MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health.

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

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1900.

The total number of deaths reported was 2,880, which is an increase of 26 over the preceding month. For the corresponding month of last year 2,607 deaths were reported. The annual death rate for the whole State, as based upon the month's returns and the United States census of this year, is 13.5, a decreased rate of .3 as compared with the preceding month. The deaths under one year of age were 444 and from one to five inclusive, 224, making a total of 668. The infantile deaths, therefore, were 23.2 per cent. of the total. The number of deaths of those over 65 years of age was 705, which is an increase of 67 over last month. There was a decided increase in deaths from consumption over November, the figures being 308 and 250 respectively. One hundred and thirty-nine deaths were reported from typhoid fever against 164 for the preceding month. The typhoid deaths for December last year were 138. There were 14 scarlet fever deaths; measles, 9; whooping cough, 28; diarrheal diseases, 26. Pneumonia played sad havoc by causing 299 deaths. This is an increase of 47 compared with the corresponding month last year. The 20 deaths from influenza still show the destructiveness of this disease. Cerebro-spinal meningitis seems not to abate, for there were 37 deaths. Ninety-three deaths are reported from cancer and 100 by violence.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, having a population of 839,835 and numbering 31 counties, had 919 deaths, a rate of 12.9, being, therefore, .6 lower than the average rate for the whole State.

The Central Sanitary Section, 33 counties, with 1,024,791 inhabitants, had 1,137, a rate of 13. This rate is .5 less than the average rate for the State and is .6 less than the rate for the preceding month.

The Southern Sanitary Section, 28 counties, 651,836 inhabitants, had 828 deaths, a rate of 14.9, which is 1.4 in excess of the rate for the whole State. The chart, page 29, gives an objective comparison of the mortality of the three sections.

COUNTIES: The counties which in December had death rates above the average for the whole State were: Allen, 16; Carroll, 14; Fulton, 14.8; Grant, 13.8; Howard, 16.5; Lake, 14.3; Laporte, 14.7; St. Joseph, 18.6; Brown, 18.1; Clinton, 15; Decatur, 15.1; Fountain, 14 8; Henry, 13 6; Johnson, 14; Marion, 14; Monroe, 16.3; Montgomery, 15.2; Owen, 15.5; Putnam, 13.7; Rush, 14; Tippecanoe, 18.3; Tipton, 16.6; Wayne, 15.1; Daviess, 15.7; Dearborn, 17.5; Dubois, 14.4; Floyd, 15.2; Harrison, 19; Jackson, 18.1; Knox, 24 5; Lawrence, 16.5; Martin, 24.8; Perry, 14.4; Pike, 16 1; Posey, 20; Ripley, 14.8; Scott, 15.6; Warrick, 15.3; Washington, 17. Warren shows the lowest death rate of all the counties, the figure being 4.1. This county escaped fatal results from typhoid fever, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough, which is a little remarkable.

CITIES: All cities of the State, showing a total population of 847,302, reported 1,096 deaths, a rate of 15.2. The country, with a population of 1,669,164, reported 1,784 deaths, which is a rate of 12.6. The city rate, therefore, was 2.6 higher than the country rate. The cities having a death rate above the average rate for the State were Ft. Wayne, 24; South Bend, 18.6; Terre Haute, 15.1; Jeffersonville, 16.4; Kokomo, 15.5; Lafayette, 20.8; Marion, 14.2; Michigan City, 16 6; Muncie, 16.3; New Albany, 17.1; Richmond, 20; Vincennes, 29.9; Bedford, 19 2; Bloomington, 23.7; Crawfordsville, 17.7; Frankfort, 24.9; Greensburg, 30.4; Goshen, 15 1; Huntington, 16.1; Madison, 18; Mishawaka, 14 8; Mt. Vernon, 26; Valparaiso, 16.9; Wabash, 15; Bluffton, 15.8; Clinton, 20.2; Delphi, 16.5; Dunkirk, 18.5; Franklin, 17.6; Gas City, 19 5; Kendallville, 14; Lebanon, 21.1; Martinsville, 24; Montpelier, 27; North Vernon, 28; Plymouth, 22.5; Portland, 17.2; Rising Sun, 16.5; Rushville, 20.7; Tipton, 21.9; Vevay, 23.6; Warsaw, 17.7; Winchester, 19.1. The city of Covington reports no deaths for the month. Vincennes shows the highest death rate for the month, pneumonia and pulmonary consumption being the cause.

CITIES, CLASS A: Cities having over 50,000 population, Indianapolis and Evansville, total population 228,171, report 263 deaths, a rate of 13 6. The rate for the corresponding month last year was 17.4. Pneumonia and

consumption caused over 70 per cent. of the deaths in these cities for the month.

CITIES, CLASS B: Cities having 25,000 to 50,000 population, including Ft. Wayne, South Bend and Terre Haute, showing a total population of 117,787, report 182 deaths, a rate of 18.2. This is an increase over the preceding month of 1.6. The rate for the corresponding month last year was 12.5.

CITIES, CLASS C: Cities having 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, fourteen cities in all, having a population of 218,623, report 291 deaths, a rate of 15.7. This is a decrease as compared with the preceding month. The rate for the corresponding month last year was 13.8.

CITIES, CLASS D: Cities having 5,000 to 10,000 population, twenty-three cities in all, having a total population of 161,751, report 210 deaths, a rate of 15.3. This is .7 less than the preceding month. The rate for the corresponding month last year was 13.6.

