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Indiana State Board of Health

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

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Total deaths reported, 3,108; rate, 12.9. In the preceding month, 2,842 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year, 3,080 deaths; rate 12.9. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 427 or 13.7 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 150; 5 to 9, 52; 10 to 14, 46; 15 to 19, 62; 65 and over, 1,138 or 36.6 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 943 deaths; rate, 11.3. In the preceding month, 997 deaths; rate, 12.0. In the same month last year, 1,042 deaths; rate, 12.6.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,165,270, reports 1,389 deaths; rate, 14.0. In the preceding month, 1,256 deaths; rate, 12.8. In the same month last year, 1,333 deaths; rate 13.6.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 676,748, reports 771 deaths; rate, 13.4. In the preceding month, 589 deaths; rate, 10.3. In the same month last year, 705 deaths; rate, 12.3.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 1.1 higher than the rate for the whole state. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis, poliomyelitis, cancer and smallpox. The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, measles, and puerperal septicemia. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, influenza and external causes.

Rural: Population 1,552,808, reports 1,490 deaths; rate 11.3. In the preceding month 1,399 deaths; rate 10.7. In the same month last year 1,586 deaths; rate 12.0.

URBAN: Population 1,272,157 reports 1,613 deaths; rate, 14.9. In the preceding month, 1,443 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the same month last year, 1,494 deaths; rate, 14.9. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 17.6; Evansville, 17.0; Ft. Wayne, 11.8; Terre Haute, 12.4; South Bend, 9.3; Gary, 8.9; Muncie, 10.7; Hammond, 15.9; Richmond, 7.3; Anderson, 14.5; East Chicago, 14.3; Elkhart, 17.4; Lafayette, 23.1; Michigan City, 18.0; New Albany, 21.1; Logansport, 18.0; Marion, 17.5.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths, 182; males, 136; females, 46.

SUICIDE. TOTAL, 26; males 22, females 4. Means of suicide: poison 8, asphyxia 1, hanging or strangulation 6, drowning 1, firearms 8, cutting or piercing instruments 2.

ACCIDENTAL OR UNIDENTIFIED. TOTAL, 138; males 100, females 38. Food poisoning, 2; other acute poisoning, 2; conflagration, 1; burns (conflagration excepted), 11; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted), 2;

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BIRTHS FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Total births, 5,094 (stillbirths excluded); state rate, 21.2. Males, 2,610; females, 2,484.
White males, 2,571; white females, 2,432.
Colored births, 91; males 89, females 52.
Stillbirths, 167; white 161, colored 6.
Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 1,899 births; rate 22.7.
Central Sanitary Section, population 1,165,270, reports 1,972 births; rate 19.9.
Southern Sanitary Section, population 676,748, reports 1,223 births; rate 21.2.
Highest rate, Lake County, 37.9.
Lowest rate, Union County, 5.6.
Total number of births to date for 1914, 61,881.

accidental drowning, 4; traumatism by firearms, 9; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 1; traumatism by fall, 46; traumatism in mines, 5; traumatism by machines, 3; railroad accidents and injuries, 31; street car accident and injuries, 6; injuries by other vehicles, 1; other crushing, 1; injuries by animals, 2; excessive cold, 1; electricity (lightning excepted), 1; fractures (causes not specified), 5; other external violence, 4.

HOMICIDE TOTAL, 18; males 14, females 4. Homicide by firearms, 12; homicide by cutting or piercing instruments, 4; homicide by other means, 2.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Scarlet fever, as in the preceding two months, was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Scarlet fever, influenza, tonsillitis, acute bronchitis, diphtheria, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, smallpox, chickenpox, pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, acute rheumatism, measles, whooping cough, other forms of tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, cerebro-spinal fever, intermittent and remittent fever, erysipelas, malaria fever, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, dysentery, rabies in human, rabies in animals, poliomyelitis.

SMALLPOX: 528 cases in 41 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Adams 1 case, Allen 1, Blackford 23, Boone 1, Clinton 20, Daviess 12, Delaware 85, Dubois 8, Elkhart 2, Floyd 2, Fountain 2, Gibson 10, Grant 12, Hamilton 1, Hancock 2, Henry 1, Jackson 3, Jay 41, Jefferson 23, Jennings 9, Johnson 1, Knox 33, Lagrange 10 cases and 1 death, Lake 5, Laporte 1, Lawrence 11, Madison 27, Marion 5, Martin 8, Montgomery 8, Orange 11, Parke 1, Pike 2, Porter 11, Posey 58, Randolph 2, Tippecanoe 14, Vanderburgh 9, Vigo 18, a Washington 19, Wells 12.

TUBERCULOSIS: 357 deaths, of which 310 were of the pulmonary form and 47 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 188, females 169. Of the male deaths, 32 were married in age period 18 to 40 and left 64 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 60 were married in the same age period as above and left 120 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans under 12 years of age made in one month by this preventable disease, 184. Number of homes invaded, 341.

PNEUMONIA: 424 deaths; rate, 176.7 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 275 deaths; rate, 115.8. In the same month last year, 405 deaths, rate 170.5. Of the pneumonia deaths 125 were under one year of age and 40 in the age period 90 to 99.

TYPHOID FEVER: 112 cases in 35 counties with 34 deaths. In the preceding month, 152 cases in 43 counties with 41 deaths. In the same month last year 142 cases in 40 counties with 37 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 300 cases in 47 counties with 33 deaths. In the preceding month 436 cases in 57 counties with 53 deaths. In the same month last year 409 cases in 65 counties with 42 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 792 cases in 59 counties with 15 deaths. In the preceding month 520 cases in 62 counties with 20 deaths. In the same month last year 602 cases in 68 counties with 16 deaths.

