of Family Contracting Tuberculosis.	Number.	Total.
Father.....	Son.....	30	60
	Daughter.....	30	
Mother.....	Son.....	38	112
	Daughter.....	74	
Brother.....	Brother.....	51	95
	Sister.....	44	
Sister.....	Brother.....	41	113
	Sister.....	72	
Wife or husband.....	Husband.....	12	24
	Wife.....	12	
Aunt or uncle.....	Nephew.....	40	93
	Niece.....	53	
Grandparents.....	Grandson.....	13	34
	Granddaughter.....	21	
Distant relatives.....	Males.....	12	31
	Females.....	19	

while 7 per cent. had been more or less closely associated with persons who were tuberculous.

In Table IV, is shown the relation of the other tuberculous member of the family in the cases of 562 patients whose physicians gave definite information on this point. The same facts are shown in a graphic way in Chart I. It is true that the number of cases

Chart I Showing the Relative Chances of other Members of Family Taking Tuberculosis from Tuberculous Persons in the Same Family



is too small to justify positive conclusions. But they furnish concrete examples of certain well-known facts concerning tuberculosis and for that reason are given here.

From this it is seen that when the father has tuberculosis the son and daughter have about equal chances of contracting the disease, but when the mother is a consumptive the chances of the daughter's becoming tuberculous are about twice as great as the son's. The reason for this is plain. The father's relations with his children are nothing like so intimate as the mother's; nor is the son so closely associated with his mother as the daughter. The closer association of the latter is, furthermore, usually indoors where ventilation is often none too good and conditions are more favorable to the transference of infection. When a brother has tuberculosis the chances of another brother's taking the disease are slightly larger than a sister's. But when a sister is tuberculous the chances of another sister's becoming so are nearly double a brother's. This variation is likewise explained by differences in the intimacy of association. The chances of the husband's taking the disease from his tuberculous wife are equal to the chances of the healthy wife's taking it from her tuberculous husband. The chances of infection in the other instances cited in the table and chart are likewise proportional to the intimacy of association between the tuberculous and exposed persons.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR FEBRUARY, 1911.**

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

Of the 133 samples of food analyzed during the month of February, 71 were classed as legal and 62 illegal. Of the large number of samples classed as illegal, 32 were tomato pulps and soups and canned beans prepared with tomato sauce. In view of the common practice of using cheap tomato stock, known as trimming stock and consisting chiefly of the waste from the peeling tables, in the manufacture of catsups and sauce for beans, it seemed advisable to make such microscopical studies of the material as would determine whether or not it was in violation of that section of the Pure Food Law prohibiting the use of decomposed, putrid and rotten vegetable substances in food stuffs. The methods at hand for the determination of such unfit material are largely microscopical in character and depend upon the ability of the observer to find in the magnified field under the microscope such indications of decay as the mycelium of moulds, mould spores, yeast plants, etc. Even the best of material occasionally shows small numbers of mould spores but their presence is unusual and accidental and apparently cannot be avoided. Poor stock on the other hand, gives every evidence of having been made from tomatoes in varying stages of decomposition and the skilled microscopist is readily able to differentiate between the two classes of products. Of the 42 samples of goods containing tomato products either in whole or in part, 32 showed such evidence of the presence of decomposed raw material that they were classed as illegal.

Five of the 6 beverages contained benzoate of soda or saccharin or both and were therefore illegal.

Nine of the 12 ciders were similarly adulterated.

Of the 14 milk samples analyzed 5 were classed as illegal either because of the presence of dirt or the addition of water or the removal of fat.

Of the 7 samples of wine analyzed, but one was illegal.

Several maple syrups and sugars were classed as illegal. These goods were distributed widely throughout Indiana by the Western Reserve Syrup Company of Cleveland, Ohio, under the label, Western Reserve Ohio Blended Maple Syrup. As a matter of fact these goods were not blended maple syrup, but were composed of cane sugar flavored with an extract of maple wood. After much discussion the manufacturers agreed to properly label their goods to conform with the Indiana Law and to advise the dealers to whom the syrup had been distributed that the goods were not maple syrup or blended maple syrup and that they could not be sold as such.

Of the 31 samples of drugs examined, 19 were legal and 12 illegal. Four of the 6 spirits of camphors contained less than the required amount of camphor gum.

Two salad oils purchased at drug stores proved to be cotton seed oil.

Much of the time of the drug laboratory is taken up in the examination of miscellaneous samples sent in for analysis by physicians and others who doubt the character of the goods prescribed or sold them by druggists. In every instance the analysis showed no misbranding or adulteration.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOOD AND DRUGS DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1911.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
<b>GOODS.</b>			
Beer.....	5	0	5
Beer—Temperance.....	2	0	2
Beverages.....	1	5	6
Brandy.....	1	1	2
Catsup.....	0	2	2
Ciders.....	3	9	12
Cordials, fruit.....	1	1	2
Corn starch.....	1	0	1
Flour.....	1	1	2
Horseradish.....	1	0	1
Lentils.....	0	1	1
Meat products—			
Bologna.....	0	1	1
Hamburger.....	0	1	1
Sausage.....	0	2	2
Chicken tamale.....	1	0	1
Seaquads.....	1	0	1
Milk products—			
Milk.....	9	5	14
Buttermilk.....	1	0	1
Butter.....	2	0	2
Cream.....	2	0	2
Oatmeal.....	1	0	1
Pork and beans (Canned).....	8	24	32
Pulp—Tomato.....	0	3	3
Soup—Tomato.....	2	5	7
Syrup—Maple.....	1	2	3
Sugar—Maple.....	1	3	4
Vinegar—			
Cider.....	4	3	7
Distilled.....	5	0	5
Whiskey.....	1	0	1
Wine.....	6	1	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>DRUGS.</b>			
Headache powders.....	2	0	2
Extract of vanilla.....	3	1	4
Olive oil.....	1	1	2
Salad oil.....	0	2	2
Sodium carbonate.....	1	0	1
Spirits of camphor.....	2	4	6
Tablets—Miscellaneous.....	7	0	7
Tobacco.....	1	0	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>

**INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1911.**

The inspectors visited 43 cities and towns during the month of February and made 986 sanitary inspections. Thirty places were reported as in excellent condition, 541 good, 333 fair, 71 poor and 11 bad. Nine of the 11 places classed as bad were dairies. Of the 31 dairies visited, 16 were poor and 6 fair. Not a single dairy was in good or excellent condition. The amendment to the Pure Food Law, which provides that any milk containing "visible dirt" is to be classed as adulterated, will tend to remedy this

very insanitary condition, as no dairyman can sell milk in compliance with the law unless he has a properly equipped milk house and stable, and sees to it that his herd is well groomed and cared for.

Of the 376 grocery stores visited, 17 were classed as excellent, 211 good, 135 fair and 13 poor.

Four of the 199 meat markets were in excellent condition, 109 were good, 77 fair and 9 poor. This is a very satisfactory showing and indicates continual improvement in the sanitary condition of both grocery stores and meat markets.

As usual the drug stores are sanitary. Two of the 102 drug stores visited were classed as in excellent condition, 89 good, 9 fair and 2 poor.

Of the 110 bakeries and confectioneries visited, 1 was bad, 10 poor, 36 fair, 61 good and 2 excellent.

The condition of the hotels and restaurants is far from satisfactory. Thirty-three of the 98 hotels and restaurants visited were in good condition, 49 fair and 16 poor.

Other establishments inspected during the month were poultry houses, fish markets, bottling works, creameries, canning factories, slaughter houses, etc.

During the month 24 condemnation reports were issued. The accompanying table shows the reasons for the condemnations. Attention should be called to the fact that in the case of the eight condemnation notices issued to dairies, improper construction was alleged in each case.

Nine prosecutions were brought during the month and in each case conviction was obtained. Two cases involved the sale of ciders containing benzoate of soda.

A milkman was prosecuted for the sale of dirty milk in a dirty receptacle.

One prosecution is recorded of the sale of oleomargarine for butter. One for selling watered and iced oysters. One for spitting on the floor and one for operating an insanitary restaurant. The pro-

prietor of an insanitary slaughter house was fined twenty-five dollars and costs. A druggist convicted of selling spirits of camphor containing less than the required amount of camphor gum plead guilty and was fined ten dollars and costs.

The total fines and costs imposed amounted to \$206.95.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1911.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	31	0	0	6	16	9
Grocery stores.....	376	17	211	135	13	0
Meat markets.....	199	4	109	77	9	0
Drug stores.....	102	2	89	9	2	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	110	2	61	36	10	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	98	0	33	49	16	0
Poultry houses.....	0	0	0	3	1	0
Slaughter houses.....	0	0	0	2	1	1
Fish markets.....	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bottling works.....	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wholesale groceries.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creamery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour mills.....	12	0	11	1	0	0
Fruit stores.....	0	0	3	0	0	0
Canning factories.....	0	0	4	1	0	0
Wholesale confectioneries.....	0	0	1	1	0	0
Commission houses.....	0	0	1	1	1	0
Lunch rooms.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Baking powder company.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Liquor houses.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ice and cold storage company.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tea stores.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Barrel houses.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATIONS DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1911.

CLASSIFICATION.	REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	3	2	5
Bakery and confectionery.....	0	1	1
Dairies.....	3	8	11
Grocery and meat market.....	3	1	4
Hotels.....	0	2	2
Meat markets.....	2	0	2
Restaurants.....	2	1	3
Slaughter houses.....	3	2	5
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>24</b>

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1911.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Elkhart.....	19760	C. W. Johnson, Nappanee.	Spirits of camphor below U. S. P. standard.	2-7-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Knox.....		Edwin H. Boston, Bicknell.	Spitting on floor.	2-15-11	Fined \$25 and costs.
Knox.....		Mareus L. Knight, Bicknell.	Unsanitary restaurant.	2-15-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Knox.....		Ellis G. Hooper, Bicknell.	Selling watered and iced oysters.	2-25-11	Fined \$25 and costs.
Knox.....		Samuel Garner, Bicknell.	Unsanitary slaughter house.	2-14-11	Fined \$25 and costs.
Lake.....	19723	Prevo Bros., Hammond.	Selling oleomargarine for butter.	2-14-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	20011	F. M. Ensign, Gary.	Selling dirty milk in a dirty container.	2-17-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Montgomery.....	19701	Holland & Co., Waverland.	Apple cider containing benzoate of soda.	2-26-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Wabash.....	19802	Hunt & Warren, Lafontaine.	Blackberry cider containing benzoate of soda.	2-7-11	Fined \$10 and costs.

## STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

### Registration of Deaths.

BY CHAS. A. CARTER, M. D., STATISTICIAN.

The date of death should be given in full as, January, February, March, etc. Never write 1st, 2nd, or 3rd month, as very often a mistake is made as to the date of death. The physician's certificate of attendance should never be omitted. A number of certificates received at the State Board of Health do not show the date of death and the signature of the attending physician.