CITIES, CLASS E: Cities having less than 5,000 population, thirty-six cities, a total population of 120,970, report 150 deaths, a rate of 14.6. The rate for the corresponding month last year was 13.1.

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: An act to protect all streams, ponds, lakes and open bodies of waters from pollution; to control and to conserve so far as stream, lake and pond pollution and the public health are concerned all industries and corporations which pour or place offal, sewage or waste matter into streams, lakes or ponds; providing methods whereby both streams and industries may be preserved to the State; establishing a State Laboratory of Hygiene under the control and direction of the State Board of Health, wherein analyses and experiments for the sanitary disposal of wastes may be conducted, and wherein all kinds of sanitary studies and investigations may be made; providing also that the Laboratory of Hygiene shall be used for making food and drug analyses, to make possible the enforcement of the pure food and drug statutes; prescribing fines and penalties for the violation of this act; defining the duties and powers of the courts, Attorney-General, prosecuting attorneys and the State Board of Health in relation to this act; fixing an appropriation, prescribing penalties and repealing acts in conflict therewith.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to make sanitary surveys and inspections of streams, ponds, lakes, factories, mills, works, industrial establishments, and cities and towns, in order to obtain sanitary facts and data and samples of material for analysis and study. The State Board of Health and all boards of health and their officers shall have the right and power to enter into and upon all premises, buildings and properties for the purposes above named. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to early endeavor to make practical use of all sanitary data collected as herein provided and to discover, invent or apply proper methods for the construction and conduction of a plant for the sanitary disposal of polluting wastes, hereinafter called a Sanitary Purification Plant. When at any time the State Board of Health shall have decided that a practical and practicable sanitary method of waste, sewage or refuse disposal has been discovered, invented, or is otherwise known, it shall be its duty to place the knowledge of such method by information before any court of general jurisdiction in the county wherein is situated any industry or corporation whose refuse, waste or sewage is in question, and it shall then be the duty of such court to cause the owners, managers, trustees or proper officials, or any person in charge of the premises of said industry or corporation to be summoned to appear before the court at a time fixed by the court, and at the time fixed in such notice the court shall proceed to determine the sufficiency of such method, and, if in the opinion of the court, it is shown and appears that such disposal method is sanitary and both practical and practicable, then the court shall order by formal mandate the adoption of the same within a proper time, and shall also order the construction and maintenance of a sanitary purification plant; and the sanitary purification plant so ordered shall be installed and conducted according to the approval and rules of the State Board of Health. In case of refusal or neglect of any industry or corporation to obey the court's order, as herein provided, then the responsible parties shall be punished as for a contempt of court; provided that in the case of a corporation, municipal or private, its officers, or any of them, may be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months or by both, or the corporation may be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. A laboratory is hereby provided for, which shall be designated as The State Laboratory of Hygiene; it shall be located in the State House at Indianapolis, and basement room No. 10 is set aside for the said laboratory. The State Laboratory of Hygiene shall be connected with and be under the control and direction of the State Board of Health, and said board shall have power to pass rules in accordance with this act, and for the enforcement thereof. The said Laboratory of Hygiene shall be used for making analyses of foods and drugs for the purpose of enforcing the pure food and drug law, for making analyses, examinations and studies for the purpose of enforcing the health statutes, for making analyses, investigations and studies concerning the pollution of streams, the composition of polluting matters of all kinds, and to discover, invent or apply processes for the sanitary disposal of sewage and factory waste and for no other purpose.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be the director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, and with the consent of a majority of all members of the State Board of Health, shall have power to appoint all employes necessary for the conduct of said laboratory; and said secretary shall have the power to suspend at any time any employe of the said board, and during such suspension no wages shall be paid, and the suspensions shall be a final discharge when approved by a majority of all the members of the State Board of Health, provided, that all the skilled, scientific employes of the State Laboratory of Hygiene shall be appointed from an eligible list furnished by the authorities of Purdue University; and said authorities shall secure such list by examination of all applicants at the university at such time, or times, as may be agreed upon by the State Board of Health and

the authorities of said university. The salaries of the head chemist and also the bacteriologist shall not exceed $1,800 per annum, and all salaries shall be paid quarterly by certificates from the State Board of Health, and on presentation of such certificates, the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount certified.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, either individually, by deputy, or through prosecuting attorneys, to bring immediate suit under this act, in the proper courts, whenever information of food or drug adulteration, information of dangerous unsanitary conditions threatening the public health, information of stream, lake or pond pollution and of the discovery of methods of sewage or waste disposal may be furnished to him in writing by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 4. Seven thousand five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as is found necessary, are hereby appropriated for equipping the State Laboratory of Hygiene with all necessary apparatus, books and appliances, the same to be paid out by certificates from the State Board of Health, and on presentation of such certificates the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount certified, and all certificates shall have attached itemized bills for their face amount, and any unexpended portion of this appropriation shall revert to the general fund within two years from the going into force of this act. For salaries of employes, maintenance of the Laboratory, transportation and hotel expenses of those necessary to conduct inspections and attend prosecutions, and for the necessary incidental expenses, ten thousand dollars per annum are appropriated.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons, who, as the officers of any corporation, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. All statutes and parts of statutes in conflict with the provisions of this statute are hereby repealed.

SICKNESS DURING DECEMBER.

Reports from health officers and physicians, taken together with the mortality reports, show that the following diseases increased in area of prevalence, as compared with the month of November: Tonsilitis, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, scarlet fever, diarrhea, whooping cough, measles. The diseases which decreased in area of prevalence were rheumatism, intermittent fever, diphtheria and croup, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum.

