

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 should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR AUGUST, 1913.

Total births, 4,737 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 20.1.
 Males, 2,300; females, 2,387.
 White males, 2,260; white females, 2,355.
 Colored births, 72, males, 40; females, 32.
 Stillbirths, 128; white, 123; colored, 3.
 Northern Sanitary Section, population, 962,430; rate 19.9.
 Central Sanitary Section, population; 1,139,717; rate 19.8.
 Southern Sanitary Section, population, 667,954; rate 21.0.
 Highest rate, Warren County, 36.7.
 Lowest rate, Brown County, 5.8.
 Total births to date for year 1913, 30,065.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR AUGUST, 1913.

Total number of deaths, 3,155; rate, 13.4. In the same month last year, 2,896 deaths; rate, 12.4. In the preceding month, 3,083; rate, 12.7. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 619, or 19.6 per cent. of the total: 1 to 4, 276; 5 to 9, 65; 10 to 14, 64; 15 to 19, 88; 65 and over, 891, or 28.2 per cent. of the total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 962,039, reports 1,050 deaths; rate, 12.8. In the same month last year, 954 deaths; rate, 11.9. In the preceding month, 926 deaths; rate, 11.3.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,139,717, reports 1,367 deaths; rate, 14.1. In the same month last year 1,242 deaths; rate, 13. In the preceding month, 1,275 deaths; rate, 13.1.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 667,954, reports 738 deaths; rate, 13. In the same month last year, 700 deaths; rate, 12.7. In the preceding month, 802 deaths; rate, 14.1.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section reports the highest death rate, 14.1, which is .7 higher than the rate for the whole State. The lowest death rate occurred in the Northern Section, and is 12.8. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for the following diseases: pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, and cerebro-spinal meningitis. The Central Sanitary Section shows the highest death rate for the following diseases: pneumonia, poliomyelitis, cancer and puerperal fever. The other reportable diseases were most prevalent in the Northern Section.

RURAL: Population 1,548,339; reports 1,522 deaths; rate, 11.5. In the same month last year, 1,467 deaths; rate, 11.1. In the preceding month, 1,449 deaths; rate, 11. Strange to say, the rural consumption death rate for the month is as high as in the cities, and the typhoid fever rate is higher.

URBAN: Population 1,221,371, reports 1,633 deaths; rate, 15.7. In the same month last year, 1,429; rate, 14.2. In the preceding month, 1,554 deaths; rate, 14.9. The death rates of the following cities were: Indianapolis, 17.1; Evansville, 14.9; Fort Wayne, 16.2; Terre Haute, 16.3; South Bend, 12.1; Gary, 21; Muncie, 15.2; Richmond, 13.2; Anderson, 18.9; Hammond, 22.8; New Albany, 9.7; Lafayette, 15.5.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR AUGUST, 1913.

Typhoid fever was again reported as in the previous month as the most prevalent communicable disease. Fifty-eight observers again reported the disease as the most prevalent as in the preceding month. The order of prevalence is as follows: Typhoid fever, diarrhea and enteritis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, cholera morbus, rheumatism, pulmonary tubercu-

zosis, dysentery, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, acute bronchitis, scarlet fever, measles, influenza, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, smallpox, other forms of tuberculosis, rabies, in human, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, puerperal fever, erysipelas, chickenpox, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever.

SMALLPOX: 135 cases in 62 counties with no deaths. In the preceding month, 110 cases in 22 counties with 1 death. In the corresponding month last year, 11 cases in 5 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Cass, 4 cases; Dubois, 10; Fountain, 1; Fulton, 22; Hendricks, 3; Jackson, 3; Madison, 4; Marion, 3; Parke, 4; St. Joseph, 3; Vanderburgh, 6; Vigo, 1; Washington, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 323 deaths, of which 242 were pulmonary, and 81 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 159; female 164. Of the male deaths, 27 were in the age period 18 to 40, were married, and left 54 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the female deaths, 57 were in the same age period as above, and left 114 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans under 12 years of age made by this monster in one month, 168. Number of homes invaded, 297.

PNEUMONIA: 54 deaths reported, rate 22.9 per 100,000 in the preceding month 80 deaths, rate 34. In the same month last year 84 deaths, rate 36.3. Eleven infants under 1 year of age succumbed to this disease, and 6 infants in the age period of 1 to 5. Eight of the pneumonia deaths were of persons between 80 and 89 and two in the age period 90 to 99.