The disease causing death should be definitely stated, or if the death resulted from violence, the nature of the violence, and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Contributory cause may be given, but it is not necessary unless important to the cause of death. It is the duty of the Health officer to see that the cause of death is definitely stated before issuing the burial permit.

The date, place of burial and undertaker's name or the person acting as undertaker should always be given. A number of certificates do not show these items. In some cases some member of the family acts as undertaker. In such cases the certificate should show the name of the person to whom the burial permit was issued.

The health officer is required by law to keep a record book for deaths which contains all the information called for by the certificate of death. When any of the items are unaccounted for, it would indicate that the death has not been recorded. The State Board of Health is compelled each month to ask

physicians, health officers and undertakers for corrections. If the health officer would insist that each certificate be complete before issuing the burial permit, it would be a great benefit to the state department.

Always number the certificates consecutively, beginning with *Number One* for the first death in each calendar year.

Health officers should not accept certificates made out with lead pencil.

**BIRTH RECORD NEEDED:** We are constantly receiving applications for transcripts of birth and death certificates, the same to be used to settle rights to property, rights to insurance and rights to pensions. A recent letter in regard to this matter is from Dr. H. B. Shacklett, of New Albany, Indiana. He requests a transcript of the "birth certificate of Alice May Hall, probably born in one of the three years, 1893, 1894 or 1895, on March 18. The father's name was Henry Hall and the mother's name Alice Hall (nee Hunter). This was the first child born to this couple." The State Board of Health did not commence receiving birth certificates until October 1, 1907, and of course, could not help Dr. Shacklett. As stated in the beginning, the whole matter simply illustrates how, in numerous instances, it becomes necessary to be able to present in court accurate records of births and deaths. Generally those who come for transcripts of such records will say: "I never imagined I would find it necessary to present such a record in court, and I never imagined that such records were so valuable."

## LAWS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH PASSED BY THE 67TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1911.

### Schools—Medical Inspection.

Senate bill No. 27 "recommends and permits" school trustees and township trustees to institute medical inspection of school children, and to "require teachers annually to test the sight and hearing of all school children under their charge." In addition to testing sight and hearing there may be an inspection of the children "by school physicians for disease, disabilities, decayed teeth or other defects which may reduce efficiency or tend to prevent their receiving the full benefits of school work." A school physician may be appointed for one or more school corporations, "but no physician shall have more than two thousand children under his charge." He shall "receive such compensation as the appointing trustee or trustees may determine." The teachers, janitors and school buildings shall also be examined. Children found to be ill shall be sent home with ad-

vice to consult the family physician, or referred to the public dispensary. A certificate that the child has been examined by a physician who has reported to the parents shall excuse medical inspection by the school physician. Rules may be established by the state boards of health and of education, and any violation of such rules is punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$50, as are, also, violations of the act. There is no emergency clause.

### Health—Hydrophobia Fund.

House bill No. 57 directs the payment to the state auditor of 5 per cent. of the surplus dog tax each year to "constitute a state hydrophobia fund in the state treasury." Any amount exceeding \$3,000 thus collected in any year is to go into the school fund. When the fund shall reach \$2,000 the state board of health "shall provide means to give the Pasteur

treatment for persons infected with hydrophobia," either in private or state institutions, the expense to be paid out of said fund on itemized vouchers issued by the state board of health. The traveling and living expenses of the patient and its mother or nurse may be paid while the Pasteur treatment is given. Rules may be established by the State Board for any violation of which a fine not exceeding \$25 is imposed. Local health officers shall refer cases of dog bites to the State Board if hydrophobia is feared.

Any animal known to be infected with hydrophobia must be quarantined or killed by the owner, or it may be killed by the health officer. The muzzling or quarantining of all dogs in his jurisdiction may be ordered by a local health officer, under penalty of death to all unmuzzled dogs at large, when he thinks there is danger of an outbreak of hydrophobia. Any officer refusing to perform his duties (which include the killing of unmuzzled dogs by policemen, constables, marshals and sheriffs, on order of the health officer) shall be fined from \$5 to \$50. An emergency is declared, and the act took effect March 2.

#### Schools—Buildings.

Senate bill No. 23 enacts regulations as to the sites, character of buildings and walks, lighting and seating, heating and ventilation, water supply and drinking arrangements, blackboards and cloak rooms and water closets and outhouses of school houses. Good dry walks giving access to the school building, outbuildings and all play grounds are required. "Suitable playgrounds shall be provided."

Schoolhouse sites "shall not be nearer than five hundred feet to steam railroads, livery stable, horse, mule or cattle barn used for breeding purposes, or any noise making industry or any unhealthful conditions."

Any school trustee or trustees who shall build or construct any schoolhouse \* \* \* which does not include each and every sanitary provision commanded in this act shall, upon conviction, be fined "from \$100 to \$500 and money claims for materials or for the construction of any schoolhouse, which does not in every way and in all respects comply with the requirements of this act, shall be null and void." The size, materials, location, method of construction, arrangement of windows and desks are minutely prescribed. "Only smooth, stout glass or enameled metal drinking cups shall be used: water buckets and tin drinking cups shall be unlawful and are forbidden." Flowing sanitary drinking fountains which do not require cups shall be provided when practicable.