MEASLES: 316 cases in 27 counties with 3 deaths. In the preceding month, 221 cases in 28 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year, 645 cases in 48 counties with 9 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 2 cases in 2 counties with 1 death. The death occurred in Noble County, male, 7 months.

RABIES: 12 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month of January. There were no deaths.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

DELAYED BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Each month the Statistical Department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for January the following counties named below were delinquent in the matter:

BIRTHS.

Adams 1; Allen 5 (Ft. Wayne, one for 1913); Bartholomew 1 (Columbus); Boone 18 (Lebanon 10, Thorntown 1); Brown 4; Carroll 1; Clark 6 (Clarksville 1, Port Fulton 1, Sellersburg 1); Clay 1; Crawford 2; Daviess 5 (Washington 1); Dearborn 1; DeKalb 1 (Garrett); Delaware 3 (Yorktown 1); Elkhart 3 (city 2); Fayette 1 (Connersville); Floyd 1 (New Albany); Franklin 1; Gibson 6 (Owensville 5); Grant 3 (Marion 1); Greene 6 (Linton 5); Hamilton 3 (Noblesville 2); Hancock 1 (Greenfield); Harrison 1; Henry 4 (New Castle 1, Knightstown 1); Howard 1; Huntington 1; Jasper 2 (Rensselaer 1); Jefferson 1 (Madison); Jennings 1; Knox 9; Kosciusko 2 (Milford); Lake 6 (Gary 2, East Chicago 1, Hammond 1, Whiting 2); Laporte 1 (Michigan City); Madison 8 (Alexandria 3, Elwood 1); Marion 6 (Indianapolis); Miami 1 (Peru); Monroe 1; Montgomery 1; Morgan 4 (Martinsville 2); Newton 1 (Morocco); Orange 1; Owen 1 (Worthington); Parke 1; Pike 2; Randolph 1 (Winchester); Ripley 1; Scott 3; Shelby 1; Spencer 6; Starke 1 for 1913; St. Joseph 10 (South Bend 9, Mishawaka 1); Sullivan 3 (Shelburn); Tippecanoe 6 (LaFayette 5); Tipton 2 (City 1, Kempton 1); Union 1; Vanderburgh 1 (Evansville); Vermillion 3 (Clinton 1, Fairview 2); Vigo 3 (Terre Haute); Warrick 3; Wayne 1; Wells 13 (Ossian 2); White 4 (Brookton 1); Whitley 2; total, 197.

DEATHS.

Allen 1; Benton 1; Boone 1; Cass 1 (Logansport); Clay 1; Crawford 3 (Leavenworth 1); Delaware 1; Elkhart 1; Floyd 1; Franklin 1; Gibson 9 (Owensville 5); Grant 1; Hamilton 1; Harrison 2; Howard 2; Jasper 1; Jay 1; Knox 2; Kosciusko 4 (Milford 2); Laporte 3; Lawrence 8; Madison 1; Monroe 1; Montgomery 1; Owen 1 (Spencer); Perry 1; Pike 1 (Winslow); Posey 1; Rush 2; Spencer 5; Tippecanoe 2 (Lafayette 1); Tipton 1; Vermillion 2; Wells 1 (Ossian); Whitley 1 (Columbia City); total, 62.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—

Positive	57
Negative	320
	— 377

Urine for tubercle bacilli—

Positive	1
Negative	1
	— 2

Feces for tubercle bacilli—

Negative	4
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Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	1	
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	17	
Negative	62	
	79	
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		
Negative	4	
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	77	
Suspicious	9	
Negative	251	
Unsatisfactory	3	
	340	
Epidemic diphtherias—		
Positive	9	
Negative	617	
Unsatisfactory	4	
	630	
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	14	
Negative	2	
Cows:		
Positive	2	
Hogs:		
Negative	4	
Horse:		
Negative	1	
	23	
Feces for typhoid bacilli—		
Negative	3	
Feces for hookworm—		
Negative	1	
Feces miscellaneous	4	
Blood for counts	10	
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Negative	5	
Pus miscellaneous	3	
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma of cervix	3	
Carcinoma of uterus	1	
Carcinoma of penis	1	
Miscellaneous tissues	14	
	19	
Urine for chemical analysis		33
Urine for spermatozoa—		
Positive	1	
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive	9	
Negative	27	
Males:		
Positive	15	
Negative	19	
Sex not given:		
Negative	2	
	72	
Spinal fluid for meningococcus—		
Positive	2	
Negative	5	
	7	
Stomach contents		4
Total number specimens examined		1,622

Examinations of diphtheria cultures on tellurate media	840
Grand total of examinations made	1,902
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out	244
OUTFITS SENT OUT DURING JANUARY, 1915.	
Tuberculosis	496
Diphtheria	227
Diphtheria epidemics	150
Widals	145
Gonococci	87
Blood counts	19
Malaria	19
Hook worm	1
Bile media	1
Total number of outfits sent out	1,151

PATIENTS WHO HAVE TAKEN "PASTEUR" TREATMENT THIS MONTH. JANUARY, 1915

NAME.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Began Treatment.	Finished Treatment.
Mrs. R. Brunson	New Castle.	Henry	67.	F	12-21-14	1-3-15
Claude Clark	Southport.	Marion	13	M	12-23-14	1-5-15
Stanley Studdarth	Tobiasport.	Perry	13	M	12-24-14	1-6-15
Mrs. F. Drummond	Indianapolis.	Marion	19	F	12-21-14	1-10-15
Goldie Richey	Indianapolis.	Marion	9	F	12-28-14	1-18-15
Charles Vandergrift	Indianapolis.	Marion	7	M	12-30-14	1-19-15
Bernard Solomon	Indianapolis.	Marion	4	M	12-29-14	1-10-15
Grover Brackeen	Indianapolis.	Marion	8	M	1-2-15	1-23-15
Harmon Lee	Edgewood.	Marion	11	M	1-4-15	1-28-15
L. Wilkerson	Edgewood.	Marion	32	M	1-4-15	1-28-15
A. E. Schweitzer, M.D.	Indianapolis.	Marion	33	F	1-19-15	1-28-15
Constance Corby	Indianapolis.	Marion	44	F	1-11-15	1-31-15

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JANUARY, 1915.

