MONTHLY BULLETIN
Indiana State Board of Health

VOLUME XXII.
INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1919.

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LEO J. KAIL ................................... Special Inspector

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. It is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR NOVEMBER, 1919.

Total births, 4,531 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 19.7.
Males numbered, 2,505; females, 2,346.
White males numbered, 2,446; white females, 2,276.
Colored births, 129; males, 59; females, 70.
Stillbirths, 146; white, 147; colored, 17.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,042,914 reports 1,124 births; rate 11.2.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,219,131 reports 1,219 births; rate 11.1.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 686,443, reports 1,347 births; rate, 9.9.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER, 1919.

Total deaths reported, 2,588; rate, 10.5. In the preceding month, 2,503; rate, 10.2. In the same month last year, 4,798 deaths; rate, 19.8. Deaths by important ages were:

- Under 1 year of age, 167 cases; 6.5 per cent of total.
- 1 to 4, 367 cases; 14.4 per cent of total.
- 5 to 9, 197 cases; 7.6 per cent of total.
- 10 to 14, 173 cases; 6.7 per cent of total.
- 15 to 30, 1,173 cases; 45.3 per cent of total.
- 31 to 59, 666 cases; 25.5 per cent of total.
- 60 and over, 463 cases; 17.9 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,042,914, reports 883 deaths; rate, 10.7. In the preceding month, 870 deaths; rate, 10.0. In the same month last year, 1,081 deaths; rate, 19.8.
The Central Sanitary Section: Population 1,219,131, reports 1,081 deaths; rate, 10.6. In the preceding month, 1,130 deaths; rate, 11.1. In the same month last year, 1,933 deaths; rate, 19.8.
The Southern Sanitary Section: Population 686,443, reports 574 deaths; rate, 10.0. In the same month last year, 503 deaths; rate, 8.8. In the same month last year, 1,124 deaths; rate, 19.6.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, 10.7, which is 2.7 per cent higher than that for the entire state. The Northern Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, meninitis, whooping cough, lobar and broncho pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, poliomyelitis and enterorrhaphy. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for influenza, cancer, and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, cerebro-spinal fever and smallpox.

RURAL: Population, 1,701,179; reports 1,347 deaths; rate, 9.5. In the preceding month, 1,214 deaths; rate, 9.5. In the same month last year, 2,311 deaths; rate, 16.3.

URBAN: Population, 5,266,999; reports 1,241 deaths; rate, 11.9. In the preceding month, 1,163 deaths; rate, 11.2. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 11.2; Evansville, 14.3; Fort Wayne, 12.7; Terre Haute, 10.8; South Bend, 11.3; Gary, 9.6; East Chicago, 10.8; Hammond, 12.1; Muncie, 10.9; Richmond, 9.9; Anderson, 18.1; Elkhart, 12.1; Michigan City, 9.1; Lafayette, 18.8; Kokomo, 13.8; Logansport, 14.4; New Albany, 10.7; Marion, 17.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR NOVEMBER, 1919.

Scarlet fever, as in the preceding month, was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, tonsilitis, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, influenza, acute rheumatism, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, diarrhoea, and enteritis; other forms of tuberculosis, whooping cough, intermittent and remittent fever, dysentery, erysipelas, trachoma, ma-
Smallpox: 441 cases reported in 35 counties, with 25 deaths. The counties reporting smallpox were: Allen, 2; Bartholomew, 6; Cass, 11; Clark, 1; Dearborn, 1; Dekalb, 1; Fountain, 19; Franklin, 4; Grant, 47; Hamilton, 1; Hendricks, 2; Howard, 76; Huntington, 20; Jackson, 2; Johnson, 1; Knox, 1; Lake, 5; Laporte, 22; Madison, 11; Marion, 7; Montgomery, 3; Monroe, 3; Morgan, 3; Orange, 1; Spencer, 3; St. Joseph, 33; Sullivan, 4; Tippecanoe, 34; Tipton, 4; Vanderburgh, 40; Vermillion, 32; Vigo, 13; Wabash, 3; Warren, 17; Warrick, 2; White, 13.

