

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

# Indiana State Board of Health

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## ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY, 1917.

Total deaths reported 3,786; state rate 17.0. In the preceding month 3,647 deaths; rate 14.9. In the same month last year 3,299 deaths; rate 14.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 533 or 14.0 per cent of total, 1 to 4, 205; 5 to 9, 75; 10 to 14, 47; 15 to 19, 95; 65 and over, 1,360 or 35.9 per cent of total.

**SANITARY SECTIONS:** The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 1,277 deaths; rate 16.4. In the preceding month 1,250 deaths; rate 14.7. In the same month last year 1,177 deaths; rate 14.8.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,602 deaths; rate 17.5. In the preceding month 1,585 deaths, rate 15.6. In the same month last year 1,372 deaths, rate 14.8.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 907 deaths; rate 17.1. In the preceding month 812 deaths, rate 13.8. In the same month last year 750 deaths; rate 13.8.

**REVIEW OF SECTIONS:** The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is .5 higher than that for the entire state. The Southern Section also presents a death rate .1 higher than the state rate. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and enteritis, acute poliomyelitis and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for whooping cough, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever and influenza. The Central section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, diphtheria and croup, measles and puerperal septicemia.

**RURAL:** Population 1,554,481 reports 1,879 deaths; rate 15.7. In the preceding month 1,781 deaths, rate 13.4. In the same month last year 1,719 deaths; rate 13.9.

**URBAN:** Population 1,335,134 reports 1,907 deaths; rate 18.6. In the preceding month 1,866 deaths; rate 16.4. In the same month last year 1,580 deaths; rate 15.2. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis 20.2, Evansville 18.9, Fort Wayne 15.7, Terre Haute 15.1, South Bend 18.3, Gary 24.6, East Chicago 25.5, Hammond 29.0, Muncie 18.1, Richmond 16.8, Anderson 22.3, Elkhart 11.3, Michigan City 10.2, Lafayette 23.9, Kokomo 26.8, Logansport 20.7, New Albany 24.0, Marion 18.9.

## SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR FEBRUARY, 1917.

Measles was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, influenza, diphtheria and croup, lobar pneumonia, acute bronchitis, bronchial pneumonia, small-pox, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute rheumatism, chickenpox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, erysipelas, other forms of tuberculosis, diarrhoea and enteritis, intermittent and remittent fever, puerperal fever, malaria fever, dysentery, poliomyelitis, rabies in human, trachoma, cerebro-spinal fever, cholera morbus, rabies in animals.

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## BIRTHS FOR FEBRUARY, 1917

Total births 5,104 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 23.0.  
Males 2,645, females 2,459.  
White males 2,605; white females 2,410.  
Colored births 89; males 40, females 49.  
Stillbirths 195; white 185, colored 10.  
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364, reports 1,840 births, rate 23.8.  
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,904 births, rate 21.8.  
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 1,262 births, rate 23.8.  
The highest rate Dubois County, 42.5.  
The lowest rate Newton County, 7.4.  
Total births to date for 1917, 10,765.

**SMALLPOX:** 540 cases in 40 counties with no deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Boone County 3 cases, Cass 1, Clark 3, Clay 2, Dekalb 1, Floyd 2, Fountain 28, Fulton 7, Gibson 18, Grant 6, Greene 5, Hamilton 3, Hancock 1, Hendricks 1, Howard 1, Jackson 6, Jay 9, Johnson 8, Knox 1, Lake 15, Laporte 8, Madison 20, Marion 23, Owen 40, Parke 2, Pike 7, Posey 17, Putnam 3, Rush 3, Spencer 3, St. Joseph 3, Sullivan 31, Tippecanoe 23, Tipton 8, Vanderburg 10, Vermillion 11, Vigo 170, Warren 1, Washington 6, White 30.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** 362 deaths, of which 314 were pulmonary form and 48 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 189, females 173. Of the males, 27 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 54 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 53 were married in the same age period as above, and left 106 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 160. Number of homes invaded, 356.

**PNEUMONIA:** 657 deaths, rate 296.0 per 100,000. In the preceding month 607 deaths, rate 248. In the same month last year 427 deaths, rate 186.6. Males numbered 370, females 287. Of the pneumonia deaths, 148 occurred under one year of age.

**TYPHOID FEVER:** 74 cases in 20 counties with 25 deaths. In the preceding month 130 cases in 21 counties with 35 deaths. In the same month last year 142 cases in 28 counties with 31 deaths.

**DIPHTHERIA:** 257 cases in 47 counties with 31 deaths. In the preceding month 409 cases in 58 counties with 46 deaths. In the same month last year 125 cases in 39 counties with 25 deaths.

**SCARLET FEVER:** 548 cases in 52 counties with 16 deaths. In the preceding month 490 cases in 58 counties with 13 deaths. In the same month last year 406 cases in 55 counties with 13 deaths.

**MEASLES:** 5,353 cases in 79 counties with 74 deaths. In the preceding month 4,145 cases in 72 counties with 32 deaths. In the same month last year 1,712 cases in 45 counties with 21 deaths.

**POLIOMYELITIS:** 4 cases in 3 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month 4 cases in 4 counties with 4 deaths.

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

**EXTERNAL CAUSES:** Total 210, males 150, females 50. *Suicide:* Total 20, Males 18, females 2. Suicide by poison 2, by asphyxia 2, by hanging or strangulation 6, by firearms 8, by cutting or piercing instruments 2. *Accidental or Undeigned:* Total 164, males 129, females 45. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 6, conflagration 6, burns (conflagration excepted) 13, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 6, accidental drowning 6, traumatism by firearms 7, traumatism by fall 40, traumatism in mines 6, traumatism by machines 6, railroad accidents and injuries 32, street-car accidents and injuries 5, automobile accidents and injuries 8, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 4, injuries by animals 2, excessive cold 5, electricity (lightning excepted) 2, fractures (cause not specified) 5, other external violence 13. *Homicide:* Total 16, males 13, females 3. Homicide by firearms 12, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, by other means 2.

## HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION

### Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the 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 February the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

### BIRTHS.

Adams 1; Allen 2 (Fort Wayne); Bartholomew 4 (Columbus 1); Benton 2 (Oxford 1); Boone 6; Brown 1—for October 1916; Cass 6—1 for December 1915 (Logansport 1, Walton 2); Clark 2 (Jeffersonville); Clay 4—1 for December (Brazil 1); Crawford 2 (Leavenworth); Decatur 5 (Greensburg 2 for December); Delaware 7 (Muncie 2); Dubois 3; Elkhart 1 (Nap-panee); Fountain 2 (Attica 1); Franklin 3; Fulton 1; Gibson 1; Grant 7—2 for November 1 for December (Gas City 1, Jonesboro 1); Greene 5 (Worthington 1, Lyons 1 for December); Hamilton 2; Hendricks 3 (Plainfield 1; Clayton 1) Henry 8 (New Castle 3); Howard 1; Huntington 2 (Roanoke 1 for November and December); Jackson 1 (Crotherville); Jasper 1 (Remington); Jay 1; Jefferson 7 (Madison 4); Jennings 1; Knox 3 (Vincennes 2); Laporte 2 (City 1); Lawrence 5 (Bedford 3); Madison 1; Marion 1 (Broad Ripple); Miami 1; Montgomery 4—1 for December (Ladoga 1); Morgan 1 (Morgantown); Orange 1 (West Baden); Owen 1; Parke 1; Pike 1; Porter 2; Posey 4 (Poseyville 1); Ripley 4 (Osgood 1); Scott 1; Spencer 5—1 for December (Rockport 1); Starke 2 (North Judson 1—for November 1916); Steuben 2) St. Joseph 4 (South Bend 3, Mishawaka 1); Sullivan 1; Vanderburgh 6 (Evansville 4); Vermillion 3—1 for December; Vigo 7 (Terre Haute 3, W. Terre Haute 2, Seelyville 1—for December); Wabash 2; Washington 1 (Little York); Wayne 4 (Richmond); Wells 3 (Bluffton 1, Uniondale 1); White 4. Total 169.