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

During the month of January 35 food samples were analyzed, of which 26 were listed as pure and 9 as illegal.

Fifty-two drug samples were examined and no samples were found to be illegal. A careful study was made of thirty different cold tablets, the analysis of which will be published later.

But one prosecution was filed during the month. John Shovel of Bloomington was fined ten dollars and costs for hauling meat through the streets when not properly protected as provided by law.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS			
Beverages—			
Beer	1		1
Cider	1	1	2
Whiskey		1	1
Meat Products—			
Lard	3		3
Pork		1	1
Milk	12	3	15
Milk Products—			
Butter	1	1	2
Cream	2		2
Oleomargarine	2		2
Vinegar	4	2	6
Total	26	9	35
DRUGS.			
Cold tablets			30
Olive oil	2		2
Patent medicine			1
Miscellaneous			19
Total			52

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Nine hundred and fifty-three inspections were made during the month of January. Nineteen places were found to be in excellent condition, 494 were in good condition, 382 fair, 43 poor and 15 bad. Ten of the bad places were saloons, 26 of which were visited for the purpose of determining conditions at the free lunch counter. Of these 26 places none were rated either good or excellent, 6 were fair and 10 were poor, in addition to the 10 already referred to as bad.

Of the 338 grocery stores visited 6 were in excellent condition, 194 were good, 134 fair and 4 poor.

Four of the 171 meat markets inspected were in excellent condition. One hundred were rated good, 61 fair and 6 poor. None were so unsanitary as to be classed as bad.

Of the 107 drug stores inspected 76 were in good condition and 31 fair. At 62 stores 62 prescription weights and balances were carefully tested to determine their accuracy. Twenty-two scales were found correct, 30 were fair only and 10 were bad and not suited for the careful weighing required in putting up prescriptions.

Forty-three condemnation notices were issued during the month to canning factories, dairies, drug stores, groceries, meat markets, confectioneries and restaurants. In every case some unsanitary condition existed and in addition in 39 cases the places were improperly built.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	40		4	15	16	5
Grocery stores.....	338	6	194	134	4	
Meat markets.....	171	4	100	61	6	
Drug stores.....	107		76	31		
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	150	5	80	62	3	
Hotels and restaurants.....	82	3	28	53	4	
Creameries.....	2		2			
Slaughterhouses.....	3			3		
Fish markets.....	7		3	4		
Bottling works.....	2		1	1		
Poultry houses.....	5			5		
Flour mills.....	3		2	1		
Ice cream parlors.....	8	1	2	5		
Ice cream factories.....	3		1	2		
Saloons.....	26			6	10	10
Produce company.....	1		1			
Total.....	953	19	494	382	43	15

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Canning factories.....	20	20	20
Confectionery.....	1		1
Dairies.....	6	6	6
Drug stores.....	2	2	2
Groceries.....	2		2
Grocery and meat market.....	1		1
Meat markets.....	4	4	4
Restaurants.....	7	7	7
Total.....	43	39	43

At the convention of weights and measures officials recently held in Indianapolis, Dr. Amelia R. Keller read a most excellent paper on "The Weights and Measures Law and Its Relation to the Housewife."

This paper is of special value to housewives and although not directly connected with the public health, is printed here as a valuable contribution to the work of Weights and Measures Control, a function given to the State Board of Health by the Legislature of 1913.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAW AND ITS RELATION TO THE HOUSEWIFE.

The Indianapolis Local Council of Women has been fighting for better and more intelligent methods of weights and measures for the last five years, although they have had no hand in making the laws or seeing that they are executed. Realizing the thousands of dollars that the housewives would save by an intelligent co-operation with the Bureau of Weights and Measures, we have talked to club women and have done everything in our power to urge the women in getting correct weights and measures from the dealers. We have advised them to buy weights and measures and to have them tested by our local officials and weigh the articles they buy in their own homes. In this way they may easily find whether a dealer is dishonest or not. The women, however, when finding their dealer not honest, instead of reporting them, have changed dealers (to avoid notoriety) until they found some one who was honest. Probably this method is as good as any in the long run.

While there has been a great deal of improvement in our Weights and Measures Law, very much remains to be done and we realize that it is the people themselves, in the last analysis, who must redeem themselves. While the law has not, of course, corrected all violations, still much has been accomplished in stimulating the interest, and by calling attention to the many frauds practised by unscrupulous dealers. It has also helped those dealers who are honest and wish to do right, by giving them an official standard by which to govern themselves. The prosecution of the unscrupulous dealer and the fact that these prosecutions are published in the daily press gives the housewives opportunity to avoid dealing with such dealers.

People must see that the officials selected to fill these positions are free from political influence, that they are preferably scientific men, whose knowledge should be used for the benefit of all the people, and whose tenure of office should be secure and not be used as a football in politics, for nothing is more fatal to the accomplishment of good results than the spasmodic enforcement of a law. This should be done, since the majority considers that failure to protect the public is directly chargeable to the state and city governments.