Heating arrangements shall provide for a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, with a relative humidity of 40 per cent., and shall introduce heated air taken from the outside, at a point not less than five

nor more than seven feet above the floor at the minimum rate of thirty cubic feet per minute for each pupil, and so as to change all the air four times an hour. "Direct steam heating is forbidden for study school rooms," but may be used in halls, office rooms, laboratories and manual training rooms.

If the temperature of a school room falls to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, school is to be dismissed until the fault is corrected.

Pupils who are "perceptibly ill in any way, or \* \* \* emit offensive bodily odors, or who are infested with lice or other vermin," are to be sent home. And parents who refuse to "rid their children of vermin and bodily uncleanness, when notified to do so," shall be arrested and prosecuted by the truant officer, and may be fined not less than \$5 and imprisonment for ten days or both. The children may be bathed and cleansed at the expense of the school funds if necessary. If diphtheria, scarlet fever or other contagious or infectious disease shall break out in any school, the trustees shall have a *medical inspection of the pupils, and all who are found ill shall be excluded until recovery.*

No janitors who are not able-bodied or who are addicted to drugs, or intemperate, or who have tuberculosis or syphilis shall be employed. Annual cleaning of the schoolhouse is required, as specifically directed. A township trustee disobeying any provisions of the law as to cleanliness of the schoolhouse, *enforcing cleanliness of pupils, excluding pupils who are ill, etc., shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.*

The primary principles of hygiene and sanitary science shall be taught in the fifth grade, and "especially shall instruction be imparted concerning the principal modes by which each of the dangerous, communicable diseases are spread, and the best sanitary methods for the restriction and prevention of each disease." Leaflets on those subjects are to be prepared by the State Health Commissioner and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, "setting forth as plainly as possible" such matters, which leaflets are to be supplied to teachers and used by them.

A levy of 5 cents on each \$100 is authorized, "the sum thus raised to be added to the special school fund, but to be used only for building and furnishing of schoolhouses," but not "unless plainly necessary." Any violation of the act by any township or school trustee, or any teacher or person is punishable by a fine of "not less than \$50." There is no emergency clause and the act will take effect only after the publication of the laws.

#### Blindness—Infants.

House bill No. 56 is designed to prevent blindness in infants from causes which may be prevented by



proper treatment of the eyes at birth. The professional attendant at the birth of a child is required to make a report to the local health officer stating, among other things, whether "precautions were taken against ophthalmia neonatorum." Bills and charges for professional services shall be unlawful if such report is not made.

The eyes of the new born infant must be carefully examined by the physician or midwife in professional attendance, "and if there is the least reason for suspecting infection of one or both eyes," the attendant "shall apply such prophylactic treatment as may be recognized as efficient in medical science."

If the infant's eyes "become inflamed, swollen or reddened, or show any unnatural discharge or secretion at any time within two weeks after its birth, and no legally qualified physician is in attendance upon the infant at that time," its condition must be reported to the health officer by the parents or others in charge, except recognized hospitals. The health officer shall then "immediately place it in charge of a legally qualified physician, or in charge of the city or township physician if unable to pay for medical service." Any violations of this act are punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$50. There is no emergency clause, and the act will take effect when the laws are published.

#### Food—Cold Storage.

Senate bill No. 18 requires all food stored in any cold storage or refrigerating warehouse to be marked with the date when it was stored and when removed from storage, except that food products taken out for interstate shipments need not be marked with the date of removal. A cold storage or refrigerating warehouse is defined "as one employing refrigerating machinery or ice for the purpose of refrigeration, whether for public or private use, and shall not apply to ice boxes used for temporary protection only."

Food products are forbidden to be kept in such cold storage or refrigerating warehouse longer than nine months. If perishable food products shall have been so held for more than nine months they must be reported to the State Board of Health and inspected by it, and if found unfit for food they shall be reported to the nearest circuit or city judge or justice of the peace and "made unfit for food as the court may direct," by drenching with kerosene, rendering into grease or otherwise.

Food products now in storage must be marketed within nine months. All food products that have been stored outside of the State must be marked in like manner as if stored locally. Cold storage eggs offered for sale must be so designated by "a card not smaller than six inches (each way) upon which shall be printed the words 'cold storage' in letters \* \* \* two inches in length," and it shall be unlaw-

ful for a dealer to keep for sale any package or receptacle in which perishable food products are packed or contained which were taken out of cold storage, if the date stamped has been removed, defaced, altered or destroyed. Records of the receipt and withdrawal of all meats, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, game, fruits, farm or garden produce, or any other perishable foodstuffs must be kept by such refrigerating warehouse owners, and the State Board of Health shall have free access to these records at any time. A license must be obtained from the State Board of Health for conducting such a storage warehouse, after approval of the plant by said board, which license shall cost \$10. The board may close any such warehouse not conducted in a sanitary manner, until it is made suitable for use.

The State Board of Health is charged with the duty to enforce the provisions of this act, and for this purpose the State Food and Drug Commissioner, the Food Inspectors of the State Board of Health, and the State, county and city and town health officers shall have full power at all times to enter all parts of any such warehouse and inspect it to obtain evidence of violations of this law, and may furnish evidence of the conditions found, upon which the prosecuting attorney shall prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this act.

"The State Board of Health shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to enforce this act, and violation of said rules shall be punished on conviction as set forth in Section 9."

The said Section 9 provides that for any violations of the provisions of this act, a first offense shall be punished by a fine of from \$25 to \$50; a second by a fine of from \$50 to \$100, and a third or subsequent offense by a fine of \$200 and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Each day the violation continues shall constitute a distinct and separate offense on the part of the employer, employe or other person found guilty thereof.