### DEATHS.

Adams 2; Allen 1 (Fort Wayne); Bartholomew 2 (Columbus 1, Elizabethtown 1); Brown 1; Cass 3 (Walton 1); Clay 4; Crawford 2; Daviess 2 (Odon 1); Dekalb 1 (Garrett); Elkhart 1 (City); Floyd 1 (New Albany); Fountain 1; Franklin 1; Fulton 1; Gibson 1; Grant 1 (Upland for December); Greene 1; Harrison 1 (Lanesville); Huntington 1; Jackson 1; Jasper 1; Jennings 1; Lake 5 (Hammond 1, E. Chicago 2 for November); Madison 3 (Alexandria 1); Martin 1; Montgomery 2—(1 for December); Porter 2 (Kouts 1); Posey 1; Perry 1 (Cannelton); Putnam 2 (Bainbridge for December); Rush 1; Shelby 2 (Shelbyville); Steuben 1; Tippecanoe 1; Union 2 (Liberty 1); Vigo 1 (Terre Haute); Warrick 2 (Lynnville 1); Washington 1 (Little York); Wells 4; White 2; Whitley 1. Total 66.

## REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR FEBRUARY, 1917.

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

|  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| Sputum for tubercle bacilli—               |     |     |
| Positive.....                              | 145 |     |
| Negative.....                              | 397 |     |
|  |     | 542 |
| Urine for tubercle bacilli—                |     |     |
| Positive.....                              | 1   |     |
| Negative.....                              | 2   |     |
|  |     | 3   |
| Cerebro Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli— |     |     |
| Negative.....                              | 1   |     |
|  |     | 1   |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—         |       |       |
| Negative.....                               | 1     |       |
|   | —     | 1     |
| Pus for tubercle bacilli—                   |       |       |
| Negative.....                               |       | 1     |
| Widal tests for typhoid fever—              |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 8     |       |
| Negative.....                               | 54    |       |
|   | —     | 62    |
| Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—     |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 158   |       |
| Suspicious.....                             | 29    |       |
| Negative.....                               | 442   |       |
| Unsatisfactory.....                         | 14    |       |
|   | —     | 643   |
| Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—   |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 44    |       |
| Suspicious.....                             | 39    |       |
| Negative.....                               | 1,076 |       |
| Unsatisfactory.....                         | 11    |       |
|   | —     | 1,170 |
| Brains for rabies—                          |       |       |
| Dogs—                                       |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 5     |       |
| Negative.....                               | 2     |       |
| Hogs—                                       |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 1     |       |
| Cats—                                       |       |       |
| Negative.....                               | 1     |       |
| Horses—                                     |       |       |
| Negative.....                               | 1     |       |
|   | —     | 10    |
| Blood for counts.....                       |       | 8     |
| Blood for malaria plasmodia—                |       |       |
| Negative.....                               |       | 8     |
| Pus for gonococci—                          |       |       |
| Females—                                    |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 8     |       |
| Suspicious.....                             | 2     |       |
| Negative.....                               | 29    |       |
| Males—                                      |       |       |
| Positive.....                               | 6     |       |
| Suspicious.....                             | 2     |       |
| Negative.....                               | 20    |       |
| Unsatisfactory.....                         | 1     |       |
| Sex not given—                              |       |       |
| Negative.....                               | 1     |       |
|   | —     | 69    |
| Pus miscellaneous.....                      |       | 6     |
| Pathological tissues—                       |       |       |
| Carcinoma—                                  |       |       |
| Carcinoma of mouth.....                     | 1     |       |
| Carcinoma of breast.....                    | 1     |       |
| Carcinoma of skin over rib.....             | 1     |       |
| Carcinoma of pyloric end of stomach.....    | 2     |       |
| Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....              | 2     |       |
| Carcinoma of femur.....                     | 1     |       |
| Miscellaneous tissues.....                  | 21    |       |
| Gasserian Ganglions.....                    | 5     |       |
|   | —     | 34    |
| Urine for chemical analysis.....            |       | 76    |
| Feces miscellaneous.....                    |       | 3     |
| Uterine secretion for abortus bacillus..... |       | 1     |
| Stomach contents.....                       |       | 2     |
| Total number examinations made.....         |       | 2640  |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, negative.....       | 1   |
| Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—               |     |
| Positive.....  | 1   |
| Negative.....  | 3   |
|  | —   |
| Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out.... | 120 |

**OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING FEBRUARY, 1917.**

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Tuberculosis.....         | 654   |
| Diphtheria.....           | 587   |
| Diphtheria epidemics..... | 1,450 |
| Widals.....               | 117   |
| Gonococci.....            | 70    |
| Blood counts.....         | 27    |
| Malaria.....              | 20    |
| Bile media.....           | 11    |
|                           | —     |
| Total number outfits..... | 2,936 |

**PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS FEBRUARY, 1917.**

| Name.                   | Town.           | County.     | Age. | Sex. | Treatment began. | Treatment finished. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Dorothy Dean Barter. | Mt. Vernon..... | Posey.....  | 7    | F    | 2-20-17          | 3-4-17              |
| 2. Fred Guster.....     | Camby.....      | Morgan..... | 19   | M    | 2-25-17          | 3-11-17             |

**THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.**

Most physicians have an indefinite and hazy notion of the sources of infection of their typhoid patients, their sources rarely including more than water or milk. The bedding and clothing of typhoid patients are not often thought of as dangerous and very few precautions are taken to prevent the infection of washwomen.

Recently the laboratory had one case of a washwoman contracting typhoid after handling the clothing of a typhoid patient.

Prigge<sup>1</sup> reports the sources of 5275 cases as follows:  
<sup>1</sup>Arbeiten Aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte

Vol. 41, pg. 184.

| Source of infection | Number of cases |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Contact.....        | 4,202           |
| Water.....          | 399             |
| Milk.....           | 309             |
| Food.....           | 141             |
| W-A-S-H-I-N-G.....  | 39              |
| Attending sick..... | 108             |
| Soil.....           | 5               |
| Privy.....          | 26              |
| Laboratory.....     | 11              |
| Teachers.....       | 10              |
| Miscellaneous.....  | 25              |
|                     | —               |
| Total.....          | 5,275           |

Boiling is practically the only sure means of freeing infected linen from its infections.

Schroeder and Sutherland<sup>2</sup> report as follows on soap,  
<sup>2</sup>Pub. Health Reports Vol. 32, pg. 225, 1917.

bleaches and disinfects ordinarily employed in laundries:—

“Using the methods employed by the United States Public Health Service, approximately fifty tests were made of soap, bleaches and disinfectants used in washing. A study of the soap solutions used showed

that they possessed no germicidal value in the strengths employed. In one instance we were able to isolate a staphylococci from one of the strong solutions which was ten times as strong as the solution ordinarily used in the washing machine.

In the study of the bleaches we found that the average bleach and disinfectant used required an average germicidal strength of at least 1% to prove effective in destroying B. Coli in thirty minutes."

### REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR FEBRUARY, 1917.

H. E. Barnard, Ph. D., State Food and Drug Commissioner.

During the month of February 305 food samples were analyzed 92 of which were reported as illegal. The large number of adulterated samples is due to the fact that the inspectors are finding meat products such as hamburger and both pan and link sausage grossly adulterated. For a number of years the use of sulphites in hamburger, cereal and sausage has been restricted to an occasional butcher, but at the present time because the high price of meats, or perhaps the unusual activity of salesman for chemical preservatives and starch fillers, we are finding meat foods to be adulterated more commonly than at any time since the enactment of the Pure Food Law. Out of 41 samples of hamburger, 8 contained sulphites. Of 148 samples of sausage 54 were adulterated either with starch or sulphites. Three samples of weinerwurst were in every case loaded with starch. Many of the defendants in these cases have plead guilty and frankly admitted that they were using starch and water, in some cases to the extent of twenty percent of the total weight of the sausage. One butcher said that he was adding four pounds of filler and about fifteen pounds of water to every hundred pound batch of sausage. Water and cereal at sausage prices adds materially to the high cost of living.

Of fifty-one milk samples, 18 were listed as illegal in several cases because of skimming and watering and in other instances because of the presence of visible dirt.

Thirty-four drug samples were analyzed, In every case they were found to be pure.

#### RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

| CLASSIFICATION.          | Number Legal. | Number Illegal. | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| <b>FOOD.</b>             |               |                 |        |
| Beverages—               |               |                 |        |
| Cider.....               | 2             |                 | 2      |
| Cocoa.....               | 1             |                 | 1      |
| Temperance Beers.....    | 2             | 2               | 4      |
| Wine.....                | 3             |                 | 3      |
| Honey.....               | 3             |                 | 3      |
| Meat Products—           |               |                 |        |
| Hamburger.....           | 33            | 8               | 41     |
| Liverwurst.....          | 2             | 1               | 3      |
| Oysters.....             | 2             |                 | 2      |
| Sausage.....             | 94            | 54              | 148    |
| Miscellaneous Meats..... | 2             |                 | 2      |
| Weinerwurst.....         |               | 3               | 3      |
| Milk Products—           |               |                 |        |
| Butter.....              | 21            |                 | 21     |
| Cream.....               | 2             | 1               | 3      |
| Ice Cream.....           | 5             | 4               | 9      |
| Milk.....                | 33            | 18              | 51     |
| Milk, Breast.....        | 5             |                 | 5      |
| Vinegar.....             | 2             | 1               | 3      |
| Miscellaneous.....       | 1             |                 | 1      |
| Total.....               | 213           | 92              | 305    |
| <b>DRUGS.</b>            |               |                 |        |
| Aspirin Tablets.....     | 26            |                 | 26     |
| Codoin Tablets.....      | 1             |                 | 1      |
| Miscellaneous.....       |               |                 | 7      |
| Total.....               |               |                 | 34     |

### INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

During the month of February the inspectors visited 844 places where food stuffs were handled. They report 5 establishments in excellent condition, 427 good, 276 fair, 127 poor and nine bad. Six of the nine bad places reported were dairies, 31 of which were visited. None were found in excellent condition, 5 were reported good, 14 were fair, 6 poor and 6 bad. These figures can only be taken as evidence that the dairy situation is not improving and we are convinced that it will not be improved until state and local officials compel the dairymen by sheer force of law to operate their places with some regard to the health of the consumer and the decencies of life. We have hoped that the dairy industry would finally be developed on a business bases; that the small renters who keep two or three cows and who have no equipment, would stop selling milk and that the farmers with capital would see an opportunity to develop a profitable business. The State Board of Health is interested in better dairying. It would place no obstacle in the way of this development. It would have its rules reasonable and exact no investment which was unnecessary or expensive, but it would require the men who produce milk to produce it under just as sanitary conditions as is required of the man who produces bread in a bakery; who runs a restaurant or who operates a canning factory. The State Board of Health would not discourage the farmer—rather it would encourage him by helping him not only to build up a good business but by pointing out to him the opportunity he has to serve the public by providing the most necessary of all foods under such conditions that it is absolutely safe.

Of the 334 grocery stores visited, 2 were rated excellent, 168 good, 117 fair, 46 poor and one bad.

Of the 225 meat markets inspected 2 were in excellent condition, 108 were good, 56 fair, 58 poor and one bad.

Twenty-five drug stores were inspected and all found to be in good condition. The druggists apparently appreciate better than other business men the importance of operating a sanitary shop in strict compliance with the food and drug laws.

Of the 109 bakeries and confectioneries visited 75 were in good condition, 31 were fair, 2 were poor and one was reported as bad.

But one of the eighty hotels and restaurants visited was reported excellent; 23 were good, 45 fair and 11 poor.

Other places visited included fish markets, ice cream parlors and factories, bottling works, slaughter houses, wholesale groceries, etc.

During the month of February 12 prosecutions were brought against dealers for selling adulterated food stuffs. Four samples involved the sale of sausage containing starch; 3 the sale of hamburger steak preserved with sulphites; two the sale of low grade ice cream; one the sale of food stuffs not properly protected against dust and dirt and two for the sale of misbranded foods.

The total fines and costs collected during the month amounted to \$252.65.

Thirty-three condemnation notices were issued in February against confectioneries, dairies, groceries and restaurants. Twenty-six of the 33 condemnations were issued against dairies which in every case were unsanitary and in 8 cases were in addition improperly constructed.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

| INSPECTED.                           | No. Inspected. | No. Excellent. | No. Good. | No. Fair. | No. Poor. | No. Bad. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Dairies                              | 31             | 0              | 5         | 14        | 6         | 6        |
| Grocery stores                       | 334            | 2              | 168       | 117       | 46        | 1        |
| Meat markets                         | 225            | 2              | 108       | 56        | 58        | 1        |
| Drug stores                          | 25             | 0              | 25        | 0         | 0         | 0        |
| Bakeries and Confectioneries         | 109            | 0              | 75        | 31        | 2         | 1        |
| Hotels and restaurants               | 80             | 1              | 23        | 45        | 11        | 0        |
| Ice cream parlors                    | 9              | 0              | 1         | 8         | 0         | 0        |
| Ice cream factories                  | 2              | 0              | 1         | 1         | 0         | 0        |
| Bottling works                       | 8              | 0              | 7         | 1         | 0         | 0        |
| Poultry houses                       | 4              | 0              | 0         | 2         | 2         | 0        |
| Fish markets                         | 3              | 0              | 2         | 1         | 0         | 0        |
| Slaughter houses                     | 2              | 0              | 0         | 0         | 2         | 0        |
| Wholesale groceries                  | 6              | 0              | 6         | 0         | 0         | 0        |
| Wholesale confectionery              | 1              | 0              | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0        |
| Milk plant                           | 1              | 0              | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0        |
| Fruit and Vegetable stores           | 3              | 0              | 3         | 0         | 0         | 0        |
| Wholesale coffee and spice companies | 1              | 0              | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0        |
| Total                                | 844            | 5              | 427       | 276       | 127       | 9        |

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

| COUNTY | Names and Addresses of Defendants | Why Prosecuted                          | Date of Trial | Final Disposition |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Lake   | Tittle Brothers, Gary             | Selling sausage containing starch.      | 2-7-17        | Fined \$23.00     |
|        | Double Eagle Grocery Co., Gary    | Selling hamburger containing sulphites. | 2-7-17        | Fined \$23.00     |
|        | Andrew Kmota, Gary                | Selling sausage containing starch.      | 2-7-17        | Fined \$23.00     |
| Marion | Edwin E. Shurcker, Indianapolis   | Selling sausage containing cereal.      | 2-28-17       | Fined \$22.50     |
|        | Ed. H. Fielder, Indianapolis      | Selling hamburger containing sulphites. | 2-28-17       | Fined \$22.50     |
|        | Scott M. Ford, Indianapolis       | Selling sausage containing cereal.      | 2-27-17       | Fined \$22.50     |
|        | Frank Faber, Indianapolis         | Selling hamburger containing sulphites. | 2-27-17       | Fined \$22.50     |
| Tipton | Ed. Hawkins, Tipton               | Selling ice cream below standard.       | 2-19-17       | Fined \$10.55     |
|        | Roscoe C. Marine, Tipton          | Selling ice cream below standard.       | 2-19-17       | Fined \$22.50     |
|        | Surface and Newhouse, Tipton      | Selling misbranded sausage.             | 2-27-17       | Fined \$20.55     |
| Wayne  | J. M. Eggeneyer and Son, Richmond | Selling exposed food-stuffs.            | 2-3-17        | Fined \$20.00     |
| Wells  | Frank Humphrey, Bluffton          | Selling cider not properly labelled.    | 2-24-17       | Fined \$20.00     |