Smallpox appeared as follows: Adams, Porter, Jennings, White, Dearborn, Allen and Ripley counties.

PRESERVED FOODS: (1) That their use is detrimental to health; (2) that they permit the preservation of elements already commencing to decay; (3) they modify, the most frequently, the composition of organic elements; (4) the tolerance of their use shown up to this time by hygienists is regrettable. There is good reason to absolutely prohibit the use of antiseptics in all food products, whether such antiseptics be noxious or not. —Abstract from the Ohio Sanitary Bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The Tenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography met in Paris, August 10–17, 1900. Practically all of the civilized countries of the world were represented. The sessions were held in the Paris Medical School. The congress is divided into eight sections besides that of demography. The proceedings were mostly in French, although both English and German were spoken. The President of France gave a reception to the congress and another one by the municipality of Paris. There were between two hundred and three hundred papers on the program. Most of these were read by title. Visits were made by the congress to the Municipal Laboratory at Paris, to the Pasteur Institute and the new Infectious Disease Hospital and to the sewage farm of Paris. Following are a few titles of papers read, which will give some idea of the scope of the questions which were considered: "The Choice of Vessels Used in the Preparation of or to Contain Food Substances or Beverages; Matters to be Prohibited for This Purpose," by Mr. Alfred Richie; "Is the Presence of Antiseptics in Food Products Detrimental to Health? Should This be Permitted or Prohibited?" by Dr. F. Bordas; "The Protection and Purification of Sources of Water Supply and Rivers," by Mr. Felix Launay; "Pathogenic Microbes of Water and Soil," by Drs. Vaillard and Thirot; "The Treatment and Prevention of Diphtheria," by Dr. Lewis Martin; "Instruction in Hygiene in the Schools," by Dr. Variot.

After discussion the congress voted the following:

"(1) That correct ideas of sanitation and hygiene and of their advantages from every point of view should be disseminated through the country by means of proper instructions in the schools; (2) that the study of the hygiene of the family and of the infant should be made a part of all courses of instruction for girls; (3) that in all school examinations candidates should be examined in the subject of hygiene; (4) that special conferences in hygiene for women of eighteen years and over should be organized in all cities and villages, with the aim of instructing young girls in the elementary principles indispensable to the proper care of children; (5) that municipalities should prevent the sale of milk of inferior quality, and that the use of the long tube nursing bottle should be formally prohibited."

CREMATION: For years past sanitarians have recognized fire as the ideal destroyer of the waste of our cities. The great obstacle was the cost. The ingenuity of more than one inventor was taxed with this problem. The problem was to destroy the garbage in a sanitary manner and at a cost within the reach of the people. Year by year improvements have been made until to-day we can demon-

strate that this cremation can be effected in the heart of our cities in a perfectly sanitary manner without giving offense to anyone, and at a cost less than hauling it to the suburbs or to the watercourses.

The waste heat from the burning garbage is utilized to dry and prepare the fresh garbage for cremation, while a stench-consuming device makes the escape of obnoxious odors, gases and disease germs from the crematory an impossibility and renders the system absolutely sanitary.

This statement may seem startling, but it can be demonstrated by actual figures in many towns where every pound, not only of garbage and kitchen waste of all sorts, but the refuse of the merchants, such as condemned vegetables, fruits, melons, eggs, etc., is burned without the slightest odor and without being offensive to the nearest neighbor.

The town or city which collects and burns its garbage is saving money and is up to date.

* * *

CLEANLINESS: It is easy enough to be clean in every-day gynecological work. It is either a matter of taste or habit. Yet, we know very well, cleanliness is one of those good habits for which some never acquire a taste. One who is clean as a matter of taste is more to be trusted than one who is obliged to acquire it as a habit. Like all good habits it is hard to acquire, and is then seldom proficient. To be strictly surgically clean, one must be naturally so inclined. An acquired habit is not often unfailing, unless, perhaps, it is a bad habit.

Would you permit a man with habitually dirty fingernails or who is careless about his linen to examine a member of your own family? I should not, if he was the most distinguished gynecologist in the land. If it was unavoidable, I should want him to wear rubber gloves, though he washed his hands, and I should want to furnish the gloves, fearing, if he used his own, he would bring them wrapped in his handkerchief.

Nowhere is cleanliness more important than in everyday gynecological work, both for the protection of the patient and the physician himself. Patients have been infected not infrequently by a failure of proper aseptic precaution, as we all know.

OPEN-AIR EXERCISE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

With children in school nerve force rapidly accumulates in the motor centers, and unless frequent opportunities be given for its discharge in muscular movements, the attempts to inhibit these movements by will power will not only set up irritation of the brain, make the child peevish and unamiable, injure its health and interfere with its proper physical development, but will, at the same time, weaken the mind and defeat the very object for which long sessions are intended, namely, the accomplishment of the largest amount of work in a given time.

Oxygen is necessary to produce nerve force, to keep normal the respiration and circulation of the blood, to develop the muscular system and to destroy poisons continually accumulating in the system.