Tuberculosis: 190 deaths, of which 167 were of the pulmonary form and 32 of the other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 95, females, 104. Of the males, 24 were married in the age period, 18 to 40 and left 48 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 32 were married in the same age period as above, and left 64 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 112. Number of homes invaded, 185.

Pneumonia: 167 deaths; rate, 68.0 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 116 deaths; rate, 47.2. In the same month last year, 856 deaths; rate, 348.7. Of the pneumonia deaths, 80 were males and 87 females.

Influenza: 164 cases in 26 counties with 32 deaths. In the preceding month 146 cases in 18 counties with 27 deaths. In the same month last year 27,344 cases in 81 counties with 1,683 deaths.

Typhoid Fever: 118 cases in 44 counties with 49 deaths. In the preceding month 145 cases in 44 counties with 40 deaths. In the same month last year 62 cases in 25 counties with 44 deaths.

Scarlet Fever: 506 cases in 66 counties with 4 deaths. In the preceding month 420 cases in 64 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year 163 cases in 38 counties with 6 deaths.

Diphtheria: 390 cases in 52 counties with 43 deaths. In the preceding month 265 cases in 64 counties with 28 deaths. In the same month last year 216 cases in 45 counties with 40 deaths.

Measles: 126 cases in 29 counties with 4 deaths. In the preceding month 47 cases in 10 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year 44 cases in 13 counties with 3 deaths.

Poliomyelitis: 2 cases in 2 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month 13 cases in 9 counties with 7 deaths. In the same month last year 1 case in 1 county with no deaths.

Syphilis: 339 cases in 23 counties with 13 deaths. In the preceding month 422 cases in 29 counties with 18 deaths.

Gonorrhea: 412 cases reported in 32 counties. In the preceding month 425 cases in 45 counties.

External Causes: 179; males, 124; females, 55.

Suicides: 22; males, 13; females, 9.

Suicide by poison, 9; by asphyxia, 1; by hanging or strangulation, 2; by firearms, 7; by cutting or piercing instruments, 2; by crushing, 1.

Accidental or Undefined: 147; males, 105; females, 44.

Poisoning by food, 6; other acute poisonings, 2; burns, conflagration excepted, 11; absorption of deleterious gases, conflagration excepted, 6; accidental drowning, 3; traumatism by firearms, 12; traumatism by cutting instruments, 3; traumatism by fall, 27; traumatism in mines, 1; traumatism by machines, 6; railroad accidents and injuries, 21; street car accidents and injuries, 1; automobile accidents and injuries, 27; injuries by other vehicles, 2; landside, other crushing, 1; injuries by animals, 2; starvation, 1; electricity, lightning, 2; fractures, cause not specified, 1; other external violence, 9.

Homicide: 10; males, 8; females, 2.

Homicide by firearms, 8; homicide by other means, 2.

Report of Bacteriological Laboratory
Indiana State Board of Health for November, 1919

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—Positive ........................................ 146 Negative ........................................ 455

Pus for tubercle bacilli—Negative ........................................ 1

Feces for tubercle bacilli—Suspicious ........................................ 1 Negative ........................................ 1

Health Officers, Attention
Delayed Birth and Death Records
Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding month, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month.

With the report for November, the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

BIRTHS.
Boone, 1; Brown, 1; Clay, 1; Daviess, 1; Dearborn, 2; Decatur, 1; Dekalb, 14; Delaware, 5; Dubois, 1; Floyd, 2; Fountain, 1; Gibson, 8; Grant, 10; Greene, 22; Hamilton, 2; Hancock, 1; Harrison, 4; Hendricks, 1; Henry, 4; Howard, 1; Jackson, 1; Jasper, 2; Jefferson, 3; Jennings, 1; Johnson, 1; Knox, 1; Kosciusko, 2; Lake, 1; Laporte, 2; Madison, 3; Marion, 7; Miami, 1; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 1; Newton, 1; Noble, 3; Orange, 1; Owen, 1; Parke, 5; Perry, 1; Pike, 3; Porter, 1; Randolph, 2; Ripley, 7; Rush, 2; Shelby, 5; Spencer, 5; St. Joseph, 15; Sullivan, 20; Tippecanoe, 4; Vanderburgh, 8; Vermillion, 3; Vigo, 28; Warrick, 12; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Wells, 4; White, 1.