In our work in past years we have felt that the Bureau of Weights and Measures was not getting full co-operation of the housekeeper and neither the bureau nor the housekeeper the co-operation even of the honest tradespeople. The honest tradespeople are not sufficiently protected by the consumer against the competition of the dishonest. Just as soon as many housewives read the "sales" they refuse to buy of the honest tradesman in their neighborhood and go elsewhere because the price is a penny or two cheaper, never realizing that the quality is apt to be poorer or that they receive short weight. It is as much to the housewife's interest to buy regularly of the honest tradeskeeper as it is to make the tradespeople understand that it is to their interest to co-operate with her; that she will build up the trade of those who obey the law. Women must remember that no official or set of officials can intelligently administer the law unless he be given specific instances of the law's violation and this is only possible through the active co-operation of the housewife. If she be indifferent, then, unless the Department of Weights and Measures is especially vigilant and provided always that there be a sufficient number of officials to carry out the law's demands, no law or set of laws could possibly be effective; therefore it is most essential that there be a method devised whereby the housewives can be constantly reminded to be on their guard and that they themselves are the best assistants to the Department of Weights and Measures. It may only take a few

complaints from her for the department to straighten out the most unscrupulous dealers.

Inasmuch as the housewife loses a good many thousands of dollars every year through the incorrectness of measures of quantity, such as the barrel of potatoes or apples, boxes, crates or baskets of various kinds of produce which actually holds much less than they are supposed to contain, the Local Council of Women is trying to have introduced with the help of city and state officials in the present legislature a bill to provide for the sale by weight of certain commodities. We ask for nothing but the securing for the housewife fair treatment at the hands of the dealers in all varieties of commodities. To learn whether the consumer is getting as much as she pays for and if not, how she may be assured of getting it.

The plan of the Local Council has reached its members, but we feel that many of those who are most vitally affected have not been reached—namely the families of the laboring classes. As to the best methods of stimulating their interest, many methods could be adopted. A discussion of this subject would possibly bring out a most feasible plan. It may be possible that an extension of the club feature of the Local Council into these families might be the best plan or it may be advisable to institute a campaign of publicity, enlisting the public press to this end. A daily column of dealers who have been prosecuted or cases that are pending against dealers, giving specific instances of the particular violation would be very effective. It has been the experience in the past that the law violator cares nothing for the fine he pays but stands in wholesome dread of the publicity which it entails.

Another plan might be the holding of a series of public meetings called by the city or state bureau of weights and measures. These meetings should be made interesting in order to attract the public. This could be done by a motion picture exhibit and interspersing it with a talk upon weights and measures. The city officials should make it their business to address the mothers' meetings in our public schools, by this method reaching every corner of the community. It might also be advisable to have the teachers inform themselves as to the weights and measures law so that they could from time to time give their pupils a talk on this subject. For very often it is the children of the family who are its purchasing agents. This instruction could be made particularly applicable to arithmetic.

The motion picture theatres could be enlisted from time to time to throw upon their screens especially made slides, calling attention to the methods used by unscrupulous dealers in circumventing the law.

Of course, all these methods would be much easier of accomplishment if a co-operative movement among housewives could be formed under wise leadership, and who would be better to direct this than the weights and measures officials, impressing upon the people the fact that our city officials in the weights and measures bureau are working for the sole interests of the housewife?

THE INDIANA CHILD WELFARE EXPOSITION.

The Indiana Child Welfare Exposition was held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, beginning Tuesday evening, February 16, and continuing until Thursday evening, February 25. The Exposition was truly state-wide in character and aimed to show not only the various activities of the state on behalf of the child but to show also wherein the state might and should do more to properly safe-guard the lives, health and efficiency of its children.

The following state departments and institutions partici-

pated in the exposition: The State Board of Charities and Correction, State Bureau of Inspection, State Library Commission, State Board of Health, State Fire Marshal, Indiana University, State School for the Blind, State School for the Deaf, Epileptic Village. In addition the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mothers' Congress, Rural Schools of Randolph County, Gary Public Schools, Indianapolis Public Schools, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, Indianapolis Boys' Club, Indianapolis City Board of Health, Indianapolis Recreation Department, Free Kindergarten, John Herron Art Institute, State Optical Society, Marion County Medical Society, Indianapolis Dental Society and various civic, social and charitable organizations were represented in the exhibit and on the program. More than 50,000 people attended the exposition and studied the exhibits. A Child's Health Conference was held at which more than 300 children were inspected by competent physicians and dentists.

At the close of the Exposition the exhibits were turned over to the Extension Division of Indiana University as a loan to be used in connection with similar child welfare expositions in various cities and communities of the state. A complete description of the Exposition will be published in succeeding numbers of the Bulletin.

DR. P. L. MULL, Health Officer of Oldenburg, writes as follows: "I recently saw a patient with what I think was tonsillitis, and afterwards there was desquamation. I never suspected scarlet fever at the time, but most probably that was what I was dealing with. I have frequently been told of cases of slight sickness followed with desquamation and no doctor called. Of course, this means scarlet fever in mild form and clears up the mystery as to where the severe cases came from." Continuing, Dr. Mull says: "How is it possible for a practicing physician who is a health officer to look after an epidemic of any kind? I find it hard to be the family physician and health officer of the same patient. Personally, I wish it were possible to get out of being both at the same time. However, as long as my services are desired as health officer, I will give them gladly, but obviously a health officer should give his whole time to public health work and not try to practice medicine."