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

| CLASSIFICATION. | Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions. | Condemnation Improper Construction. | Total. |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Confectioneries | 1                                  |                                     | 1      |
| Dairies         | 26                                 | 8                                   | 26     |
| Groceries       | 2                                  |                                     | 2      |
| Restaurants     | 3                                  | 1                                   | 3      |
| Slaughterhouses | 1                                  |                                     | 1      |
| Total           | 33                                 | 9                                   | 33     |

Mr. S. G. Engle, a chemist of the Department of Health and Charities of Gary, Indiana reports an interesting experience in the course of his duties at Gary. We are glad to print his story in the hopes that other inspectors and health officers who have had similar experiences will make them public. This kind of publicity helps.

EVADING THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Soon after the State Health authorities ordered that all persons in the state of Indiana, who handled food for human consumption, must have a certificate of health, signed by a physician who is acceptable to the health officers, the food inspector of Gary, Indiana was passing the blanks to such persons with the proper instructions. In one of the bakeries on North Broadway, he met a baker, who looked as tho he might have a communicable disease. He handed him a

blank and told him to have it filled out and signed by the next morning, at which time he would call for it. The baker seemed sullen, but said nothing.

The next morning when the inspector called at the bakery, the baker had resigned and gone, leaving no word as to his where-a-bouts.

Later in the week, when the inspector entered another bakery in the city, he thought he recognized the "Friend Baker" in the back room, but was not sure. About that time, the baker saw the inspector, and immediately needed to get something in the basement. The inspector followed him, but found the basement so dark that he had to use his flash light to see anything. The basement was well filled with bags of flour and boxes of canned goods. After flashing his light in all corners as he went, the inspector finally found the baker hidden behind some bags of flour, shaking as tho he had the palsey. "Wha-what do you want?", asked the baker. "Your health certificate," answered the inspector. The baker came out of his hiding place and pleaded ignorance as to what he was supposed to do, but could give no reason for trying to hide. The inspector finally granted him time until the next morning to produce his signed certificate, but made it clear to him that, if he did not have it then he could not work at his trade in this city.

Well, he called the next morning, but there was no baker to be seen. The proprietor came up and said, "What in the world have you done to my foreman? You nearly scared him to death yesterday." "Nothing but demand a health certificate," replied the inspector. "Well he's gone," said the proprietor. "You had no more than gone yesterday, when he came in and said he was thru with Gary. He said this was a h—— of a state with such laws, and that he would go to Michigan where they did not have such d—— laws."

This is only one of many cases, where the food handlers try to dodge the health authorities. How much better would it be, if all proprietors, before hiring any one, would require a health certificate and keep it on file for the inspection of the health officer. Another great step forward in food work would be some kind of interstate cooperation, or better still a national law so that diseased food dispensers could not dodge the law by merely jumping the state line.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS.

Dr. C. W. Hopkins, Chief Surgeon of the Chicago and North Western Railway gives the following instructions in regard to first aid to the injured.

**OPEN WOUNDS.**—Don't touch open wounds with bare hands.

- Don't disturb blood clots or wash them away.
- Don't try to cleanse and wash wounds.
- Don't use a quid of tobacco or spider webs to stop bleeding.

**HEMORRHAGE.**—To control hemorrhage place the compress on the bleeding part and make firm pressure with the cambrie bandage. Elevate the limb. If this fails, place a bandage around the limb, above the bleeding point, and twist with a stick until the bleeding stops. Secure the stick in position.

Don't use a tight bandage around the limb unless hemorrhage is active.

**BURNS AND SCALDS.**—Burns and scalds should be treated in the same manner as open wounds. Cut the clothing away if necessary.

Don't attempt to remove pitch, varnish or wax from a burn.

- Don't use oils on burns.

**SHOCK.**—A person in shock has pale, clammy skin, weak pulse, sighing respiration.

Place patient on his back. Cover him up. Move him to the best place of shelter at once. If possible apply external heat by means of blankets or hot water bottles or hot bricks. Be careful not to burn the patient.

Hot water, hot tea, or hot coffee, beef tea or broth are the best stimulants. Don't give him whiskey or other alcoholic stimulants.

**FRACTURES.**—If an arm or leg is broken, use splints composed of folded newspapers, pieces of board, or heavy pasteboard and secure in position with bandages or handkerchiefs. If the arm is broken, place it in a sling. If the leg is broken, tie the legs together if no splint is available.

Don't try to set broken bones. Straighten to relieve pain, then apply splints.

Don't allow fractured limb to dangle in handling the patient.

**FITS.**—A person suffering from a fit should be kept quiet on the back. Loosen the clothing about the neck and abdomen, and be careful he does not injure himself.

A wedged handkerchief or piece of wood or cork should be placed between the teeth to prevent injury to the tongue.

**HEAT EXHAUSTION AND SUNSTROKE.**—In heat exhaustion the skin will be cold and clammy and the condition will be the same as shock; the same treatment will be required.

In case of sunstroke the body feels hot to the touch; is dry. Cloths wet in ice water, or in the coldest water at hand, should be at once applied to the head and body, and along the spine from the head downward, and frequently renewed. For the head, the application of cracked ice in a towel is recommended.

**FOREIGN BODY IN EYE.**—Foreign bodies should be removed from the lids only.

Don't touch the eye with dirty fingers or unclean cloths.

Don't try to remove a foreign body from the eyeball. Dirty toothpicks or dirty instruments are dangerous, and may cause serious results.

#### IN GENERAL.

Don't try to do too much.

Don't apply bandages too tightly.

Don't tell an injured person his condition is dangerous.

Don't uncover a wound after it has been bandaged. If it bleeds, apply more bandages.

Don't apply a sling or splint until the wound has been dressed.

Don't soil dressings.

The two welfare movement, "Safety First and First Aid," on the part of organized combinations of industrial workers must have their influence on less well organized industries and on legislation affecting workmen's compensation and on the organization of hospitals provided with facilities for the economic and efficient care of industrial workers.

**HEALTH AND DISEASE PREVENTION** will receive special attention at the Conference of National Charities and Corrections which meets in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 13 to 16, 1917. The president of the Association is Dr. Fred Almy, and the secretary is Wm. T. Cross, City Club Building, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. The health and disease prevention section will be under the chairmanship of Prof. C. E. Winslow, who is professor of Public Health, Yale University, assisted by Dr. H. M. Braeken, Secretary State Board of Health, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Homer Folks of New York

will give an address upon what the social worker has done for public health. Other prominent speakers on the public health program are—Julia C. Lathrop, Chief U. S. Children's Bureau; Dr. Chas. E. Terry, late health officer of Jacksonville, Florida; Graham Lusk, medical department, Cornell University; and others. The Indiana State Board of Health hopes that Indiana will be well represented at this conference.

**CLIMATE AND TUBERCULOSIS**, is the title of an excellent essay by Assistant Surgeon General John W. Trask of the United States Public Health Service, and from the same we print the following:

#### Things the Consumptive Should Consider.

The consumptive who contemplates going to a distance in search of a favorable climate must consider the advantages and disadvantages, how much good the better climate will do, and what he forfeits in making the change—whether the gains compensate for the losses.