DEATHS.
Boone, 1; Brown, 1; Clay, 1; Daviess, 1; Dearborn, 2; Dekalb, 14; Delaware, 5; Dubois, 1; Floyd, 2; Fountain, 1; Gibson, 1; Grant, 4; Greene, 8; Hancock, 1; Harrison, 2; Henry, 4; Jasper, 3; Jay, 1; Johnson, 2; Knox, 1; Kosciusko, 5; Madison, 3; Marion, 3; Miami, 1; Monroe, 1; Montgomery, 1; Noble, 2; Orange, 1; Pike, 2; Posey, 2; Putnam, 1; Randolph, 5; Ripley, 3; Spencer, 4; Sullivan, 2; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 1; Vermillion, 2; Wabash, 1; Warrick, 3; Wayne, 3; Wells, 1; Whitley, 2.
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—
Positive .......................... 237
Suspicious .......................... 14
Negative ............................. 327
Unsatisfactory ........................ 18

596

Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—
Positive .......................... 27
Suspicious .......................... 5
Negative ............................. 339
Unsatisfactory ........................ 8

379

Widal tests for typhoid fever—
Positive .......................... 3
Negative ............................. 108

111

Widal tests for paratyphoid fever “A”—
Negative ............................. 5

5

Widal tests for paratyphoid fever “B”—
Negative ............................. 5

5

Wassermann tests for syphilis—
Positive ............................. 369
Negative ............................. 678
Anticomplementary ........................ 58

1096

Brains for rabies—
Dogs:
Positive ............................. 2

Cats:
Positive ............................. 1

Hogs:
Negative ............................. 1

6

Blood for counts .......................... 6

Blood for malaria plasmodia—
Negative ............................. 9

9

Pus for gonococci—
Females:
Positive ............................. 290
Suspicious ............................. 66
Negative ............................. 68
Unsatisfactory ........................ 2

Males:
Positive ............................. 175
Suspicious ............................. 54
Negative ............................. 42
Unsatisfactory ........................ 9

Sex not given:
Unsatisfactory ........................ 1

716

Pathological tissues—
Carcinoma:
Carcinoma of ear ........................ 2
Carcinoma of shoulder ........................ 1
Carcinoma of breast ........................ 3
Carcinoma of pleural membranes ........................ 1
Carcinoma of liver ........................ 1
Carcinoma of cyst wall ........................ 1
Carcinoma of uterus ........................ 2
Carcinoma of cervix ........................ 1

5

Sarcoma:
Sarcoma of foot ........................ 1
Miscellaneous tissues ........................ 16
Gasserian ganglions ........................ 3

32

Urine for general analysis ........................ 14

14

Urine for typhoid bacilli, negative ........................ 1

1

Feces for typhoid bacilli, negative ........................ 1

1

Feces miscellaneous ........................ 2

2

Spinal fluid ............................. 1

1

Rabbit head for poison, negative ........................ 1

1

5

Guine pigs inoculated for tuberculosis, negative ........................ 1

1

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING NOVEMBER, 1919.

Tuberculosis ............................. 769
Diphtheria ............................. 837
Diphtheria epidemics ........................ 890
Widals ............................. 1592
Wassermanns ............................. 1597
Malaria ............................. 1
Blood counts ............................. 1
Gonocoeed ............................. 1141

4932

REPORT ON "NEO-SALVARSAN" SENT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919, TO U. S. P. H. S. CLINICS.