Dr. Mull is evidently a strong man and quite unusual in many ways. We say this for the average practitioner-health-officer contends that he is equal to managing an epidemic and at the same time perform his private duties. This certainly is possible to some degree, but the practitioner-health-officer is not modern, he does not come up to the exigencies. In the future, and in the very near future, too, there will rise in the science of medicine the specialist in prevention. This specialist will be employed by the public to give his entire time and talents in the work of preventive medicine. Dr. Mull evidently foresees this important advance.

THE VALUE OF BIRTH RECORDS to parents and to children, as well as to the State, cannot be well overstated. Almost every day brings letters to the State Board asking for transcripts of records of births to be used in the courts to prove right to pensions, right to inheritances, right to insurance. Mr. C. E. Chapman, of Vineland, N. J., writes us as follows: "We have an adopted son and in order to consummate a little transaction which we have in hand it is necessary to have a certificate of his birth. He was born in Goshen, Ind., January 13, 1901. Can you furnish the certificate?" Of course, the name of the boy and the names of the father and mother were both given. As the

birth happened before the law was passed requiring that births shall be registered with the State Board of Health, it was impossible to furnish the transcript. The said law was put into effect October 1, 1907, and the record desired was for a birth which occurred in 1901. The State Board of Health could only express its regrets and in this connection it expresses its fervent hope that the time is not far distant when all physicians and all other citizens will understand the very great importance of the legal records of births.



ABE MARTIN

Grandmaw Push says ther's too much tomfoolery mixed up in the raisin' o' children nowadays. She ought to know, she lost eleven.

The above Abe Martin cut and saying were contributed by Mr. Hubbard to the book of the Indiana Child Welfare Exposition which was held in Indianapolis, February 16 to 25, 1915.

HE NOW IS IN JAIL, because he committed forgery. The man referred to is a doctor and lived in Bloomington. One time he reported a death as due to "cerebro-meningitis." He was asked through a letter from the State Board of Health to please state the cause of meningitis, and in reply he said: "My first impulse when I read your letter was to burn it and mentally cuss a little. But after a little reflection, I thought how easy it was to sit in a big pivoted chair in a big, splendidly furnished office in a state house and ask the men in the runks technical questions, that I should like to trade places with you office statistician crank for a little while. Now, as to what ailed the kid, he had convulsions, coma death. Encephalitis, maybe. I don't know, you fill it in to suit yourself. I don't care a darn. You name it and take it, won't you. With disgust I am," etc.

As said, this man is now in jail for forgery, and this raises the question: Are all the doctors morally deficient who write to us in the manner and tone above exhibited?

PREVENTING FLIES is of far greater importance than swatting them. However, this does not condemn swatting, for it is indeed a good thing. The community which depends upon swatting to rid itself of flies will be disappointed. Cleanliness must be practiced and it must be of the highest character possible. Accumulations of manure of any sort whatever must be prevented. Open out-houses must be prevented. Accumulations of garbage not kept in tightly covered metal receptacles must not exist. We recommend to cities and towns that the special fly prevention ordinance of the State Board of Health be passed and rigidly enforced. It will be money in the pockets of the cities and towns that adopt this ordinance and enforce it. It will be found to be true economy. It will be found to be good business. Dirty towns are always made so by dirty people. Towns are not themselves dirty. The people who avoid cleanliness and cultivate dirtiness are a Godless people. They are more or less feeble-minded and are to be greatly pitied.

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin, No. 118, entitled, "Experiments in the destruction of fly larvae in horse manure." The bulletin strongly recommends the use of borax and says borax increases the water soluble nitrogen, ammonia and alkalinity of manure and apparently does not permanently injure the bacterial flora. The bulletin recommends 0.62 pounds of borax be used to every 10 cubic feet of manure immediately on its removal from the barn to the manure bin. The man who has a manure pile all open so flies can breed in it is fighting himself and also fighting his neighbors. The bulletin further says the borax should be sprinkled around the outer edges of the manure pile with a flour sifter or any fine sifter and then sprinkle two or three gallons of water over the borax treated manure. The flies lay their eggs in the fresh manure and when the borax comes in contact with them it prevents their hatching. As the mother fly lays her eggs most frequently at the outer edges of manure piles, most of the borax should be applied there. Of course, borax may be applied to other manure than horse manure and also to refuse and garbage and street sweepings. It must not be forgotten to add water in the borax treatment as directed in the treatment of horse manure.

THE MONEY LOST WHEN SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED has been calculated by County Superintendent Townsend of Blackford County, Indiana. He says in December last the school attendance in Blackford County was less than in any other month of the term and was no doubt caused by the prevailing epidemic of smallpox. Further he says: "Many people do not consider the loss financially when students are not in school. Therefore I propose to give some figures to show the importance to the schools of preventing disease purely from the money side." In preparing his figures Mr. Townsend took the running expenses, including improvements, upkeep, etc., for a month last year, securing the average for the entire school term. This expense is, of course, incurred whether the students are present in school or not, for the teacher has to be paid the same, the building heated for the pupils who do attend, janitor expense goes on and so do all other expenses. Therefore, when a child is absent from the school, the portion of the funds spent that day for the benefit of that child avails nothing and is a loss. Superintendent Townsend further says: The running expenses for Washington Township amount to \$1,537 monthly and with an attendance in December of 96.58 per cent., the loss in money from nonattendance amounted to \$47.60." In Harrison Township where the running expense is \$923.93, with an attendance

of 94.34 per cent., the loss amounted to \$52.25. In Licking Township, where the cost of operation is \$1,200 with an attendance last month of 95.12 per cent., the loss financially was \$58.90. In Jackson Township, with a running expense of \$1,364.40 and an attendance last month of 93.64 per cent., the loss financially was \$86.77. The total of the above losses amounted to \$245.61.