TYPHOID FEVER: 722 cases in 75 counties with 112 deaths. In the preceding month, 397 cases in 51 counties with 47 deaths. In the same month last year 418 cases in 75 counties with 70 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 195 cases in 41 counties with 36 deaths. In the preceding month, 397 cases in 51 counties with 47 deaths. In the same month last year, 247 cases in 39 counties with 24 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 135 cases in 28 counties with 6 deaths. In the preceding month, 97 cases in 29 counties with 4 deaths. In the same months last year, 126 cases in 28 counties with 3 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 23 cases in 15 counties with 6 deaths. The deaths occurred in the following counties: Allen county, male 3 months; Clinton, male 2 years; Marion, male 13 years; Posey, male 3 years; Putnam, female 3 years; Vigo, female 5 months.

RABIES: 33 persons were bitten by rabid dogs or other domestic animals and were treated by the State Board of Health in August. There was one death from this disease in Marion county, male 14 years.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths 320; males, 236; females, 84. *Suicide*—Total 44; males, 24; females, 20. Means of *Suicide*—Poisoning, 26; asphyxia, 2; hanging or strangulation, 1; drowning, 3; cutting or piercing instruments, 1. *Accidental or Undefined*—Total, 260; males, 198; females, 62. Poisoning by food, 3; other acute poisonings, 13; conflagration, 2; burns (conflagration excepted), 8; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted), 3; accidental drowning, 36; males, 20; females, 7; traumatism by firearms, 5; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 2; traumatism by fall, 39; traumatism in mines, 8; traumatism by machines, 7; railroad accidents and injuries, 59; street car accidents and injuries, 8; automobile accidents and injuries, 9; injuries by other vehicles, 13; other crushing, 5; injuries by animals, 4; effects of heat, 17;

lightning, 5; electricity (lightning excepted), 8; fractures (cause not specified), 2; other external violence, 1. *Homicide*—Total, 16; males, 14; females, 2. Homicide by firearms, 10; homicide by cutting or piercing instruments, 2; homicide by other means, 4.

HER BABY DIED.

The hour for the funeral had arrived and neighbors were coming in to the services. The dead baby lay in a little white coffin lined with white satin, was dressed in white, and flowers in profusion decorated the room and testified to the sympathy of the neighbors.

The preacher made a short prayer, uttered a few comforting words, a song was sung, the little baby was borne to the white hearse by four young girls in white, and the procession moved toward the cemetery.

The baby had died from intestinal disorder induced by wrong feeding, yet the preacher had said—"The Lord giveth and the Lord has taken away." The doctor told how it all happened. "That baby," said he, "was born strong and healthy. The mother nursed it for weeks, but finding that nursing interfered with bridge parties and other social affairs provided a bottle, and when she was absent, her aunt who lived with her, fed cow's milk. This irregularity of breast feeding soon lessened the amount of the mother's milk and she concluded she would cease nursing entirely. The child seemed to do well on the bottle for a while, but it soon became evident that something was wrong. One time I saw the mother give a piece of rich pie crust to her baby and I warned her against doing so. She told me she found the infant liked coffee and a little was frequently given to it. And so despite my medicines and my warnings in regard to feeding, the child's digestive apparatus gradually broke down. An old grandmother told the mother that it was natural for babies to throw up. Another one prescribed soothing syrup which contained morphine. Another one recommended anise seed cordial, and so it went; the young mother being willing to depend upon drugs and remedies but would not practice prevention by feeding rationally. When the digestive machinery was put to the bad the baby finally took dysentery and died." Continuing the doctor said—"I had three infants die of pneumonia last winter, simply because the mother would not give them air enough. In spite of my instructions that plenty of air made babies strong and protected them against colds and coughs, still they would cover their babies' faces with veils and napkins keeping the life-giving air away. The foolish idea," said the doctor, "which seems to exist every where, that fresh, cold air is injurious, must be somehow extracted from the minds which hold the same or else pneumonia dead babies will always be with us."

THE HEAVY HAND OF HEREDITY: When a school for incorrigible boys was carefully studied it was found that of the 200 boys, 127 were deficient in their general mental make-up, either in the direction of feeble-mindedness or in the direction of hysteric emotion and epileptic disturbance. In 85 cases the father or mother or both were drunkards; in 24 cases the parents were insane; in 26 cases, epileptic; and in 26 further cases, suffering from other nervous diseases. Not the criminal tendency was born in the poor children, but the insufficient capacity and resistance for the central nervous system; and this was their inheritance from abnormal and degenerate parents.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR AUGUST, 1913.