Living in a favorable atmosphere is highly desirable. It is one of the factors which will materially assist in regaining health. Climate, however, must not be secured at the expense of other factors of equal importance. In considering climate one should have in mind the expense, the kind of life that will be necessary in the new locality, the possible absence of family and friends, and the facilities for proper medical care and nursing.

**Expense.**—It costs considerable to go away from home and live as a consumptive must live. There is the question of railroad fare, living expenses, and medical supervision. There is usually a far better chance of regaining health at home than in going away with insufficient funds chasing the will o' the wisp, the "best climate," which may possibly after all be found in one's own dooryard during as many months of the year as in the prospective new locality. Consumptives are prone to try first one locality, then another, ever in search of the wished-for climate which will miraculously restore health, often living in boarding houses, having unsatisfactory food and poor medical supervision, lonely and sick.

**Food.**—The consumptive needs greater attention to his food than does the well individual. The food should be good well prepared, and appetizing. One should consider whether this will be obtainable away from home.

**Work.**—Many expect to secure work to pay their expenses in the locality to which they go in search of health. One should know whether work can be obtained and of what kind, whether it will be indoor work under unfavorable conditions; whether the work will be too great a tax on the strength of the individual. It should be understood that in the new locality there will probably be many other health seekers also wanting work, and that the competition is likely to be keen; also that the atmosphere of the office or workshop is likely to be little better in one locality than in another. One who must work should carefully consider whether more suitable work under more favorable conditions can not be secured in the home locality.

**Medical supervision.**—Every consumptive needs at times competent medical advice and supervision. This is particularly so for a patient who has not had training as to how a consumptive should live and what he should avoid, such as is usually best acquired at a well-managed sanatorium. One should consider whether better medical supervision can be obtained at home than away.

**Absence of family and friends.**—In leaving family and friends to go among strangers in a new locality one should realize the possible effects. This is particularly true for one who has

never before been away from home. It is practically impossible for a consumptive who is homesick to regain health. His best chance for recovery is where he can at least occasionally see his family and friends.

#### Summary.

A favorable climate for a consumptive is one that is not too warm. A moderately cool atmosphere is invigorating, while a too warm one is depressing. Very cold weather, on the other hand, makes the living of an outdoor life more difficult and less attractive. Moderately cool atmospheric conditions are those to be sought.

No locality has a climate that is favorable all the year, and most localities in the United States have favorable climates for a considerable portion of the year if one will only take advantage of them.

In one's quest for a favorable climate one must not forfeit suitable food, rest, and peace of mind, or gain a more favorable atmosphere in which to live at the price of homesickness and worry.

The consumptive can usually obtain the most favorable conditions for recovery, including an outdoor life, suitable food, rest, medical attention, and nursing, at or near his home. A suitable atmosphere or climate can be obtained during many hours of the day by avoiding overheated or crowded rooms and by sleeping on a porch in all ordinary weather and in a room with open windows when it is very cold or stormy.

Leaving home, except to go to a sanatorium, is fraught with much danger, unless one is financially able to meet all possible demands, and it should be most carefully considered even then.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, has passed the model fly ordinance of the Indiana State Board of Health. We are glad this ordinance has gone beyond the confines of our state for up to this date we have not been very successful in securing its passage in cities and towns of Indiana. Cities and towns with flies on them are frequent in the old Hoosier state, and strange to say the business men seem to be more indifferent to flies than other citizens. School children wage the best warfare against flies and they must be led by the women. Just why business men are not interested in sanitation and public health matters, it would be hard to tell. They should be interested for as frequently heretofore said—The most important business before the business men today is the business of the public health. We wonder when this will be understood and put into practical every day operation by business men.

"HE DRAINED THE CITY SEWER INTO MY CELLAR" says Mr. Mahoney of Washington, Indiana. The "he" referred to was the contractor. The gentleman asks what he can do about it and was told that the contractor who did the botch job was responsible. He had no right to drain the city sewer into a cellar when the employer desired the cellar to be drained into the city sewer. There is not a little of this work being done in Indiana, and of course, such botch work will continue to be done so long as any old person, anywhere, at any time, digs drains and sewers and pits and vaults as he pleases.

"COLON HYGIENE" is the title of a book by Dr. John H. Kellogg. It treats the subject of colon hygiene in a highly scientific and practical manner, laying special stress upon the evils of purgatives, laxatives and physics. As an example of

his forceful expressions, the following is excellent. "Is it not foolish practice to blast out anything as delicate as your digestive apparatus? If you want to clean up a factory, you would not do it with a charge of dynamite, would you? Blasting out your insides weakens the bowel walls—reduces their resisting power and makes them less able to do their work." "Colon Hygiene" and one full year of the magazine "Good Health" can be had for \$3.65, of the Good Health Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"IT IS A SOCIAL AND CIVIC CRIME" says Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia University, "to neglect anything essential for health, in construction, equipment and care of the rural or city school plant." Few people seem to really understand that a sin of omission is one as bad as a sin of commission, for if they did, we surely would not find so many insanitary school houses; nor, would there be so many sick and more or less defective school children.

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Present Classification as Approved by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

#### INCIPIENT

Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including particularly gastric or intestinal disturbance or rapid loss of weight), slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours. Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent. Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs or a small part of one lobe. No tuberculous complications.

#### MODERATELY ADVANCE

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Marked infiltration more extensive than under incipient, with little or no evidence of cavity formation. No serious tuberculosis complications.

#### FAR ADVANCED

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Extensive localized infiltration or consolidation in one or more lobes. Or disseminated areas of cavity formation. Or serious tuberculous complications.

Rearranged Classification Devised by Dr. Walter Rathbun and adopted by the American Sanatorium Association.

| LESIONS.   | SYMPTOMS.   |
|--|---|
| Incipient.—Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe. No tuberculous complications.                                    | (A) (Slight or None). Slight or no constitutional symptoms, including particularly gastric or intestinal disturbance, or rapid loss of weight; slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours. Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent. |
| Moderately Advanced.—Marked infiltration more extensive than under incipient, with little or no evidence of cavity formation. No serious tuberculous complications.    | (B) (Moderate). No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.   |
| Far Advanced.—Extensive localized infiltration or consolidation in one or more lobes. Or disseminated areas of cavity formation. Or serious tuberculous complications. | (C) (Severe). Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.  |

PERRY STAFFORD OF GARRET was fined \$20 because he violated a diphtheria quarantine. Dr. F. L. Rodebaugh, health officer of the city, arrested Stafford and Mayor Clevenger assessed the fine and sentenced him to six months at the penal farm but suspended the last part of the sentence. Dr. Rodebaugh says—"Quarantines must not be taken lightly for I intend to punish all who violate them in the future."

BATESVILLE TAKES THE PRIZE in the month of February in the matter of death rates. There was not a single death in the town, which has a population of 2,151 inhabitants. This is remarkable but the fact has been verified. Dr. Jos. F. Ziteke, the city health officer has made special examination and inquiry and reports this is the first time in his experience there has not been a death in Batesville in any given month.

A TRAGEDY INDEED occurred in the family of Earl Ellery Barnes at Shelburn, Indiana. In two months three children and the mother of the Barnes family died. This leaves the father and an infant daughter. At the time of the mother's death, Mr. Barnes was confined to his house with smallpox and waited upon his wife in her last hours alone. A greater tragedy than this has not been recorded in Indiana.

MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER visited Greensburg in epidemic form in February. The schools were closed, public gatherings were forbidden and moving picture theatres were discontinued. Only one death resulted and it was from scarlet fever.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS will hold examination in Washington, June 13, 1917 of all applicants desiring to enter the Reserve Corps of either the Army or Navy. Examination will last about one week. The certificate of the National Board will be accepted as qualification for admission in the Graduate School of Minnesota, including the Mayo Foundation. The following states will recognize the certificate of the National Board: Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Pennsylvania. Application blanks and further information may be obtained from the secretary, J. S. Rodman, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THREE THOUSAND PRIVY VAULTS abolished in Ft. Wayne without a prosecution. This is actually what has happened in the city named. Dr. Gilpin, city health officer, got it firmly fixed in his head that he could do a good service for Fort Wayne by abolishing open privies. He went to work hard and strong and within a short time has abolished 3,000 privy vaults without a single prosecution and with very few objections. This was a great and good service and his example might well be followed by health officers or other cities.