Anderson ............................. 1
Columbus ............................. 1
East Chicago ............................. 1
Evansville ............................. 1
Fort Wayne ............................. 1
Hammond ............................. 1
Indianapolis, Child ........................ 1
Indianapolis, Hospital ........................ 1
Pekin ............................. 1
Pekin, Child ............................. 1
Kankakee ............................. 1
Kankakee, Child ............................. 1
Monroe ............................. 1
Monroe, Child ............................. 1
Michigan City ............................. 1
Michigan City, Child ........................ 1
Mount Vernon ............................. 1
New Castle ............................. 1
South Bend ............................. 1
Terre Haute ............................. 1

25 136 169 230 217 97 77 87 1,061

Misc. sent ............................. 2

2

716

Total ............................. 27 133 163 236 221 97 77 87 1,061

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

One of the chief losses in hog raising is hog cholera. Large sums of money have been appropriated by State Legislatures and Congress for the prevention and care of this disease. Hog cholera is a symptom complex manifesting itself as various groups of symptoms of such diverse nature, that what we now know to be caused by a single organism, was called hog cholera, swine plague, hemorrhagic septi-
caemia and ulcerative enteritis. The causative organism of hog cholera is ultra-microscopic and of such very great virulence that a drop of infected blood will cause the disease.

The various groups of symptoms in hog cholera infection are due to infection with bacteria existing in lungs, blood and intestinal tract of normal hogs as saprophytes, hog cholera virus probably breaking down the immunity defense against these bacteria. Filtrates from sputum, blood and intestinal contents of animals showing these various group symptoms will produce hog cholera. The method of transmission is not definitely known, however, infection does seem to be mostly by direct contact as the organism is very short lived outside the body.

Hog cholera is very much like influenza in all of its characteristics and has even been called "hog flue" by some. Animals surviving an attack of hog cholera are immune to the disease. The immune animals will acquire a still higher immunity if injected with blood from animals suffering from hog cholera. After repeated injections or virulent blood the blood of the immune animal acquires such a high degree of immunity that if injected into non-immune animals it will protect them against an immediate exposure.

For permanent immunity of susceptible animals blood from an animal suffering from hog cholera is mixed with that of a highly immune animal and then injected into the susceptible animal. In addition to injection of virulent blood and immune serum it is recommended that animals also be vaccinated against the most common secondary bacterial invaders found in the lungs, blood and intestinal tract of sick animals.

THE ELKHART PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY developed a bad odor, although the same was not strong. At first it exhibited only a faint taste, about October 15, 1919. The city authorities called upon the State Board of Health for an investigation, and Sanitary Engineer, John C. Digs was sent to investigate the matter. Five dug wells, 25 to 40 feet in depth, brick-walled, furnished the supply. Three of these wells serve as suction wells for the pumping plant. The others flow into these three. The water bearing gravel stratum of the preserve is apparently fed by the water from Christiana creek which stands higher than the water level in the bottom of these wells. In the study of the problem, the following possible sources of the taste and odor are suggested.

1. By-products resulting from the decay of leaves and organic matter on the surface of the ground of the water preserve, and in the upper soil layers. These by-products are carried down in the gravel stratum from which the water supply is drawn, by the fall rains.

2. The source of the odor, may have been from the water of Christiana creek, due to the decay of organic plant growth in the stream and in the lakes which feed it.

3. The third source of the trouble to be considered, is that of micro-organic growths in the galleries, wells, or in the mains of the city system. Samples of the water were thoroughly analyzed and it was found to be potable, despite the faint taste and odor. This conclusion was sustained by the fact that there had been no complaint from the citizens, by sickness produced by the water. The complaint was entirely to the effect that the taste made them suspicious. Tastes are frequently
Photography of THEODORE POTTER FRESH AIR SCHOOL, FIRST OPEN AIR SCHOOL FOR ANEMIC CHILDREN IN INDIANA.

caused in water supplies, by growths of micro-organism. Alga, the general name of these micro-organisms, produces various tastes and odors. The most frequent water plant is anabaena, which produces a taste and odor which reminds one of a mixture of spices. The odors and tastes were not found in the water of Christiana creek, although said waters unquestionably find their way into the supply wells of the water system of the city.