#### Weights and Measures—Scales.

House bill No. 282 adopts the standard weights and measures of the United States. The State Food and Drug Commissioner shall also be the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and shall take advantage of the standards adopted by this article as the standards of the State, and shall preserve them, and he or his deputies may use them to correct the standards of the several cities and counties as often as once in two years. He or his deputies or inspectors shall annually test all scales, weights and measures used in checking the receipt or disbursement of supplies in State institutions. Each board of county commissioners may appoint a sealer of weights and measures, who shall serve during the pleasure of the

board and receive a compensation to be determined by the board, and which shall be paid by the county treasurer. A city sealer may be provided by the common council of any city, which may fix his compensation within the limits prescribed. In Indianapolis, such commissioner shall not be paid less than \$1,500 nor more than \$1,800, and in Evansville, Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute and South Bend his compensation shall be not less than \$1,200 nor more than \$1,500.

Only persons who are county or city sealers of weights and measures or have had recent experience in the work and duties of that office, or who have passed an examination given by the State Commissioner, shall be appointed to such position.

The State Commissioner may remove any city or county sealer of weights and measures for cause, on five days' notice, an appeal being allowed to the superior or circuit court of the county. Special police powers are given to the State Commissioner and his deputies and the county and city sealers. Interference with any such officer is punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$200, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail of not more than ninety days. Using, offering to sell or keeping false scales, weights or measures, or any device for falsifying weights and measures, is punishable by a fine from \$10 to \$100 and imprisonment of not more than three months for a first offense, and a fine of from \$20 to \$500, and imprisonment of not more than six months for a subsequent offense. The act shall go into effect January 1, 1912.

### Indianapolis—Playgrounds.

Senate bill No. 52 is the Indianapolis public playgrounds, baths and comfort stations bill. It authorizes the "board of health and charities in cities of the first class \* \* \* to establish, maintain and equip public playgrounds, public baths and public comfort stations in such cities. The board of school commissioners is hereby authorized to permit the use of any public grounds under their control as, in their judgment, may be required" for such purposes, and the board of health and charities may lease, purchase or appropriate, under the eminent domain, additional grounds.

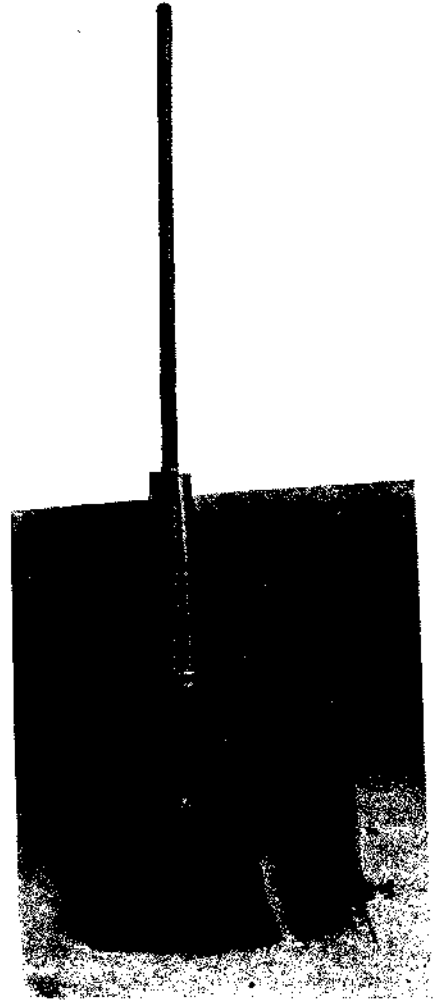
"Section 2. Said board shall have full control and custody of such playgrounds, baths and comfort stations, including the policing and preservation of order thereon, and may adopt suitable rules, regulations and by-laws for the control thereof, and the conduct of children and other persons while on and using the same, and may enforce the same by suitable penalties." A commissioner and assistants may be employed and paid a compensation fixed by such board. The civil city is to pay all expenses, and the common council shall annually levy the sum of one-

half cent on each \$100 as a "recreation fund," to be used for no other purpose than is prescribed in this act.

An emergency is declared and the act took effect on March 4.

### A HOOSIER SANITARY INVENTION.

Mr. C. F. Specht, a merchant of Valparaiso, Indiana, has invented an anti-dust device, which is pictured below. Mr. Specht, in regard to his invention, says:



As will be observed, the device will feed any kind of disinfectant or liquid that may be desired. The mechanism is so designed that by means of the graduated adjustable orifice the finest regulation of flow is allowed.

We have quite thoroughly and satisfactorily demonstrated the efficiency of this apparatus, and believe we can say that it is adapted for use wherever sweeping is required, either in the home, school-house, theater, store, church, car, or any other place. Upon trial, anywhere, I believe it will be observed to possess the following points of merit:

1. It enables any one to sweep without dust.
2. It affords an automatic means of disinfecting.

3. It is so simple that any one can understand it.
4. It is inexpensive.
5. It is durable.
6. It is convenient.

I might possibly enumerate other points to you in relation to the apparatus, but prefer to allow it to speak for itself after you have seen it operated and thoroughly tested out.

## THE INDIANA STATE CIVIC UNION.

### A Movement with Great Possibilities.

The Indiana State Civic Union was formed a little more than one year ago, after seventeen counties had been visited and the coöperation of a large number of representative citizens had been secured. Its purpose is to unite the moral forces of the State and to coördinate the social and reform agencies of the State by communities for the promotion of the physical, social, moral and civic improvement of the people. The movement, as its name indicates, has its basis in citizenship. It is strictly non-partisan, and appeals to the adherents of all churches, who seek the application of the moral law to public life. It is a much-needed revival of good citizenship and intelligent patriotism.