DR. J. G. WALTHALL, health officer of Gas City was requested by letter from this office to look up a birth which had not been reported from his city. In reply he said: "I am unable to find anything about the birth in question by inquiry," and then he added, "The city council is paying me all the salary allowed by state law and I am doing about three times the work I should for this amount, and I haven't the time to spare, neither have I the inclination to go hunting for births in the manner you suggest unless you see proper recompense me for the same. I will further say this, that if our law-makers are not satisfied with the work as it is being carried out, the most effectual remedy that I know of, would be to pay a reasonable compensation for such services." In reply we told Dr. Walthall he had an erroneous view of the situation and should purge himself of the same. The pay is ridiculously small but when he accepted the position he assumed a moral obligation and all the responsibilities that go with it. It will not do for him to claim that he did not know what the responsibilities were for that would be equivalent to confessing ignorance, and ignorance excuses no one. The proper view is: a man accepts the position of health officer. He knows the pay and he knows the duties. Having accepted, he should perform the duties and not afterwards claim that the pay is not sufficient to warrant him to perform such duties.

In regard to the pay, we will call attention to the fact that health officers do not give their help when the legislature is in session in the matter of securing better health laws. On the contrary, some of them write letters to their legislators antagonizing proposed laws, and also against the State Board of Health. We have seen more than one such letter. The State Board has repeatedly tried to secure better laws in regard to health officers, which would give them proper pay and give them a dignified and honorable position in the community. Such efforts have been uniformly opposed by most health officers, although a number recognizing their duties to the state and being extra good citizens have lent their influence in favor of the same.

#### FIRE DRILLS IN THE SCHOOLS.

The last Legislature passed a law that in every school room in the state when school was in session teachers should give fire drills. Teachers failing to fulfill this command of the law would not be entitled to their pay and therefore, school authorities are commended not to pay teachers unless there is a statement affirmed or sworn to that one monthly fire drill or more have been given. Mr. H. H. Friedley, State Fire Marshal suggests to the State Board of Health that these fire drills would present an admirable opportunity for physical training. "Set up" exercises could be associated with the drills and in this way round shoulders and hollow chests be prevented in a measure. The suggestion is certainly a good one and we hope that all health officers will take up with the idea and carry it to the schools of their districts. No officials have a greater opportunity to help the people of the state and to better conditions than health officers and we are sorry to say that all too many health officers do not act upon these conditions.



CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR FEBRUARY, 1917.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

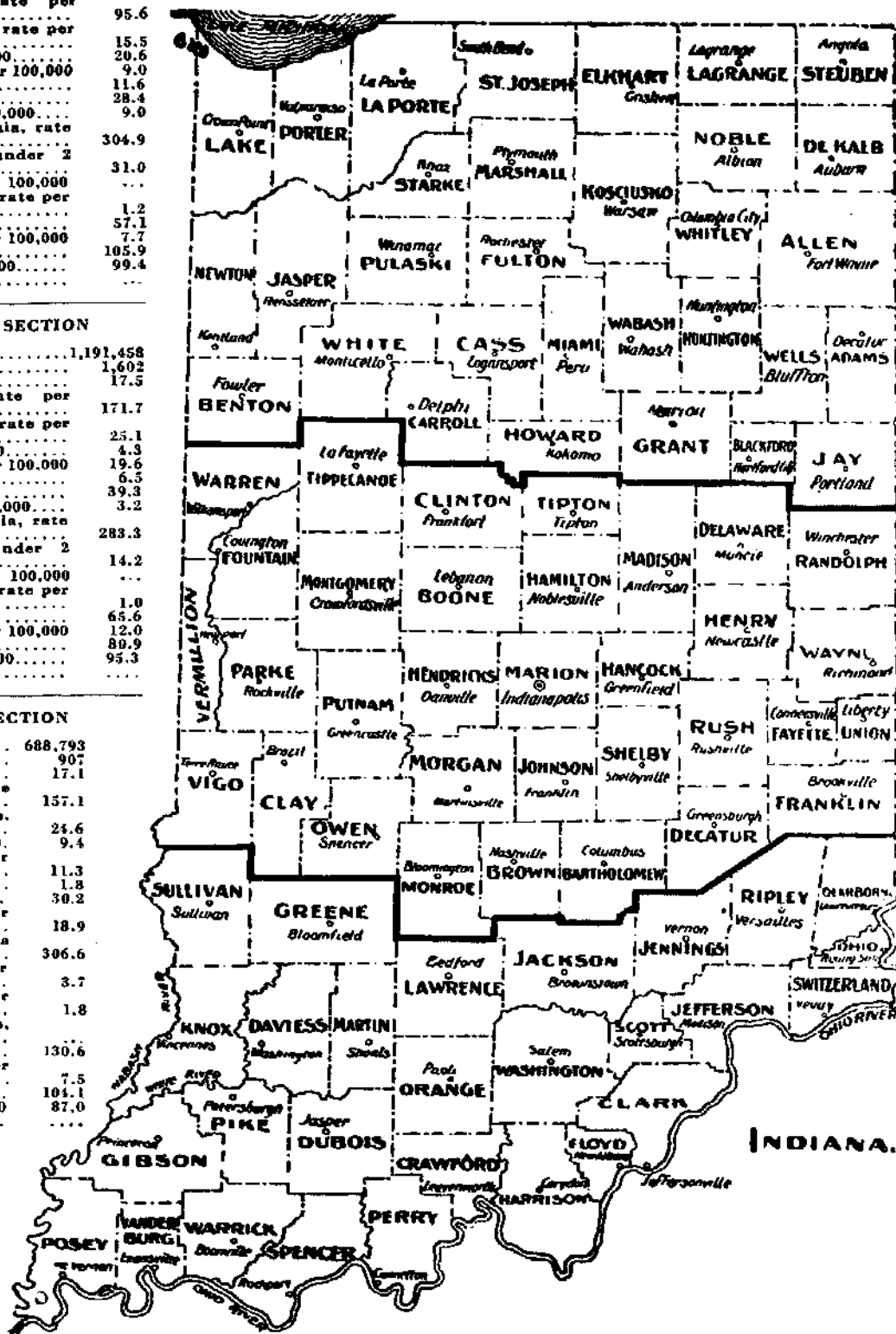
|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Total population.....  | 1,009,364 |
| Total deaths.....  | 1,277     |
| Death rate per 1,000.....                                      | 16.4      |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....                  | 95.6      |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....             | 15.5      |
| Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....                           | 20.6      |
| Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....                    | 9.0       |
| Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....                           | 11.6      |
| Measles, rate per 100,000.....                                 | 28.4      |
| Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....                          | 9.0       |
| Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....             | 304.9     |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000..... | 31.0      |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....                    | ...       |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....            | 1.2       |
| Influenza, rate per 100,000.....                               | 57.1      |
| Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....                    | 7.7       |
| Cancer, rate per 100,000.....                                  | 105.9     |
| External causes, rate per 100,000.....                         | 99.4      |
| Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....                                | ...       |