Oxygen is obtainable in abundance and without cost. It is absolutely necessary and essential, and why not give it to our children? No schoolhouse ventilated with windows and doors is sanitary. This is plain, because air can not be introduced in sufficient quantities without creating draughts. The air in schoolrooms must be changed every fifteen minutes if it is intended to surround the children with the conditions which nature demands. To give less than nature demands is to mark us foolish indeed. To change the air every fifteen minutes, without draughts, large ducts for ingress and egress must be built in the walls. The expense is not one-tenth of that incurred by not having them. Pupils should have a fifteen-minute open air recess in the middle of each session. During recess the windows and doors should be thrown open to eliminate all foul exhalations and vitalize the air.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD: A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held December 21. The object of the special meeting was to consider the laboratory bill which will be presented to the present Legislature. The said bill is printed in the present copy of the Bulletin. A careful perusal of it will disclose its purposes and make plain its great usefulness.

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CHANGE IN THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH: Dr. Henry Jameson, for three years a member of the State Board of Health, resigned last month, assigning as his reason that a new press of duties had come upon him and that he could not give such time and attention to the work of the board as he should do. The Governor accepted his resignation and Dr. W. N. Wishard, of Indianapolis, was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. Dr. W. N. Wishard is well known all over the State of Indiana as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. The State is to be congratulated that such a man will consent to give his services to the cause of the public health.

* * *

PLAGUE VACCINE A SUCCESS: Plague broke out in the Byculla jail in Bombay, in January, 1897. Men and rats were affected. About one-half the prisoners voluntarily submitted to vaccination by plague vaccine. Three developed plague the day they were vaccinated, who probably had the disease before the preventive was used. On the same day six of those who refused vaccination took the disease and three died. Of the remaining 148 who were inoculated, only two contracted the disease, and both recovered. Of the 173 who were not vaccinated, twelve were attacked and six died. In this case all were living under the same conditions. It is reasonable to conclude that of those vaccinated some, at least, would have died had they not been benefited by the vaccine.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	839,835
Total deaths	919
Death rate per 1,000	12.9
Consumption, rate per 100,000	96.9
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	44.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	71.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	11.2
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	15.4

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,024,791
Total deaths	1,137
Death rate per 1,000	13.0
Consumption, rate per 100,000	142.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	77.1
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	56.4
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.4
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	8.0

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	651,836
Total deaths	824
Death rate per 1,000	14 9
Consumption, rate per 100,000	208.1
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	72 4
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	38.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	5.4
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	14.4