The report of the State Board of Health was reassuring and most satisfactory to the people of Elkhart, as was testified to by Hon. W. E. Wider, the Mayor. In his letter upon the subject, he said: "It is indeed a pleasure for a city to have such effective and satisfactory co-operation from one of our state boards, and the Board of Works and myself are highly pleased with the efficient manner in which the Health Department has handled this matter."

QUACKS.

It is only natural to put down as a quack, a doctor who comes to the front with the following form of advertising:

"To every weak, weary, suffering man: I will do for you what I have done for hundreds and hundreds, and I am doing for hundreds of others who have sought my aid—cure you."

And we honestly don't know which is the worst—the doctor who baits his man trap with this sort of guff or the newspaper, which for gain, accepts it as advertising.—Fort Wayne News and Sentinel.

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Treatment Begin</th>
<th>Treatment Finished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emery Faries</td>
<td>Huntingburg</td>
<td>Dubois</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-28-19</td>
<td>12-26-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

I. L. MILLER, State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Soft Drink "parlors" came in for a share of attention at the hands of the inspectors in the State Food and Drug Department, during the month of November. Of the 86 "parlors" inspected, 30 were reported as in poor sanitary condition and in each instance specific instructions were given to make improvements, which have since been followed up and found, in practically every instance, to have been made. For the greater part these parlors were delinquent in the matter of the proper sterilization of cups and drinking glasses.

During November, 9 bakeries were classed "poor" and given specific orders to clean up and improve, which they have done, as reported by inspectors. Eight ice cream parlors were found similarly delinquent and were required to conform to the State Sanitary Laws.

There were in all 830 inspections during the month, and these have been followed up by inspectors and the 62 graded "poor" were forced to make changes in conformity with the pure food and sanitary laws of the state. Of the total inspected, 282 were rated "fair" 478 "good", 7 "excellent" and one "bad." These figures are believed by the inspectors to show an improvement in sanitary conditions generally, the number of "good" establishments being higher, proportionately, than usual, for the month.

Condemnation notices were issued against 19 bakeries, 4 confectioneries, 15 cream stations, 1 dairy, 1 ice cream factory, 1 meat market, 1 restaurant, 3 slaughter houses and 44 soft drink establishments, a total of 89 establishments. Of these 31 were condemned because of improper construction. Upon re-inspection 64 places were found to have complied with the inspector's orders and the cases have been dismissed. Re-inspection of the others is now in progress.

Of 58 Food and Drug Samples analyzed, 12 were found to be in violation of the State Laws, and seven of them were successfully prosecuted.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Names and addresses of defendants</th>
<th>Why prosecuted</th>
<th>Date of trials</th>
<th>Final disposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant...</td>
<td>Dr. Edw. Troxel, Marion, Indiana</td>
<td>Watered milk...</td>
<td>10-25-19</td>
<td>Fixed $9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton..</td>
<td>Pearl Jeffers, Carmel, Ind.</td>
<td>Selling diseased hog...</td>
<td>11-25-19</td>
<td>Fixed $16.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton..</td>
<td>Geo. Bronson, Carmel, Ind.</td>
<td>Selling virus hogs for human consumption...</td>
<td>11-28-19</td>
<td>Fixed $30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson...</td>
<td>W. W. List (Franklin Cream Co.), Franklin, Ind.</td>
<td>Parrot in ice cream...</td>
<td>11-15-19</td>
<td>Fixed $20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami...</td>
<td>Fred E. Graham, Peru, Ind.</td>
<td>Mfg. and selling ice cream below standard...</td>
<td>11-27-19</td>
<td>Fixed $20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderburg...</td>
<td>Very Best Ice Cream Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.</td>
<td>Mfg. and selling ice cream below standard...</td>
<td>11-27-19</td>
<td>Fixed $20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number Inspected</th>
<th>Number Excellent</th>
<th>Number Good</th>
<th>Number Fair</th>
<th>Number Poor</th>
<th>Number Bad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakeries...</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottling Works...</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectioneries...</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creameries...</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream Stations...</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Stores...</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries (wholesale)...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries (retail)...</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels and Restaurants...</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Cream Factories...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Cream Parlors...</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Markets...</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Plants...</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and Produce...</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter Houses...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda Fountains and Soda Drink Parlors...</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals...</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number Local</th>
<th>Number Illegal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakery Products...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bran Bread...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cakes...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages...</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda...</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oysters...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flours and Meal...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Products...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sausage...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Products...</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (dairy)...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (breast)...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream...</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Cream...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrup...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals...</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN AND SCHOOL NURSES,
CONNERSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Edwin L. Rickert, Superintendent.