The State, as a whole, is an aggregation of communities, some of them small and some of them very large. The community is the sociological unit. This natural unity of communities is largely lost sight of because of the great number of independent churches and political parties that, incidentally at least, divide the moral forces into so many fragments, while the evil forces, by selfish interest and natural affinity, are essentially united. The Civic Union seeks to unite all the good citizens of a given community, who wish to be intelligent, capable and faithful in the discharge of their civic duties.

Besides being a unifying agency, it is practically a school of citizenship for the presentation, discussion and study of all social, moral and civic questions, such as the public health, tenement housing, prevention of prostitution and the white slave traffic and venereal diseases, needless labor and demoralizing amusements on the Sabbath, gambling, profanity, temperance, universal peace and industrial equity. At least one union mass meeting of men each month in each community should be given to these great public questions as a preparation for efficient citizenship.

Public administration cannot be better than the citizenship back of it. In the long run, the world is governed by public sentiment. Any movement that is designed to improve social and civic conditions, to be sane, constructive and permanent, must be based on the intelligent conviction of the people themselves.

The Civic Union stands for the purity of the ballot, and for capable and dependable men in public office,

who shall be selected because of their general moral fitness rather than as to how they may stand on some particular issue. It preaches the doctrine that "Public office is a public trust." The Civic Union also puts special emphasis on the duty of citizens, individually and collective, to actively support and coöperate with public officials in making civil government in all its departments efficient. We need an active, capable, faithful, patriotic citizenship, as the first indispensable condition for social and civic improvement. While we need improvement in many respects in our laws, what we need more is intelligent, earnest, active citizenship.

The Civic Union is enlisting a great number of competent speakers, willing to respond to the invitation of local civic unions, for addresses on various topics. A literature department is also being organized, to furnish books, periodicals, tracts and up-to-date facts on all social and moral issues. The Sovereign Citizen, the official organ of the Indiana State Civic Union, is aimed to be a short-cut for busy people to keep posted on all questions affecting the health and morals of the people.

The work of organization is being actively pushed throughout the State. Many communities have already been visited, and favorable action has been taken wherever the movement has been presented. The pooling of moral issues and the wise coördination of forces, superseding scattering efforts by team work, is of great importance.

For literature and information concerning the Civic Union movement, address

D. B. JOHNSON, State Superintendent,  
State Office, 42 Lombard Building,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

## HOW TO RID A HOUSE OF BEDBUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, FLEAS, MOTHS, AND OTHER INSECTS, AND AT THE SAME TIME ACCOMPLISH THOROUGH DISINFECTION.

Even our finest houses sometimes become infested with bedbugs, roaches, ants and fleas. Old houses, and especially old frame ones, are almost certain to harbor insects and also disease infection. It would be a wise law which would require, under a heavy penalty, that all houses (excepting new houses), when once vacant, should not be again occupied until carefully disinfected by trained disinfectors. The happiest results would attend the thorough enforcement of such a law.

Method of Procedure: First, close all openings in the room to be disinfected. This is best done by pasting strips of paper over all window and door cracks, pasting paper over stovepipe holes, and thoroughly stepping up grates. No fire should be in the room.

but all usual articles should remain where they are. Now calculate the cubical contents of the room by multiplying together the length, breadth and height, and for each 1,000 cubic feet use one ounce of good cyanide of potassium and a mixture of one fluid ounce of commercial sulphuric acid in two fluid ounces of water. A good quantity of this dilute acid should be prepared at once by placing one quart of water in a gallon crock and slowly adding one pint of sulphuric acid. Be careful not to add the water to the acid, for slight explosions, throwing the liquid around, would then occur. On the floor of the room, place a large wash bowl or two-gallon stoneware crock, and underneath it place a layer of old oilcloth or linoleum. Several layers of old newspapers will serve well. This is for the purpose of protecting the floor or carpet against accidental overflow. If an entire house is to be fumigated, each room must be carefully prepared as described. Into each bowl must be placed two ounces of the acid solution for each 1,000 cubic feet in the room of powdered or ground potassium cyanide. Weigh out one ounce for each 1,000 cubic feet in each room and put in a thin paper sack and place in the room in which it belongs by the side of the bowl containing the dilute sulphuric acid.

No person must remain in the house. Even the family cat must be taken out. The operator begins at the top of the house, drops the cyanide into each bowl of acid and immediately leaves the room, tightly closing the door. Each room is thus treated and the open air quickly sought.

Hydrocyanic acid gas (prussic acid) is liberated by this process and it kills animals and microbes alike. The house must remain closed all night, and next morning the outside door and the lower windows opened from the outside and kept open for an hour, and after this time the operator may enter and hurriedly open all the doors and windows, breathing no more than is absolutely necessary, and quickly retiring when his work is done. So long as any odor of the poisonous gas prevails, no one should enter the house to stay. When all odor is gone the furnishings should be removed, and the house thoroughly cleaned as usual. The bedbugs, roaches, rats, mice, ants and moths will all be dead and thorough disinfection also be secured.

### PROPOSED ACIDULATION OF TUBERCULOUS SOIL.

BY DR. SAMUEL BERNHEIM, PARIS.