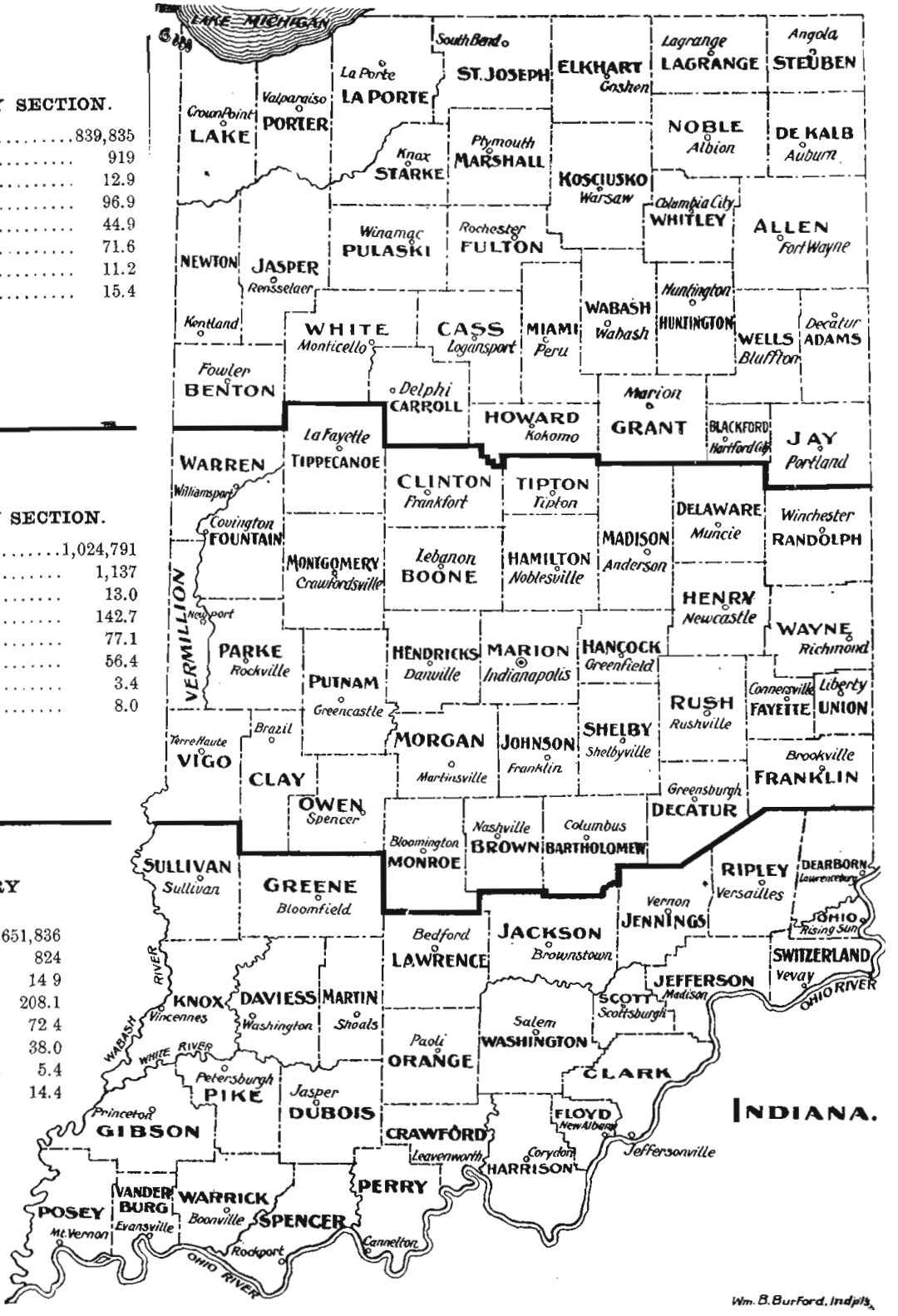

TABLE No. I. Deaths in Indiana by Geographical Sections and Counties During the Month of December, 1900.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1900.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Stillbirths.	Important Ages. Under 1 Year.	1 to 5, Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Deaths From Important Causes. Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Deaths in Institutions.	Smallpox.
State of Indiana..	**2,516,462**	**2,880**	**13.5**	**153**	**444**	**224**	**705**	**308**	**29**	**139**	**121**	**17**	**14**	**9**	**28**	**299**	**26**	**37**	**20**	**10**	**93**	**100**	**106**	.....
Northern Co's....	**839,835**	**919**	**12.9**	**39**	**161**	**73**	**225**	**69**	**6**	**32**	**51**	**5**	**8**	**2**	**8**	**79**	**11**	**13**	**5**	**6**	**33**	**30**	**27**	.....
Adams	22,232	19	10.0	1	2	6	2	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	.....
Allen	77,270	105	16.0	4	16	4	26	5	2	3	5	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	2	9	4	10	.....
Benton	13,123	6	5.3	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Blackford	17,213	15	10.2	....	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	.....
Carroll	19,953	24	14.1	1	7	....	8	3	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Cass	34,545	34	11.6	1	8	2	6	2	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	.....
Dekalb	25,711	23	10.5	1	4	....	6	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	.....
Elkhart	45,052	50	13.0	1	3	3	7	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Fulton	17,453	22	14.8	....	3	2	10	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Grant	54,693	64	13.8	3	14	4	9	6	....	2	4	....	1	....	....	12	1	1	....	....	2	2	7	.....
Howard	28,575	40	16.5	2	6	7	6	5	....	1	4	....	....	....	4	6	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	.....
Huntington	28,901	31	12.6	1	8	1	8	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	.....
Jasper	14,292	10	8.2	....	2	1	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Jay	26,818	24	10.5	....	5	4	4	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	.....
Kosciusko	29,109	28	11.3	1	6	1	13	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....
Lagrange	15,284	10	7.7	1	1	2	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Lake	37,892	46	14.3	1	11	7	6	2	....	1	4	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	....	....	2	4	2	.....
Laporte	38,386	48	14.7	5	9	....	12	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	2	1	....	.....
Marshall	25,119	28	13.1	....	2	3	7	4	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
Miami	28,344	24	9.9	1	5	3	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Newton	10,448	9	10.1	1	2	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....
Noble	23,533	25	12.5	2	1	1	12	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	.....
Porter	19,175	21	12.9	....	2	1	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	.....
Pulaski	14,033	13	10.9	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Starke	10,431	10	11.3	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Steuben	15,219	15	11.6	....	3	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
St. Joseph	58,881	93	18.6	8	20	13	13	13	1	3	10	....	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	2	1	5	.....
Wabash	28,235	25	10.4	2	3	....	10	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....
Wells	23,449	24	12.0	....	6	2	3	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....
White	19,138	20	12 3	2	4	3	5	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Whitley	17,328	13	8.8	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	.....
Central Co's.....	**1,024,791**	**1,137**	**13.0**	**71**	**152**	**93**	**267**	**124**	**16**	**67**	**49**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**7**	**116**	**7**	**20**	**8**	**1**	**41**	**39**	**58**	.....
Bartholomew	24,594	32	15.3	5	3	4	9	1	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	.....
Boone	26,321	22	9.8	....	2	2	7	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	.....
Brown	9,727	15	18.1	1	2	2	4	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
Clay	34,285	24	8.2	3	3	1	8	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	.....
Clinton	28,202	36	15.0	1	6	2	6	4	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	.....
Decatur	19,518	25	15.1	....	2	2	10	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Delaware	49,624	57	13.5	2	9	11	4	5	....	2	5	1	....	5	....	11	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	.....
Fayette	13,495	12	10.4	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Fountain	21,446	27	14.8	1	5	2	5	4	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Franklin	16,388	17	12.2	1	1	2	8	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	.....