The time to do things is when you can—not when you can't. Three years ago there was a visiting nurse in Connersville under an engagement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. She did a good work, but it was more or less unsteady and the schools were benefited only indirectly. But we shall never forget that it was a private business that gave the first real impetus to this work in our city and that pointed the way to the school and to the community.

The law did not permit us to employ a nurse and to pay her out of the public funds. The Fayette County Tuberculosis Society was already supplementing her fees so as to give her a regular salary. We saw nothing in the law that would prevent the Board of School Trustees from writing into the minutes that the schools and the Tuberculosis Society might co-operate in looking after the health of the children. This was done and the nurse freely came into the schools in September, 1916. A resolution of the State Board of Education passed on November 7, 1919, now makes possible the similar employment of trained nurses in all the schools of the state. Let school people everywhere take notice.

Schools may now employ a school physician at a fixed salary. The legislation is permissive only, and not mandatory. Our School Physician was first employed in October, 1917. There would be a public and general protest, if we were to announce that the services of the nurse and of the physician were to cease in our schools.

Within two months this fall all of our pupils received the annual routine physical examination including eyes, nose, throat, heart, lungs, and general vitality. The follow-up work is now in progress. Several cases have had throat operations. A number have been supplied with glasses. Forty appointments have been made with dentists. The foremost consideration, however, is that parents themselves have their attention called to remediable defects and look after the interests of their own children as they did not do before we had this regular examination. We regard it as especially significant of public sentiment that this fall the Sister Superior of the Catholic Parochial School requested that we weigh, measure, and examine their children as we do those in the public school. And, of course, we gladly did this.

One of the most interesting features of this work is the milk lunch. About 20 per cent of our pupils get milk at the morning or afternoon recess or at both. In most cases parents pay for it. But every child that ought to have it gets it whether he can pay for it or not. The total bill is about two hundred dollars a month. A dairyman brings the milk in one-half pint bottles. Any drug store supplies the straws. What the teacher has to do is to get child and the straw and the bottle together and keep the record. One teacher in each building is detailed to do this as her recess duty.

We do not have a page of statistics to show how much these children grow more than others, but teachers are unanimous in commenting on improved conduct, harder study, finer play, and better appearance of the children since the milk lunch has been introduced. The plan is now in its third year of operation. An indication of what the community thinks about it may be seen in the incident that recently a woman of Connersville sent the Superintendent of Schools a check for $1,000 to be spent "for the good of the
children of Connersville." At their request, too, the milk lunch was introduced into the Catholic Parochial School this fall.

It needs hardly to be mentioned what the school nurse and the school physician can do for a community in the prevention and control of contagious diseases. In an emergency we rely upon them entirely and they see to it that according to the modern idea children are returned to school after absence as soon as it is safely possible, instead of being kept out as long as the carelessness of parents may permit. This is a large educational gain that may well be added to the advantages that come from the control of disease from the life and health standpoint.