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Total population.....  | 1,191,458 |
| Total deaths.....  | 1,602     |
| Death rate per 1,000.....                                      | 17.5      |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....                  | 171.7     |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....             | 25.1      |
| Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....                           | 4.3       |
| Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....                    | 19.6      |
| Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....                           | 6.5       |
| Measles, rate per 100,000.....                                 | 39.3      |
| Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....                          | 3.2       |
| Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....             | 283.3     |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000..... | 14.2      |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....                    | ...       |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....            | 1.0       |
| Influenza, rate per 100,000.....                               | 65.6      |
| Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....                    | 12.0      |
| Cancer, rate per 100,000.....                                  | 80.9      |
| External causes, rate per 100,000.....                         | 95.3      |
| Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....                                | ...       |

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Total population.....                                   | 688,793 |
| Total deaths.....                                       | 907     |
| Death rate per 1,000.....                               | 17.1    |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....           | 157.1   |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....      | 24.6    |
| Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....                    | 9.4     |
| Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....             | 11.3    |
| Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....                    | 1.8     |
| Measles, rate per 100,000.....                          | 30.2    |
| Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....                   | 18.9    |
| Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....      | 306.6   |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000..... | 3.7     |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....             | 1.8     |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....     | ...     |
| Influenza, rate per 100,000.....                        | 130.6   |
| Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....             | 7.5     |
| Cancer, rate per 100,000.....                           | 104.1   |
| External causes, rate per 100,000.....                  | 87.0    |
| Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....                         | ...     |





| CITIES   | Population, Estimated, 1917 | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1917 | Total Deaths Reported for January, 1917 | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916 | Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to date | Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date | Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population |               |                |                            | Important Ages                  |              |                  |                  |                    | Deaths from Important Causes |                   |                        |                             |               |                      |               |         |                |                            |  |                      |                              |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|  |                             |  |   |  |   |  | February, 1917                         | January, 1917 | February, 1916 | Rate for Year 1917 to Date | Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date | Under 1 Year | 1 to 4 inclusive | 5 to 9 inclusive | 10 to 14 inclusive | 15 to 19 inclusive           | 25 Years and Over | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Other Forms of Tuberculosis | Typhoid Fever | Diphtheria and Croup | Scarlet Fever | Measles | Whooping Cough | Lobar and Bronchopneumonia | Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years) | Cerebro-Spinal Fever | Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis | Influenza | Puerperal Septicemia | Cancer | External Causes | Smallpox | Deaths in Institutions | Deaths of Non-Residents |
|  |                             |  |   |  |   |  | 2017                                   | 2017          | 2016           | 1917                       | 1916                            | 47           | 19               | 10               | 7                  | 5119                         | 41                | 7                      | 8                           | 9             | 2                    | 75            | 2       | 8              | 1                          | 22                                     | 36                   | 9                            |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| <b>Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.</b>   |                             |  |   |  |   |  |  |               |                |                            |                                 |              |                  |                  |                    |                              |                   |                        |                             |               |                      |               |         |                |                            |  |                      |                              |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| Indianapolis   | 272,338                     | 423                                      | 403                                     | 339                                      | 826   | 788  | 20                                     | 217           | 416            | 0.18                       | 7.18                            | 0.47         | 19               | 10               | 7                  | 5119                         | 41                | 7                      | 8                           | 9             | 2                    | 75            | 2       | 8              | 1                          | 22                                     | 36                   | 9                            |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| <b>Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.</b> |                             |  |   |  |   |  |  |               |                |                            |                                 |              |                  |                  |                    |                              |                   |                        |                             |               |                      |               |         |                |                            |  |                      |                              |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| Evansville   | 289,143                     | 379                                      | 333                                     | 360                                      | 714   | 756  | 18                                     | 0.13          | 5.16           | 0.15                       | 2.16                            | 3.49         | 20               | 10               | 4                  | 6106                         | 29                | 8                      | 3                           | 3             | 6                    | 1             | 68      | 2              | 13                         | 1                                      | 25                   | 30                           | 23        |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| <b>Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.</b>   |                             |  |   |  |   |  |  |               |                |                            |                                 |              |                  |                  |                    |                              |                   |                        |                             |               |                      |               |         |                |                            |  |                      |                              |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| Gary   | 311,158                     | 508                                      | 446                                     | 379                                      | 957   | 841  | 21                                     | 2.16          | 8.15           | 7.19                       | 0.16                            | 8.85         | 32               | 8                | 5                  | 13129                        | 41                | 4                      | 8                           | 2             | 1                    | 5             | 2       | 106            | 15                         | 8                                      | 6                    | 20                           | 48        | 33                   |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| <b>Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.</b>  |                             |  |   |  |   |  |  |               |                |                            |                                 |              |                  |                  |                    |                              |                   |                        |                             |               |                      |               |         |                |                            |  |                      |                              |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| Vincennes  | 155,949                     | 189                                      | 220                                     | 154                                      | 411   | 366  | 15                                     | 8.16          | 6.12           | 7.16                       | 3.14                            | 6.28         | 18               | 1                | 2                  | 7                            | 58                | 19                     | 5                           | 1             | 1                    | 2             | 25      | 2              | 6                          | 1                                      | 12                   | 12                           | 5         |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| <b>Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.</b>       |                             |  |   |  |   |  |  |               |                |                            |                                 |              |                  |                  |                    |                              |                   |                        |                             |               |                      |               |         |                |                            |  |                      |                              |           |                      |        |                 |          |                        |                         |
| Frankfort  | 9,552                       | 9  | 14                                      | 13                                       | 23  | 38   | 12                                     | 2.17          | 2.17           | 5.14                       | 8.24                            | 6.1          | 1                | 1                | 1                  | 10                           | 3                 | 2                      | 1                           | 1             | 1                    | 1             | 5       | 1              | 1                          | 1                                      | 2                    | 4                            | 1         | 5                    |        |                 |          |                        |                         |

\*Three deaths in Central Insane Hospital.

\*Three residents of E. Chicago died in Hammond.

Mortality of Indiana for February, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

| POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL | Population Estimated 1917 | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1917 | Total Reported for January, 1917 | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1917 | Total Deaths Reported for the year 1917 to date. | Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date | Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population |               |                |                            |                                 | Important Ages |           |        |           |        |           |          |           |          |           |             |           |
|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|  |                           |  |                                  |  |  |  | February, 1917                         | January, 1917 | February, 1917 | Rate for Year 1917 to date | Rate for Year 1916 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. |
| State  | 2,889,615                 | 3,786                                    | 3,647                            | 3,299                                    | 7,490  | 7,466  | 17.0                                   | 14.9          | 14.5           | 16.0                       | 15.8                            | 533            | 14.0      | 205    | 5.4       | 75     | 1.9       | 47       | 1.2       | 95       | 2.5       | 1360        | 35.9      |
| Northern Counties  | 1,009,364                 | 1,277                                    | 1,250                            | 1,177                                    | 2,550  | 2,603  | 16.4                                   | 14.7          | 14.8           | 15.7                       | 15.9                            | 216            | 16.9      | 68     | 5.3       | 24     | 1.8       | 18       | 1.4       | 43       | 3.3       | 435         | 34.0      |
| Central Counties   | 1,191,458                 | 1,602                                    | 1,585                            | 1,372                                    | 3,207  | 3,161  | 17.5                                   | 15.6          | 14.8           | 16.6                       | 16.3                            | 199            | 12.4      | 74     | 4.6       | 30     | 1.8       | 22       | 1.2       | 31       | 1.9       | 578         | 36.0      |
| Southern Counties  | 688,793                   | 907                                      | 812                              | 750                                      | 1,733  | 1,702  | 17.1                                   | 13.8          | 13.8           | 15.5                       | 15.1                            | 118            | 13.0      | 63     | 6.9       | 21     | 2.3       | 7        | 1.3       | 21       | 2.3       | 347         | 38.2      |
| All Cities   | 1,335,134                 | 1,907                                    | 1,866                            | 1,580                                    | 3,784  | 3,597  | 18.6                                   | 16.4          | 15.2           | 17.5                       | 16.7                            | 261            | 13.6      | 118    | 6.1       | 36     | 1.8       | 24       | 1.2       | 38       | 1.9       | 570         | 29.8      |
| Over 100,000   | 272,338                   | 423                                      | 403                              | 339                                      | 826  | 788  | 20.2                                   | 17.4          | 16.0           | 18.7                       | 18.0                            | 47             | 11.1      | 19     | 4.4       | 10     | 2.3       | 7        | 1.6       | 5        | 1.1       | 119         | 28.1      |
| 45,000 to 100,000  | 280,143                   | 379                                      | 333                              | 360                                      | 714  | 756  | 18.0                                   | 13.5          | 16.0           | 15.2                       | 16.3                            | 49             | 12.9      | 20     | 5.2       | 10     | 2.6       | 6        | 1.9       | 6        | 1.9       | 106         | 27.9      |
| 20,000 to 45,000   | 311,158                   | 508                                      | 446                              | 379                                      | 957  | 841  | 21.2                                   | 16.8          | 15.7           | 19.0                       | 16.2                            | 85             | 16.7      | 32     | 6.2       | 3      | 1.9       | 3        | 1.9       | 13       | 2.5       | 129         | 25.3      |
| 10,000 to 20,000   | 155,449                   | 189                                      | 220                              | 154                                      | 411  | 366  | 15.8                                   | 16.6          | 12.7           | 16.3                       | 14.6                            | 28             | 14.2      | 18     | 9.9       | 1      | 1.9       | 2        | 1.0       | 7        | 3.7       | 55          | 29.1      |
| Under 10,000   | 306,546                   | 408                                      | 464                              | 348                                      | 878  | 846  | 17.3                                   | 17.8          | 14.4           | 17.6                       | 17.0                            | 52             | 12.7      | 29     | 7.1       | 1      | 1.7       | 6        | 1.4       | 7        | 1.7       | 161         | 39.4      |
| Country  | 1,554,481                 | 1,879                                    | 1,781                            | 1,719                                    | 3,706  | 3,869  | 15.7                                   | 13.4          | 13.9           | 14.7                       | 15.2                            | 272            | 14.5      | 87     | 4.6       | 39     | 2.0       | 23       | 1.2       | 57       | 3.0       | 790         | 42.0      |

| POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL | Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. |            |                          |            |               |            |                      |            |               |            |         |            |                |            |                             |            |  |            |                      |            |                               |            |           |            |                      |            |        |            |                 |            |           |  |  |
|--|---|------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------|--------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--|--|
|  | Pulmonary Tuberculosis  |            | Other Forms Tuberculosis |            | Typhoid Fever |            | Diphtheria and Croup |            | Scarlet Fever |            | Measles |            | Whooping Cough |            | Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia |            | Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years) |            | Cerebro-spinal Fever |            | Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis |            | 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 |           |  |  |
| State  | 314   | 139.8      | 48                       | 21.6       | 25            | 11.2       | 23                   | 13.9       | 16            | 7.2        | 74      | 33.3       | 20             | 9.0        | 657                         | 296.0      | 39                                     | 17.5       | 1                    | 4          | 2.9                           | 174        | 74.5      | 21         | 9.4                  | 211        | 95.2   | 210        | 94.7            |            |           |  |  |
| Northern Counties  | 74  | 95.6       | 12                       | 15.5       | 16            | 20.0       | 7                    | 9.0        | 9             | 11.6       | 22      | 28.4       | 7              | 9.0        | 236                         | 304.9      | 24                                     | 31.0       |                      |            | 1                             | 1.2        | 45        | 57.1       | 6                    | 7.7        | 82     | 105.9      | 77              | 99.4       |           |  |  |
| Central Counties   | 157   | 171.7      | 23                       | 25.1       | 4             | 4.8        | 18                   | 19.0       | 6             | 6.5        | 36      | 39.3       | 3              | 3.4        | 229                         | 283.3      | 13                                     | 14.2       |                      |            | 1                             | 1.0        | 60        | 65.6       | 11                   | 13.0       | 74     | 80.9       | 87              | 95.3       |           |  |  |
| Southern Counties  | 83  | 157.1      | 13                       | 24.6       | 5             | 9.4        | 6                    | 11.3       | 1             | 1.8        | 16      | 30.2       | 10             | 18.9       | 162                         | 306.6      | 2                                      | 3.7        | 1                    | 1.8        |                               |            | 69        | 130.6      | 4                    | 7.5        | 55     | 104.1      | 40              | 87.0       |           |  |  |
| All Cities   | 162   | 158.1      | 32                       | 31.2       | 18            | 17.5       | 15                   | 6.1        | 11            | 10.7       | 19      | 18.5       | 6              | 5.8        | 321                         | 313.3      | 26                                     | 25.3       |                      |            | 1                             | 9.5        | 55        | 53.6       | 10                   | 9.7        | 112    | 109.3      | 149             | 145.4      |           |  |  |
| Over 100,000   | 41  | 196.3      | 7                        | 33.5       |               |            | 8                    | 33.3       |               |            | 5       | 23.9       | 2              | 9.5        | 75                          | 359.1      | 2                                      | 9.5        |                      |            |                               |            | 8         | 38.3       | 1                    | 4.7        | 22     | 105.3      | 36              | 172.3      |           |  |  |
| 45,000 to 100,000  | 29  | 130.7      | 7                        | 83.0       | 3             | 13.5       | 3                    | 13.5       | 2             | 6.2        | 0       |            | 1              | 4.5        | 68                          | 306.6      |  | 9.0        |                      |            |                               | 13         | 58.6      | 1          | 4.5                  | 25         | 112.7  | 30         | 135.2           |            |           |  |  |
| 20,000 to 45,000   | 41  | 171.7      | 4                        | 16.7       | 8             | 33.5       | 2                    | 3.1        | 4             | 1.1        | 5       | 20.9       | 2              | 8.3        | 106                         | 444.1      | 15                                     | 62.8       |                      |            |                               | 8          | 33.5      | 6          | 25.1                 | 20         | 83.3   | 48         | 201.1           |            |           |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000   | 19  | 158.8      | 5                        | 41.8       | 1             | 8.3        | 1                    | 3.3        | 1             | 3.3        | 3       | 16.7       |                |            | 25                          | 209.0      |  | 16.7       |                      |            |                               | 6          | 50.1      |            |                      | 12         | 100.3  | 12         | 100.3           |            |           |  |  |
| Under 10,000   | 32  | 136.0      | 8                        | 34.0       | 6             | 25.5       | 2                    | 8.5        | 3             | 12.7       | 7       | 29.7       | 1              | 4.2        | 47                          | 199.8      | 5                                      | 21.2       |                      |            |                               | 1          | 4.2       | 20         | 85.0                 | 2          | 8.5    | 33         | 140.3           | 23         | 97.8      |  |  |
| Country  | 152   | 127.4      | 16                       | 13.4       | 7             | 5.8        | 15                   | 12.5       | 5             | 4.1        | 55      | 46.1       | 14             | 11.7       | 336                         | 281.7      | 13                                     | 10.9       | 1                    | 8.1        | 8                             | 119        | 99.7      | 11         | 9.2                  | 99         | 83.0   | 61         | 51.1            |            |           |  |  |

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of February, 1917.  
J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

| Section Average | Departure from the Normal | Extremes |  |         |      |         |  |        |      |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------|--|---------|------|---------|--|--------|------|
|                 |                           | Station  |  | Highest | Date | Station |  | Lowest | Date |
| 26.0            | -2.5                      | Vevay    |  | 75      | 26   | Howe    |  | -23    | 12   |

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

| Section Average | Departure from the Normal | Extremes       |  |                         |                      |      |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                 |                           | Station        |  | Greatest Monthly Amount | Least Monthly Amount |      |
| 1.14            | -1.69                     | Jeffersonville |  | 3.64                    | Auburn               | 0.15 |