Hamilton	29,914	19	7.4	1	4	....	7	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Hancock	19,189	13	7.9	....	1	1	7	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....
Hendricks	21,292	19	10.5	2	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	.....
Henry	25,088	29	13.6	3	6	1	7	4	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	.....
Johnson	20,223	24	14.0	2	3	4	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....
Madison	70,470	71	11.8	8	10	6	17	9	....	10	3	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	.....
Marion	197,227	234	14.0	11	35	18	44	28	3	9	10	....	....	....	2	19	1	4	3	....	8	10	40	.....
Monroe	20,873	29	16.3	2	5	1	10	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	.....
Montgomery	29,388	38	15.2	4	3	1	11	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Morgan	20,457	18	10.3	2	1	1	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....
Owen	15,149	20	15.5	2	1	2	7	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Parke	23,000	23	11.8	1	3	1	5	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....
Putnam	21,478	25	13.7	3	6	3	3	1	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Randolph	28,653	24	9.8	3	3	1	9	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....
Rush	20,148	24	14.0	....	2	....	9	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Shelby	26,491	30	13.3	....	3	4	7	2	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	3	....	.....
Tippecanoe	38,659	60	18.3	4	8	2	16	5	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	4	2	1	....	....	1	4	4	.....
Tipton	19,116	27	16.6	3	3	2	8	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Union	6,748	5	8.7	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Vermillion	15,252	18	13.9	....	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	.....
Vigo	62,035	66	12.5	6	12	9	5	7	....	2	9	2	....	....	....	10	....	2	....	....	1	2	6	.....
Warren	11,371	4	4.1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Wayne	38,970	50	15.1	....	6	1	16	14	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	.....
Southern Co's....	**651,836**	**824**	**14.9**	**43**	**131**	**58**	**213**	**115**	**7**	**40**	**21**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**13**	**104**	**8**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**19**	**31**	**21**	.....
Clark	31,835	34	12.6	1	2	3	11	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	.....
Crawford	13,476	8	7.0	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....
Daviess	29,914	40	15.7	3	4	5	14	4	....	3	2	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Dearborn	22,194	33	17.5	2	2	3	11	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
Dubois	20,357	25	14.4	....	5	2	8	5	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....
Floyd	30,118	39	15.2	....	5	1	16	4	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	.....
Gibson	30,099	31	12.1	1	7	1	8	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....
Greene	28,530	25	10.3	3	4	2	5	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Harrison	21,702	35	19.0	3	8	2	6	4	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	.....
Jackson	26,633	41	18.1	3	6	6	8	6	....	3	2	1	....	....	1	7	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Jefferson	22,913	24	12.3	4	3	1	6	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Jennings	15,757	13	9.7	2	1	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Knox	32,746	68	24.5	4	14	3	11	10	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	....	1	....	1	5	2	.....
Lawrence	25,729	36	16.5	....	14	4	5	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	8	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	.....
Martin	14,711	31	24.8	1	7	2	9	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	.....
Ohio	4,724	5	12.4	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....
Orange	16,854	14	9.8	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	.....
Perry	18,778	23	14.4	....	6	1	7	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Pike	20,486	28	16.1	1	5	4	9	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Posey	22,333	38	20.0	2	7	2	8	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....
Ripley	19,881	25	14.8	1	3	....	10	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....
Scott	8,307	11	15.6	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
Spencer	22,407	26	13.6	....	3	2	8	2	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	.....
Sullivan	26,005	19	8.5	1	2	1	3	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	.....
Switzerland	11,840	13	12.9	....	2	....	5	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Vanderburgh	71,769	82	13.4	8	7	2	22	7	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	8	1	2	....	1	1	5	14	.....
Warrick	22,329	29	15.3	2	7	2	11	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....
Washington	19,409	28	17.0	1	3	6	4	3	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