The tuberculous patient possesses a soil deficient in mineral constituents, wanting in chlorides, lacking phosphates, and, above all, deficient in acids, whilst the arthritic patient has a soil that is overmineralized,

exceedingly rich in chlorides, and superabundant in acidity. There exists a kind of antagonism between tuberculosis and the arthritic diathesis. Phthisis is rare among arthritics and of benign manifestation in them. The system of sanatoria, the absolute rest, the abundant feeling, the high-altitude cure, have no other end and effect than the transformation of the soil, to increase the organic acidity of the patient. And, in fact, the author has submitted a certain number of patients to complete repose, and he has proved in their case, at the end of a certain period, the existence of a very evident increase in urinary acidity. Similarly, he thinks the meat cure, so highly recommended by MM. Richet and Hericourt, does not act by means of antitoxins, but by a transformation of soil, the acidity of which they enrich.

SHOW ME.—Show me the kitchen, bath-room, cellar, and I will tell you what kind of people live in it. Show me the alleys of a city, its factory district, its tenements, its eating places, and I will tell you what kind of a town it is.

\* \* \*

WHISKY AND MORPHINE: There is misery and pathos in the following quotation from a letter received from a poor woman who thought, perhaps, some relief could be secured from the State Board of Health. She says: "My husband is addicted to the liquor habit, but only drinking at times, and then remaining sober for months. He now has fallen into the habit of going up to Dr. X., who gives him hypodermic morphine injections. The doctor does this as often as four times a day when my husband is drinking. At last this has produced the morphine habit, and my home has become a hell on earth. I have talked to the doctor; I have insisted and plead with him not to administer the morphine, but all to no avail. I sometimes think that the doctor himself takes morphine by the way he acts. Now, gentlemen of the State Board of Health, if there is anything you can do to help me in this matter, I pray you do it. I will be very grateful to you and could never, in all this world, forget your service."

We could only write to this poor woman that it was beyond our power and duties to extend any help to her. We offered our sympathies, but how feeble, indeed, is our pity and our sympathy in such a case as this. The man had better be dead a hundred times than to acquire two such awful, degrading, soul-killing habits. But what are we to think of the member of a noble, learned profession like medicine, who will help a poor mortal downward, as is recorded in this instance?

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR FEBRUARY, 1911.

**NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

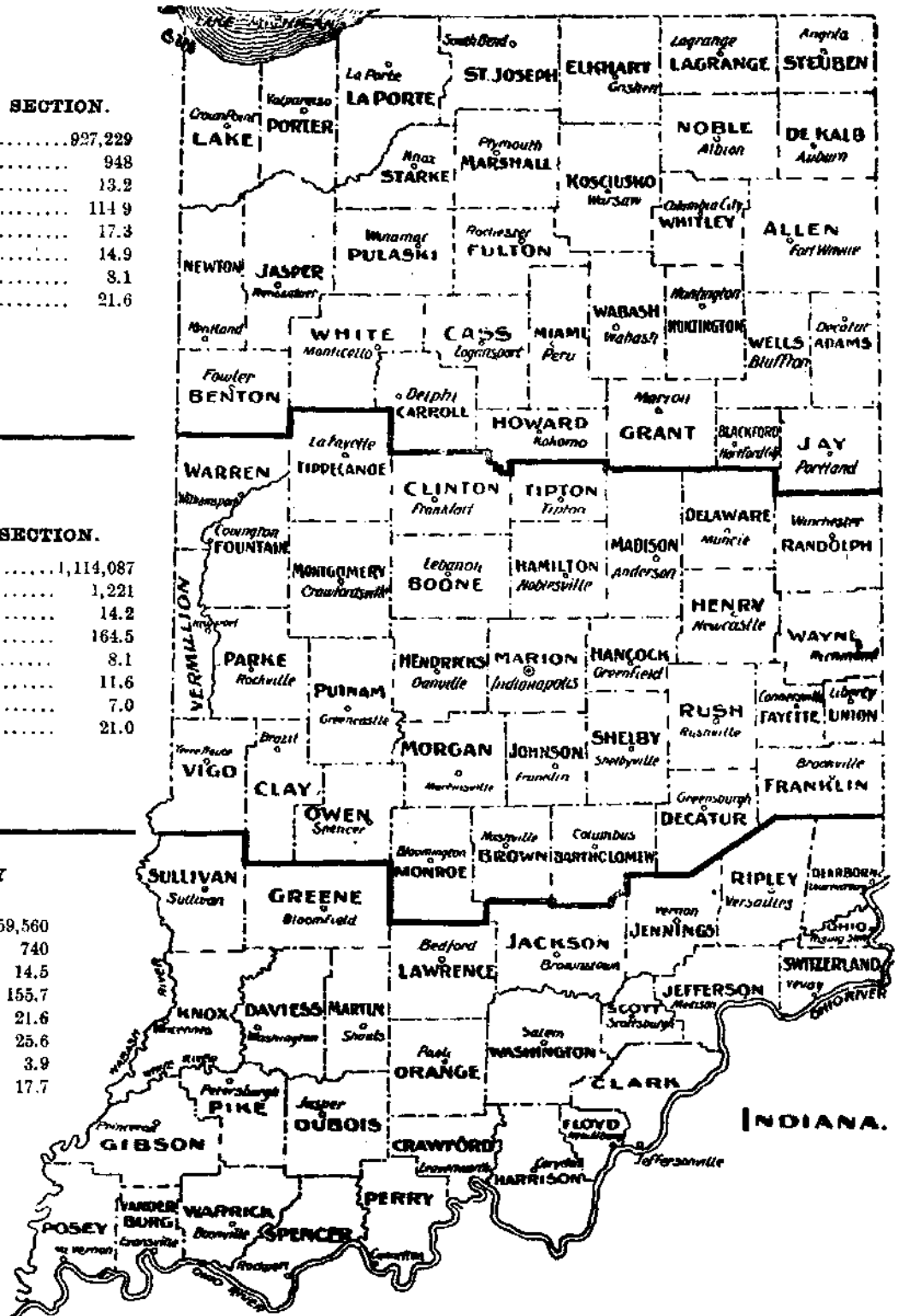
Total population	827,229
Total deaths	948
Death rate per 1,000	13.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	114.9
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	17.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	14.9
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	8.1
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	21.6

**CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	1,114,087
Total deaths	1,221
Death rate per 1,000	14.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	164.5
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	8.1
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	11.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	7.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	21.0

**SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	659,560
Total deaths	740
Death rate per 1,000	14.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	155.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	21.6
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	25.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.9
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	17.7







Mortality of Indiana for February, 1911. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Population According to U. S. Census, 1910.	Total Deaths Reported for February 1911. (Stillbirths excluded.)	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 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		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	2,700,876	2,809	14.0	411	14.1	155	5.3	58	1.9	43	1.4	89	3.0	980	33.6	302	145.3	46	23.1	36	17.3	31	14.9	
Northern Counties	927,229	948	13.2	137	14.4	50	5.2	20	2.1	12	1.2	29	3.0	336	35.4	82	114.9	17	23.8	18	25.2	8	11.2	
Central Counties	1,114,087	1,221	14.2	163	13.3	47	3.8	25	2.2	19	1.5	42	3.4	425	34.8	141	164.5	20	23.8	7	8.1	10	11.6	
Southern Counties	659,560	740	14.5	111	15.9	58	7.8	13	1.7	12	1.6	18	2.4	219	29.5	79	135.7	11	21.6	11	21.6	13	25.0	
All Cities	1,140,710	1,359	15.4	182	13.3	70	5.1	27	1.9	18	1.3	51	3.7	377	27.7	167	190.3	27	30.7	15	17.0	15	17.0	
Over 100,000	233,650	301	16.7	40	13.2	5	1.6	9	2.9	3	.9	11	3.6	80	26.5	29	161.3	4	22.2	1	5.2	2	11.1	
45,000 to 100,000	245,421	297	15.7	38	12.7	17	5.7	5	1.6	4	1.3	9	3.0	73	24.5	45	227.7	1	4.1	1	8.0	1	26.4	
20,000 to 45,000	130,440	147	14.6	19	12.9	11	7.4	3	2.6	2	1.3	4	2.0	46	31.2	21	203.1	1	6.0	1	5.2	1	19.9	
10,000 to 20,000	209,530	240	14.8	35	16.1	14	6.8	6	2.9	3	1.4	10	4.9	51	28.0	25	156.0	1	3.7	10	62.0	1	18.6	
Under 10,000	321,643	374	15.1	52	13.9	23	6.1	4	1.6	6	1.6	17	4.6	127	39.9	49	198.0	3	23.8	8	12.1	1	12.0	
Country	1,560,160	1,550	12.9	229	14.7	85	5.4	31	2.0	25	1.6	38	2.4	603	38.9	135	112.4	21	17.4	21	17.4	16	13.3	

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping-Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrheal Diseases. Under Two.		Cerebro Spinal Fever.		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	.9	17	8.1	26	12.5	15	7.2	398	191.5	45	21.6	2	.9	156	75.0	10	4.8	149	71.7	160	77.0		
Northern Counties	1	1.4	9	12.6	7	9.8	5	7.0	126	176.6	18	25.2	1	1.4	50	70.1			57	79.9	54	75.7		
Central Counties	1	1.1	6	7.0	4	4.6	5	7.0	159	185.5	18	21.0	1	1.1	64	74.6	2	2.3	58	67.6	68	77.0		
Southern Counties			2	3.9	15	29.5	4	7.8	113	222.7	9	17.7			42	82.7	8	15.7	34	67.0	40	78.8		
All Cities	1	1.7	12	13.6	3	3.4	6	6.8	170	193.7	24	27.3	1	1.1	57	64.9	5	5.8	72	82.0	77	87.7		
Over 100,000			3	16.6			2	11.1	31	172.4	6	33.3			11	61.2			10	55.6	15	83.4		
45,000 to 100,000			1	5.2	1	5.2	1	5.2	30	206.5	4	21.1			5	26.4	4	21.1	19	100.8	17	90.0		
20,000 to 45,000				29.2					24	233.0	3	29.2			7	69.7			9	89.6	12	119.5		
10,000 to 20,000	1	6.2		18.6	1	6.2	2	18.6	35	217.1	5	31.0	1	6.2	10	62.0			12	74.4	16	99.2		
Under 10,000				8.0	1	4.0			41	165.7	6	24.2			24	97.0	1	4.0	25	88.9	17	68.7		
Country	1	.8		4.1	23	19.1	9	7.4	228	169.9	21	17.4	1	.8	99	82.4	5	4.1	77	64.1	83	69.1		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of February, 1911.

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.							
		Station.		Highest.	Date.	Station.		Lowest.	Date.
35.5	+7.4	Mount Vernon		78	16	Richmond		4	21

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.		Greatest monthly amount.	Station.		Least monthly amount.
1.82	-1.11	Roma		3.00	Crawfordsville		0.87