It will be observed this loss occurred in one month in four townships. There are 1,113 townships in the State and over 60 per cent. of them have schools closed every school year on account of preventable infectious diseases. From the data at hand it is not possible to calculate the amount lost by the whole State, which loss, of course, must vary from year to year, but it is not inconsiderable.

Indiana needs an all-time health officer service and no doubt the benefit of this service to the schools alone would pay its cost. The longer the politicians put off creating all-time health officers, the greater will be the cost. The present health officer system is worth very little to the State, but of course is not wholly valueless.

CENTRALIZED SCHOOLS.

If any one wishes to see the social improvement, child betterment and advancement of all kinds which proceed out of centralized schools they should visit Green Township, Randolph County, of which Prof. Lee Driver is superintendent. In the picture on another page there will be found cuts of the eight miserable, dilapidated, insanitary, uninviting district schoolhouses which were abandoned and in their place the splendid brick building, which is now the central school of Green Township, Randolph County, Indiana. The central picture shows all the pupils, 205 in number, having their picture taken. Of the pupils of this school 108 are in the grades, and 37 in the high school. For five years previous to the establishing of this school only 21 per cent of the 8th grade pupils entered high school. Since that time 93 per cent of the 8th year grades enter high school. Formerly, in the miserable, insanitary district schoolhouse, about 30 per cent of the pupils dropped out. The five years record of the centralized school shows that 100 per cent of those who entered three years ago and 100 per cent of those who entered two years ago and 82.5 per cent of those who entered one year ago remained in school. This is a decidedly different record from that presented by the single room frame, isolated, unattractive, even repellant schoolhouses. The Green Township centralized school maintains an attendance of 98 per cent. This includes all the grades and high school. In the miserable frame district schoolhouses the attendance was about 90 per cent. Since this building was dedicated in 1910, domestic science and manual training rooms have been fully equipped and the school is now commissioned. It is equipped with drinking fountains, flush system toilets, and direct-indirect heating and ventilating system. The upper floor by a folding partition may be thrown into one large auditorium seating five hundred people.

The largest town in Green Township is Fairview, which has about 110 inhabitants. Before the schoolhouse was built there was not an auditorium in the township where farmers could hold a union meeting. Now they have ample facilities for holding corn shows, seeing travelling picture shows, listening to public lecturers, etc. The farmers' township club meets at this building every month. The women's auxiliary also holds monthly meetings. In the last two years Sunday school conventions and township meetings with the county agent have been held in this schoolhouse. There is no better method than this to keep the boys and girls on

the farm. Inquiry among boys and girls who have left the farm develops the fact that they leave principally because of lack of entertainment. Of the 63 so far interviewed, 54 have given as their reason for leaving the farm—"There was not sufficient entertainment", and one of them, a very intelligent man with an inquiring mind said—"I left the farm because there is nothing doing there. Therefore I came to the city."

There are some disadvantages connected with the centralized school but they are very few and quite inconsequential. In instances, the hauling of children in backs is not properly attended to and then the parents protest loudly against the "whole system" instead of improving it and making it what it should be. The day of the one-room district schoolhouse is past. A new era has come. The old log schoolhouse was not good enough for the fathers of the present day, and the single room frame schoolhouse, lighted from both sides, thus injuring eyesight by crossed lights, heated by a wood stove, without toilet facilities and probably a dug well, with dead frogs and rabbits in it, is not good enough for the present generation. The present generation will not stay upon the farm and be forced into the old schoolhouses. New times and new conditions have arisen and if the rural districts do not meet these new conditions and new times, then they must go backward. One of the greatest advantages of the centralized school in the rural districts is that the children can be graded. In the one-room district schoolhouse one teacher teaches all grades. They may have one single pupil in a class all by himself or herself, and then there is no competition and no stimulation to study. In the centralized school, the primary teacher specially trained for such teaching, has a class of children of that grade. This is also true of the other grades. Over this system of rural schools the cities and towns have no advantages.

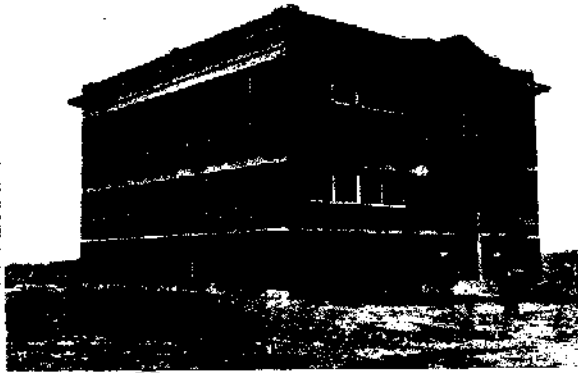
KIND WORDS FOR SANITATION ARE ALWAYS WELCOME: Prof. Louis Dorn of Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in a letter from which we have permission to make extracts says—"Public sanitation is a science. It takes an expert to handle its practical application for the welfare of the community. Long study is required for the purpose of equipping a man with the necessary knowledge, and even this knowledge will prove to be of very little use unless he is a practical man and has had experience. There is probably no branch of our administrative system which is of more vital importance to the public at large than the work of the health officer. The proper care of the health of the citizens, the prevention of disease, the dissemination of practical sanitary instructions and advice, the guarding against contagion, and similar things make the work of the sanitary officer one of the most responsible and most difficult tasks of government. It has been well said that the care of the public health is the first and highest duty of the statesman.