TABLE No. II. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of December, 1900.

CITIES.	Population, Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1900.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages. Under 1 Year.	1 to 5, Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Deaths From Important Causes. Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 2.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Deaths in Institutions.	Smallpox.
Cities over 50,000 Population	**228,171**	**263**	**13.6**	**18**	**38**	**16**	**53**	**30**	**1**	**9**	**6**				**2**	**23**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**13**	**35**	
Indianapolis	169,164	196	13.6	11	33	14	33	24	1	8	6				2	17	1	3	1		8	8	23	
Evansville	59,207	67	13.3	7	5	2	20	6		1						6	1	2		1	1	5	12	
Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population	**117,787**	**182**	**18.2**	**15**	**34**	**23**	**21**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**21**	**1**				**17**	**2**	**1**		**2**	**10**	**4**	**12**	
Ft. Wayne	45,115	78	20.4	3	14	3	17	3	2	2	3	1				5				2	8	2	7	
South Bend	35,999	57	18.6	7	14	13	2	9	1		10					5	2				1	1	1	
Terre Haute	36,673	47	15.1	5	6	7	2	7		1	8					7		1			1	1	4	
Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population	**218,623**	**291**	**15.7**	**15**	**45**	**21**	**63**	**33**	**2**	**14**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**32**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**12**	**2**	
Anderson	20,178	16	9.3			1	4	4		3	2										1	1		
Elkhart	15,184	17	13.2		3	3	5		1	1	1		1			4								
Elwood	12,950	12	10.9	1	3	3	2			3	1					1					1	1		
Hammond	12,376	14	13.3		4	2	1	1			2				1	1						2		
Jeffersonville	10,774	15	16.4	1		1	5	3								2				1				
Kokomo	10,609	14	15.5	1		3	3	1		1	1					1					1	1		
Lafayette	18,116	32	20.8	2	3		7	2	1	1						3	1	1				1	1	
Logansport	16,204	13	9.4	1	3	1	1	1			1		1				1			1		1		
Marion	17,337	21	14.2	2	5	1	2	3		1			1			3	1				1	1		
Michigan City	14,850	21	16.6	3	5		2	2		1						1	1					1	1	
Muncie	20,942	29	16.3	1	5	1	3	3		1	3			4		6		1			1			
New Albany	20,628	30	17.1		5	4	12	2		2	1										2	3		
Richmond	18,226	31	20.0		6	1	10	8				1				5		1						
Vincennes	10,249	26	29.9	3	3		6	3								5			1					
Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population	**161,751**	**210**	**15.3**	**11**	**34**	**17**	**48**	**21**	**2**	**12**	**5**		**1**		**2**	**23**	**3**	**5**	**1**		**6**	**11**	**2**	
Alexandria	7,221	8	13.0	1	1		1	2								2								
Bedford	6,115	10	19.2		4	2		1	1	2						1					1			
Bloomington	6,460	13	23.7	2	2		4	1								2					2	1		
Brazil	7,786	6	9.0		1	1										1			1			1		
Columbus	8,130	8	11.6	1	1	3	1			1			1			1					1	2		
Connersville	6,836	7	12.0		1	1	1				1					1					1	1		
Crawfordsville	6,649	10	17.7			1	3	2								1		1						
Frankfort	7,100	15	24.9		5			2	1	1	1					1						1		
Greensburg	5,034	13	30.4		1	1	6			3					1	2	1						2	
Goshen	7,810	10	15.1	1			2			1						1								
Hartford City	5,912	4	7.9		2																	1		
Huntington	9,491	13	16.1		4	1	4	2			1					3								
Laporte	7,113	8	13.2		1		5	1										1			1			
Madison	7,835	12	18.0	2	3		2	2								1						1		
Mishawaka	5,560	7	14.8	1			2	1		2														
Mt. Vernon	5,132	9	20.6				2	3																
Peru	8,463	9	12.5	1	2	2	2									2	2	1						
Princeton	6,041	6	11.7		1	1	1	2														2		
Seymour	6,445	7	12.8		1	1	1				1					1								
Shelbyville	7,169	6	9.8		1		1	1								1		1						
Valparaiso	6,280	9	16.9		2	1	2	1										1						
Wabash	8,618	11	15.0	1	1		6			1														
Washington	8,551	9	12.4	1		2	2			1	1				1	2						1		
Cities under 5,000 Population	**120,970**	**150**	**14.6**	**6**	**18**	**16**	**43**	**20**	**3**	**4**	**8**	**2**	**1**		**1**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**1**		**4**	**5**		
Attica	3,005	3	11.7				2	1																
Aurora	3,645	3	9.7				2																	
Bluffton	4,479	6	15.8		2			1													1			
Cannelton	2,188	2	10.7				2									2								
Clinton	2,918	5	20.2		1			1																
Columbia City	2,975	2	7.9		1		1																	
*Covington	2,213																							
Decatur	4,142	4	11.3			4							1			2		1						
Delphi	2,135	3	16.5				2																	
Dunkirk	3,187	5	18.5		1	3					1					2	1	1						
East Chicago	3,411	4	13.8		1	1										1						1		
Franklin	4,005	6	17.6			1		1		1	1											1		
Garrett	3,910	4	12.0		3			1							1									
Gas City	3,622	6	19.5		1			1			2					1								
Greencastle	3,661	1	3.2				1																	
Greenfield	4,489	1	2.6		1																			
Huntingburg	2,527	2	9.3		1		1	1				1												
Kendallville	3,354	4	14.0				3				1													
Lawrenceburg	4,326	5	13.6	1			1																	
Lebanon	4,465	8	21.1			2	1	2	1		1	1										1		
Ligonier	2,231	2	10.5				1																	
Martinsville	4,038	7	20.4	1	1	1	2		1							1			1					
Montpelier	3,405	6	20.7			1																2		
Noblesville	4,792	5	12.3		1		1				1					1								
North Vernon	2,823	5	20.8	1			1	3																
Plymouth	3,656	7	22.5				2	2																
Portland	4,798	7	17.2		1	1	4		1	1						1					1			
Rensselaer	2,255	2	10.4		1	1					1													
Rising Sun	1,428	2	16.5							1														
Rushville	4,541	8	20.7				4	2													1			
Tell City	2,680	1	4.4				1																	
Tipton	3,764	7	21.9		1	1	4	1								1								
Union City	2,716	2	8.6				2														1			
Vevay	1,494	3	23.6				1	2																
Warsaw	3,987	6	17.7	1	1		2									1								
Winchester	3,705	6	19.1	2			2	1		1						1								
Total Urban Population	**847,302**	**1,096**	**15.2**	**65**	**169**	**93**	**228**	**123**	**11**	**42**	**52**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**6**	**109**	**12**	**16**	**4**	**5**	**36**	**45**	**51**	
Total Rural Population	**1,669,160**	**1,784**	**12.6**	**88**	**275**	**131**	**477**	**185**	**18**	**97**	**69**	**13**	**9**	**5**	**22**	**190**	**14**	**21**	**16**	**5**	**57**	**55**	**55**	

*No deaths.