THE TERRORS OF INFLUENZA appear from the complaint made by an excellent lady of 34 who had a severe attack of the disease. She complained of languor, indigestion and malady; felt disinclined to effort of any kind, was obliged to force herself to begin, continue, and finish any task she had to do; felt fatigued from the very slightest effort. She also was extremely emotional; hysterical, and given to crying spells. Further, she had paroxysmal attacks of anxiety and intense worry; no appetite; slept restlessly, with frequent dreaming and occasional nightmare and insomnia. She also had peculiar apprehension of sudden death, imagined upon retiring that she would never awake; and in the morning was as tired as when she went to bed at night.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

If you would do your best in life,
Good health will aid you in the strife.
No value can be placed on it,
'Tis wealth indeed, and only fit
That we should be so wise as see
What we should own, abundantly.

Good health is wealth, you can't deny,
For if you're ill, you cannot try
To do the things you could if well.
What health is worth, no tongue can tell;
So each should live the best he can
In every way, and be a man!  
—Mrs. M. L. Cook, Anderson.

November, 1919.

Summary of Weekly Disease Reports From Health Officers.
### CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR NOVEMBER, 1919.

#### NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>1,042,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deaths</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths rate per 1,000</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Tuberculosis rate per 100,000</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other forms of Tuberculosis rate per 100,000</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid Fever rate per 100,000</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria and Croup rate per 100,000</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever rate per 100,000</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles rate per 100,000</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping Cough rate per 100,000</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia rate per 100,000</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.) rate per 100,000</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox rate per 100,000</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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#### CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Total population</td>
<td>1,218,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deaths</td>
<td>1,001</td>
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<td>Deaths rate per 1,000</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Tuberculosis rate per 100,000</td>
<td>98.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other forms of Tuberculosis rate per 100,000</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid Fever rate per 100,000</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria and Croup rate per 100,000</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever rate per 100,000</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping Cough rate per 100,000</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia rate per 100,000</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.) rate per 100,000</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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#### SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Total deaths</td>
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<td>Deaths rate per 1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Tuberculosis rate per 100,000</td>
<td>103.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other forms of Tuberculosis rate per 100,000</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid Fever rate per 100,000</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria and Croup rate per 100,000</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever rate per 100,000</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles rate per 100,000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping Cough rate per 100,000</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia rate per 100,000</td>
<td>61.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.) rate per 100,000</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox rate per 100,000</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**TABLE 1. Deaths and Births in Indiana, by Counties and Sections, During the Month of November, 1919. (Stillbirths Excluded.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Indiana</th>
<th>Estimated Population, 1919</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for November, 1919</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for November, 1918</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1919 to Date</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1918 to Same Date</th>
<th>Annual Death Rate Per 1000</th>
<th>Important Ages</th>
<th>Deaths from Important Causes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Death Rates</strong></td>
<td><strong>Under 1 Year</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other forms of Tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diphtheria and Croup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scarlet Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whooping Cough</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cerebro-Spinal Fever</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Influenza</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Puerperal Septicemia</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cancer</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>External Causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Births</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institution Deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### State and Counties
- Northern Counties
  - Adams
  - Allen
  - Benton
  - Blackford
  - Carroll
  - Cass
  - Dekalb
  - Elkhart
  - Fulton
  - Grant
  - Howard
  - Huntington
  - Jay
  - Jasper
  - Kosciusko
  - Lagrange
  - Lake
  - LaPorte
  - Starke
  - St. Joseph
  - Wabash
  - Wells
  - Whitley

- Central Counties
  - Bartholomew
  - Boone
  - Brown
  - Clay
  - Clinton
  - Decatur
  - Delaware
  - Fayette
  - Fountain
  - Franklin
  - Huntington
  - Hancock
  - Hendricks
  - Henry
  - Johnson
  - Madison
  - Marshall
  - Monroe
  - Montgomery
  - Owen
  - Parke
  - Putnam
  - Ripley
  - Tippecanoe
  - Tipton
  - Union
  - Vermilion
  - Wabash
  - Warren
  - Wayne