BOOSTERS AND KICKERS are found in every community. The boosters are organized, or say they are, to advance the city's prosperity, but the boosters all too frequently retard prosperity because they deny the existence of evils which the kickers point out. The founding of hospitals is, of course, a good thing within limits, but why does not some rich man who thinks of leaving his money for a hospital do something against disease in the way of prevention? It may safely be said the more hospitals the more disease. If we were to look to HEALTH FIRST we would not be compelled so frequently to look to HOSPITALS SECOND.

GREEN TOWNSHIP RANDOLPH COUNTY INDIANA.
CONSOLIDATED AND EIGHT ABANDONED BUILDINGS.



No. 8.



GREEN.



No. 5.



GREEN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.



No. 4.



No. 3.



No. 7.



No. 2.



No. 1.



No. 6.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR JANUARY, 1915.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

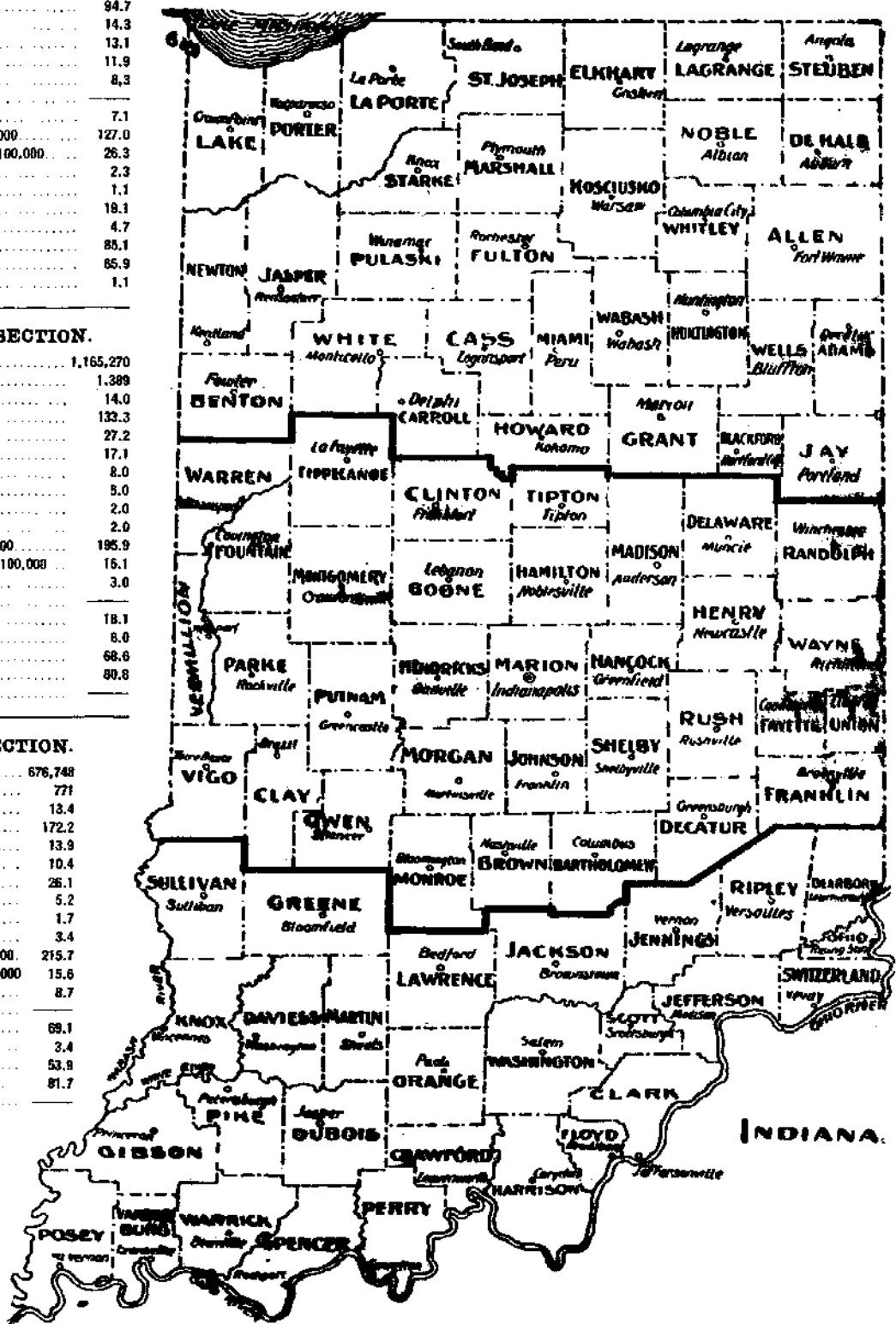
Total population	982,219
Total deaths	943
Death rate per 1,000	11.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	94.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	14.3
Typhoid fever, rate per 100,000	13.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	11.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	8.3
Measles, rate per 100,000	7.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	127.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	26.3
Diarrhoea Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	2.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	1.1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	18.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000	4.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	85.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000	65.9
External causes, rate per 100,000	1.1
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,165,270
Total deaths	1,389
Death rate per 1,000	14.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	133.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	27.2
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	17.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	8.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	5.0
Measles, rate per 100,000	2.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	2.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	195.9
Diarrhoea Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	16.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	3.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	18.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000	8.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	68.6
Cancer, rate per 100,000	80.8
External causes, rate per 100,000	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	676,748
Total deaths	771
Death rate per 1,000	13.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	172.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	13.9
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	10.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	26.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	5.2
Measles, rate per 100,000	1.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	3.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	215.7
Diarrhoea Enteritis (under 2 yrs.) rate per 100,000	15.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	8.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	69.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000	3.4
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	53.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000	81.7
External causes, rate per 100,000	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	