Mortality of Indiana for December, 1900.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1900.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages. Under 1. Number.	Under 1. Per Cent.	1 to 4. Number.	1 to 4. Per Cent.	65 and Over Number.	65 and Over Per Cent.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. Consumption. Number.	Consumption. Death Rate.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Number.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Death Rate.	Typhoid Fever. Number.	Typhoid Fever. Death Rate.	Diphtheria. Number.	Diphtheria. Death Rate.	Croup. Number.	Croup. Death Rate.
State	**2,516,462**	**2,880**	**13.5**	**153**	**444**	**16.2**	**224**	**8.2**	**705**	**25.8**	**308**	**144.4**	**29**	**13.5**	**139**	**65.1**	**121**	**56.7**	**17**	**7.9**
Northern Co's	839,835	919	12.9	39	161	18.2	73	8.2	225	25.5	69	96.9	6	8.4	32	44.9	51	71.6	5	7.0
Central Co's	1,024,791	1,137	13.0	71	152	14.2	93	8.7	267	25.0	124	142.7	16	18.4	67	77.1	49	56.4	8	9.2
Southern Co's	651,836	824	14.9	43	131	16.7	58	7.4	213	27.2	115	208.1	7	12.6	40	72.4	21	38.0	4	7.2
All cities	**847,302**	**1,096**	**15.2**	**65**	**169**	**16.3**	**93**	**9.0**	**228**	**22.1**	**123**	**171.2**	**11**	**15.3**	**42**	**58.4**	**52**	**72.4**	**4**	**5.5**
Over 50,000	228,171	263	13.6	18	38	15.5	16	6.5	53	21.2	30	155.1	1	.....	9	46.5	6	31.0	.....	.....
25,000 to 50,000	117,787	182	18.2	15	34	20.3	23	13.7	21	12.5	19	190.3	3	30.0	3	30.0	21	210.3	1	.....
10,000 to 25,000	218,623	291	15.7	15	45	16.3	21	7.6	63	22.8	33	178.1	2	10.7	14	75.5	12	64.7	1	.....
5,000 to 10,000	161,751	210	15.3	11	34	17.0	17	8.5	48	24.1	21	153.1	2	14.5	12	87.5	5	36.4	.....	.....
Under 5,000	120,970	150	14.6	6	18	12.5	16	11.1	43	29.8	20	195.0	3	29.2	4	39.0	8	78.0	2	19.5
Country	1,669,160	1,784	12.6	88	275	16.2	131	7.7	477	28.0	185	130.7	18	12.7	97	68.5	69	48.7	13	9.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. Scarlet Fever. Number.	Scarlet Fever. Death Rate.	Measles. Number.	Measles. Death Rate.	Whooping Cough. Number.	Whooping Cough. Death Rate.	Pneumonia. Number.	Pneumonia. Death Rate.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs Number.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs Death Rate.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Number.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Death Rate.	Influenza. Number.	Influenza. Death Rate.	Puerperal Septicemia. Number.	Puerperal Septicemia. Death Rate.	Cancer. Number.	Cancer. Death Rate.	Violence. Number.	Violence. Death Rate.	Smallpox. Number.	Smallpox. Death Rate.
State	**14**	**6.5**	**9**	**4.2**	**28**	**13.1**	**299**	**140.2**	**26**	**12.1**	**37**	**17.3**	**20**	**9.3**	**10**	**4.6**	**93**	**43.6**	**100**	**46.8**	.....	.....
Northern Co's	8	11.2	2	2.8	8	11.2	79	110.9	11	15.4	13	18.2	5	7.0	6	8.4	33	46.3	30	42.1	.....	.....
Central Co's	3	3.4	5	5.7	7	8.0	116	133.5	7	8.0	20	23.0	8	9.2	1	.....	41	47.2	39	44.9	.....	.....
Southern Co's	3	5.4	2	3.6	13	23.5	104	188.2	8	14.4	4	7.2	7	12.6	3	5.4	19	34.3	31	56.1	.....	.....
All cities	**5**	**6.8**	**4**	**5.5**	**6**	**8.3**	**109**	**151.7**	**12**	**16.7**	**16**	**22.2**	**4**	**5.5**	**5**	**6.9**	**36**	**50.1**	**45**	**62.6**	.....	.....
Over 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10.3	23	118.9	2	10.3	5	25.8	1	.....	1	.....	9	46.5	13	67.2	.....	.....
25,000 to 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	170.3	2	20.0	1	.....	.....	.....	2	20.0	10	100.1	4	40.0	.....	.....
10,000 to 25,000	3	16.1	4	21.5	1	.....	32	172.7	4	21.5	3	16.1	1	.....	2	10.7	7	37.7	12	64.7	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000	1	.....	.....	.....	2	14.5	23	167.7	3	21.8	5	36.4	1	.....	.....	.....	6	43.7	11	80.2	.....	.....
Under 5,000	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	136.5	1	.....	2	19.5	1	.....	.....	.....	4	39.0	5	48.7	.....	.....
Country	9	6.3	5	3.5	22	15.5	190	134.3	14	9.8	21	14.8	16	11.3	5	3.5	57	40.2	55	38.8	.....	.....

Indiana Climatic Data for December, 1900, Furnished by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

C. F. R. Wappenhans, Local Forecast Official and Section Director.

SECTIONS.	Temperature—Degrees Fahrenheit. Monthly—Mean.	Departure from the Normal.	Mean—Maximum.	Mean—Minimum.	Precipitation in Inches. Average—Monthly.	Departure from the Normal.	Average Snowfall. (Unmelted.)	No. of Days with Precipitation.	Sky. No. of Clear Days.	No. of Partly Cloudy Days.	No. of Cloudy Days.	Prevailing Direction of the Wind.
Northern Counties—												
Normal	30.4	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	30.4	0.0	55	8	0.61	−1.89	3.0	6	9	10	12	W.
Central Counties—												
Normal	32.7	.....	.....	.....	2.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	32.7	0.0	57	10	1.18	−1.58	3.2	6	8	9	14	N. W.
Southern Counties—												
Normal	35.4	.....	.....	.....	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	36.4	+1.0	60	16	1.18	−1.90	0.9	6	13	7	11	S. W.
Averages for the State—												
Normal	32.8	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	33.2	+0.4	57	11	1.20	−1.58	2.4	6	10	9	12	S. W.