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

One hundred and fifty-six samples of food were analyzed during the month of August, of which 106 were legal and 50 illegal. Twenty-one of the 52 ice cream samples analyzed were found to be below standard and were classed as illegal. Nine of the 26 sodas analyzed were artificially colored or misbranded and were classed as illegal. Of the seven samples of vinegar examined 6 were rated legal and one illegal, being low in acidity.

One hundred and seven samples of drugs were analyzed during the month of August. Of this number 80 were legal and 27 illegal. Two of the three linseed oils examined contained mineral oil and were illegal. Two of the 27 samples of paregoric analyzed were high in morphine content and were illegal. The twelve illegal samples of spirits of camphor were below standard. Three of the 10 samples of syrup of hypophosphites analyzed were below standard and classed as illegal. Four of the 13 samples of tincture of iron were below standard. One sample of tincture of arnica was low in extract and classed as illegal.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Cider.....	0	6	6
Sodas.....	17	9	26
Temperance beers.....	4	5	9
Bread.....	0	1	1
Candy.....	1	0	1
Catsup.....	0	2	2
Flavoring extracts—			
Lemon extract.....	1	1	2
Orange extract.....	1	0	1
Vanilla extract.....	1	1	2
Flour.....	0	1	1
Meat Products—			
Wienerwurst.....	2	0	2
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	2	1	3
Ice cream.....	31	21	52
Milk.....	33	0	33
Syrup.....	2	0	2
Vinegar.....	6	1	7
Miscellaneous.....	5	1	6
Total.....	106	50	156
DRUGS.			
Essence Jamaica ginger.....	1	0	1
Linseed oil.....	1	2	3
Olive oil.....	1	0	1
Paregoric.....	25	2	27
Patent medicine.....	9	2	11
Spirits camphor.....	17	12	29
Syrup hypophosphites.....	7	3	10
Tincture arnica.....	10	1	11
Tincture iron.....	9	4	13
Miscellaneous.....	0	1	1
Total.....	80	27	107

REPORTS DON'T AGREE: Recently a birth report was received and no answer was given to the question, "Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum?" The child died four days after birth, and the death certificate issued by the same physician who issued the birth certificate gave as a cause of death—convulsions and ophthalmia neonatorum. The contributory causes were given as premature birth. The question arises—why did not the physician answer the question on the birth certificate concerning ophthalmia neonatorum?

It certainly is true that there are many practicing physicians who do not have accuracy and care in their compositions, or else these virtues have not been developed.

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 reports for August the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adams 1, Allen 9, Bartholomew 1, Benton 1, Boone 13, Brown 2, Carroll 4, Cass 4, Clark 6, Clay 5, Davless 2, Decatur 1, Delaware 17, Dubois 1, Elkhart 1, Floyd 1, Fountain 1, Franklin 6, Fulton 4, Gibson 4, Grant 32, Greene 4, Hamilton 3, Hancock 1, Hendricks 1, Henry 3, Howard 4, Huntington 1, Jasper 1, Jay 2, Jefferson 8, Jennings 1, Knox 7, Lake 18, Laporte 16, Lawrence 1, Madison 6, Marion 4, Marshall 1, Miami 1, Monroe 2, Montgomery 8, Newton 2, Noble 8, Ohio 1, Orange 3, Owen 4, Parke 5, Pike 2, Porter 2, Posey 1, Pulaski 2, Ripley 14, Rush 2, Scott 1, Shelby 1, Spencer 2, Steuben 4, St. Joseph 86, Sullivan 3, Tippecanoe 11, Tipton 5, Vanderburgh 7, Vermillion 1, Vigo 6, Wabash 2, Warren 1, Warrick 4, Washington 1, Wayne 7, Wells 1, White 3, Whitley 1. Total 394.

DEATHS.

Adams 1, Allen 1, Benton 1, Boone 1, Carroll 1, Cass 1, Clark 2, Dekalb 2, Delaware 1, Franklin 1, Gibson 2, Grant 6, Hancock 1, Harrison 1, Hendricks 1, Henry 1, Jasper 1, Jay 3, Jennings 2, Lake 1, Laporte 4, Madison 3, Marion 1, Morgan 1, Orange 1, Owen 2, Parke 4, Porter 2, Pulaski 2, Ripley 3, Shelby 2, Sullivan 1, Vanderburgh 1, Vigo 1, Warrick 1, Wayne 11, Wells 6, White 2. Total 82.