Mortality of Indiana for January, 1915. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1915.					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.											
		Total Deaths Reported for January, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1915 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1914 to Same Date.	January, 1915.	December, 1914.	January, 1914.	Rate for Year 1915 to Date.	Rate for Year 1914 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State.....	2,824,237	3,163	2,842	3,080	3,103	3,080	12.9	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	427	13.7	150	4.8	52	1.6	46	1.4	62	1.9	1,138	36.6
Northern Counties.....	982,219	943	967	1,042	943	1,042	11.3	12.0	13.6	11.3	12.6	153	16.3	42	4.4	13	1.3	15	1.5	19	3.0	329	34.8
Central Counties.....	1,165,270	1,389	1,256	1,333	1,389	1,333	14.0	12.8	13.6	14.0	13.6	176	13.6	59	5.9	22	1.9	19	1.3	26	1.8	517	37.2
Southern Counties.....	676,748	771	589	705	771	705	13.4	10.3	12.3	13.4	12.3	98	12.7	49	6.2	17	2.2	12	1.6	17	2.2	292	37.8
All Cities.....	1,272,157	1,613	1,443	1,494	1,613	1,494	14.9	13.6	14.9	14.9	14.1	216	13.3	80	4.9	22	1.3	27	1.6	36	2.2	543	33.6
Over 100,000.....	259,442	390	328	347	390	347	17.6	15.2	16.1	17.6	16.1	46	11.7	21	5.3	3	7	4	1.0	5	2.0	122	31.2
45,000 to 100,000.....	273,921	369	299	266	369	266	13.2	15.1	11.7	13.2	11.7	42	13.5	14	4.8	3	9	5	1.6	5	1.6	91	29.4
20,000 to 45,000.....	274,558	343	271	291	343	291	14.6	13.8	14.9	14.6	14.9	64	18.7	28	9.1	4	1.1	4	1.1	4	1.1	88	25.7
10,000 to 20,000.....	138,377	151	184	217	151	217	12.8	12.4	14.6	12.8	14.6	16	10.5	4	2.6	3	1.9	4	2.6	9	5.9	44	29.1
Under 10,000.....	325,859	420	361	373	420	373	15.1	13.1	13.6	15.1	13.6	48	11.4	13	3.0	8	2.1	10	2.3	10	2.3	198	47.1
Country.....	1,552,080	1,490	1,398	1,506	1,490	1,506	11.3	10.7	12.0	11.3	12.0	211	14.1	70	4.6	30	2.0	19	1.2	26	1.7	595	39.9

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small-pox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State.....	310	129.2	47	19.5	34	14.1	33	13.7	16	8.2	3	1.2	10	4.1	424	176.7	46	19.0	10	4.1	1	.4	68	28.3	12	5.0	170	71.1	182	75.6	1	.4
Northern Counties.....	79	94.7	12	14.3	11	13.1	10	11.9	7	8.3	.....	.....	6	7.1	106	127.0	22	26.3	2	2.3	1	1.1	16	19.1	4	4.7	71	85.1	55	63.9	1	1.1
Central Counties.....	133	133.3	27	27.2	17	17.1	8	8.0	5	5.0	2	2.0	3	3.0	194	195.9	15	15.1	3	3.0	.....	.....	18	18.1	6	6.0	68	68.6	80	80.8	.....	.....
Southern Counties.....	99	172.2	8	13.9	6	10.4	15	20.1	3	5.2	1	1.7	3	3.4	124	215.7	9	15.6	5	8.7	.....	.....	34	60.1	2	3.4	31	53.9	47	81.7	.....	.....
All Cities.....	153	141.6	25	23.1	20	18.5	16	14.8	10	8.2	2	1.8	7	6.4	230	212.8	30	28.7	5	4.6	.....	.....	32	29.6	5	4.6	68	81.4	103	95.3	.....	.....
Over 100,000.....	41	199.6	6	27.2	1	4.5	3	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.5	63	285.8	7	31.7	2	9.0	.....	.....	3	13.6	1	4.5	22	99.8	21	95.2	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000.....	25	107.4	3	12.8	5	21.4	5	21.4	1	4.2	1	4.2	.....	.....	39	167.6	5	21.4	1	4.2	.....	.....	6	25.7	1	4.2	16	68.7	19	81.6	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000.....	31	132.9	6	25.7	6	25.7	3	12.2	2	8.5	.....	.....	3	12.8	58	248.8	14	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	25.7	2	8.5	22	94.3	20	85.7	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000.....	9	76.5	3	17.0	2	17.0	1	3.5	3	35.5	.....	.....	2	17.0	15	127.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	42.5	.....	.....	12	102.0	11	93.5	.....	.....
Under 10,000.....	44	158.9	8	28.9	6	21.6	4	14.4	1	3.6	.....	.....	1	3.0	55	108.7	4	14.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	46.2	2	7.2	16	57.8	32	115.6	.....	.....
Country.....	157	119.0	22	16.5	14	10.6	17	12.8	5	3.7	1	.7	3	2.2	194	147.1	16	12.1	6	3.7	1	.7	36	27.3	7	5.3	82	62.9	79	59.9	1	.7

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of January, 1915.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.												
		Station.			Highest.	Date.	Station.		Lowest.	Date.				
25.0	-3.5	Berne.....	Kokomo.....	Jeffersonville.....	Rome and Veray.....	58	16	58	17	58	16	Veedersburg.....	-27	24

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.				
		Station.		Greatest monthly amount.	Least monthly amount.	
3.39	+0.34	Evansville.....		6.65	Collegeville.....	1.50