- Southern Counties
  - Clark
  - Crawford
  - Daviess
  - Dearborn
  - Dubois
  - Floyd
  - Gibson
  - Greene
  - Harrison
  - Jackson
  - Jefferson
  - Jennings
  - Knox
  - Lawrence
  - Martin
  - Orange
  - Parke
  - Perry
  - Pike
  - Posey
  - Sullivan
  - Vanderburgh
  - Warrick
  - Wayne
  - Martin
  - Orange
  - Parke
  - Perry
  - Pike
  - Posey
  - Sullivan

### Additional Notes
- Annual death rate per 1000 population on the right side of the table.
- Deaths from important causes are listed with brief descriptions.
### TABLE 2. Deaths and Births in Indiana, by Cities and Groups, During the Month of November, 1919. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

#### ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1000 POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Indiana</th>
<th>Estimated Population, 1919.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1919 to Date.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for November, This Year.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for November, Last Year.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1918 to Same Date.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for All Cities.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for Important Causes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1,041,717</td>
<td>3,347</td>
<td>35,915.4</td>
<td>30,962.1</td>
<td>75,923.1</td>
<td>35,915.4</td>
<td>30,962.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1,246,400.1</td>
<td>2,467.3</td>
<td>29,107.6</td>
<td>27,228.2</td>
<td>66,336.1</td>
<td>29,107.6</td>
<td>27,228.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS RURAL AND URBAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Indiana</th>
<th>Estimated Population, 1919.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1919 to Date.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for November, This Year.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for November, Last Year.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1918 to Same Date.</th>
<th>Total Deaths Reported for Important Causes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Counties</td>
<td>1,042,717</td>
<td>3,347</td>
<td>35,915.4</td>
<td>30,962.1</td>
<td>75,923.1</td>
<td>35,915.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Counties</td>
<td>1,219,400.1</td>
<td>2,467.3</td>
<td>29,107.6</td>
<td>27,228.2</td>
<td>66,336.1</td>
<td>29,107.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Counties</td>
<td>1,035,400.1</td>
<td>2,467.3</td>
<td>29,107.6</td>
<td>27,228.2</td>
<td>66,336.1</td>
<td>29,107.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BIRTHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Indiana</th>
<th>Total Births.</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Population.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1,041,717</td>
<td>3,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1,246,400.1</td>
<td>2,467.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mortality of Indiana, November, 1919. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

#### DEATHS AND ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population by Important Causes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Death Rate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Forms of Pneumonia</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping Cough</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leber and Bronchitis-Pneumonia</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoma and Dysentery</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coryzae and Septic Septicemia</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralytic Poliomyelitis</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>66.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>71.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerperal Septicemia</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>76.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Causes</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>86.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All Cities                     | 2,466,300 | 2,467.3 |
| Over 100,000                   | 300,000   | 2,467.3 |
| 45,000 to 100,000             | 335,200   | 2,467.3 |
| 20,000 to 45,000              | 395,000   | 2,467.3 |
| 10,000 to 20,000              | 495,000   | 2,467.3 |
| Under 10,000                   | 1,000,000 | 2,467.3 |

| Centrally                     | 1,701,717 | 2,467.3 |

#### Rutgers University
TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Average</th>
<th>Departure from the Normal</th>
<th>Temperature extremes.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Station.*</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Station.*</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highest.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lowest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Marengo</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Average</th>
<th>Departure from the Normal</th>
<th>Precipitation extremes.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Station.*</th>
<th>Greatest monthly Amount</th>
<th>Station.*</th>
<th>Least monthly Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Always use plus sign (+) before positive departures. **When more than one station reports the same, state, in figures, the number of stations. **If more than one station, use the earliest placing a dagger after it.

(Signature) E. W. HOLCOMBE,
Observer, Temporarily in charge.

SICKNESS AND DISEASE are not accidental afflictions, they are invited guests.

TYPHOID FEVER exists because so many people refuse to dispose of all their sewage all of the time in a sanitary way.

TYPHOID FEVER, like sin, is a reproach to any community.

THE BROTHER OF THE CLOD will always have insanitary privies.

DIRTY PEOPLE make dirty trolley cars. Clean people don’t make dirt.

NASTY PEOPLE make public water closets nasty. Decent people are never nasty.