A DISPUTE ABOUT AGES: Miss Nelle Widner of Carroll county writes to the State Board of Health as follows: "Our house was almost completely demolished by the recent flood, and our family record was lost. Now, strange to say, a dispute has arisen as to the ages of Nelle, Mollie and Rose Widner, who were born between the years 1892 and 1900. We are trying to make another record. Mother does not recall the names of the doctors who attended her, but she hopes to make a complete record with your aid."

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

During the month of August the inspectors visited 61 cities and towns and reported 1,244 sanitary inspections. Of this number 53 places were in excellent condition, 677 good, 465 fair, 45 poor and 4 bad. Of the 11 dairies visited 2 were rated good, 5 fair and 4 poor.

Twenty-two of the 430 grocery stores visited were classed as excellent, 273 good, 124 fair and 11 poor. Of the 134 meat markets inspected 87 were rated good, 6 excellent, 35 fair and 6 poor. Eleven of the 110 drug stores were classed as excellent, 86 good, 12 fair and only one poor. Of the 255 bakeries and confectioneries visited 11 were rated excellent, 112 good, 127 fair, 7 poor and 1 bad. Three of the 166 hotels and restaurants visited were rated excellent, 66 good, 89 fair, 6 poor and 2 bad. Four of the 19 slaughterhouses visited were classed as good, 11 fair, 3 poor and 1 bad. Seventeen of the 50 ice cream parlors inspected were rated good, 32 fair and 1 poor. Thirteen canning factories were visited. Of this number 3 were classed as good, 9 fair and one poor.

Other visits were made to creameries, fish markets, bottling works, ice cream factories, flour mills and other food producing establishments.

During the month six prosecutions were brought for violation of the pure food and sanitary food law. Three prosecutions were brought for selling temperance beer which was misbranded. One case involved the sale of dirty milk. Two cases were brought for selling ice cream below standard. The total fines and costs levied during the month amounted to \$118.85.

Seventy-eight condemnation notices were issued during the month because of unsanitary conditions, and 26 alleging as well, improper construction.

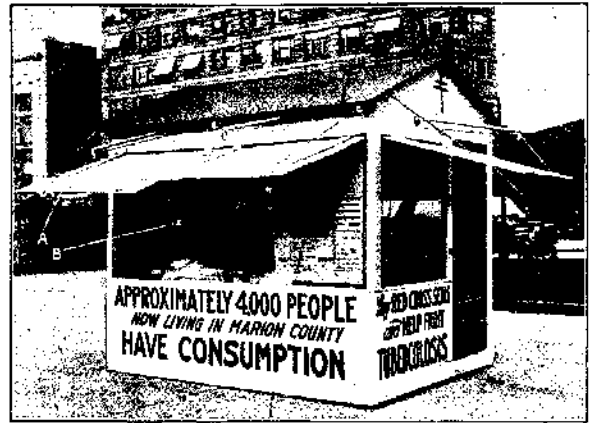
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	11	0	2	5	4	0
Grocery stores.....	430	22	273	124	11	0
Meat markets.....	134	6	87	35	6	0
Drug stores.....	110	11	56	12	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	358	11	112	127	6	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	166	3	66	89	1	0
Creameries.....	6	0	3	1	1	0
Slaughterhouses.....	19	0	4	11	3	0
Fish markets.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bottling works.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	50	0	17	32	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	10	0	9	9	0	0
Poultry houses.....	15	0	3	13	1	0
Canning factories.....	13	0	3	3	1	0
Wholesale groceries.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Flour mills.....	6	0	6	0	0	0
Fruit stores.....	6	0	1	5	0	0
Ice and coal company.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	1,244	53	677	465	45	4

BIRTH RECORDS WANTED: Mrs. Frederick Bacon, of Northampton, Massachusetts, writes to the State Board of Health as follows:

"We formerly lived in Allen County, Indiana, but have moved here to Northampton, Massachusetts. I wish to enter two children in the public schools and place others at work, and find it is the law of Massachusetts that birth certificates of children must be presented before they can go to work or go to school. My eldest is George Samuel born May 2, 1896; Henrietta Lucile, born March 29, 1898; Gladys, born July 14, 1902; and Lucy Ednie, born April 1, 1905."

We were compelled to tell Mrs. Bacon that we could not furnish transcripts of the birth records of her children. This is because the present registration law was not passed until March, 1907, and did not go into effect until October, 1907. This experience illustrates one of the reasons for keeping birth records.



NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Condition.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	5	2	7
Confectioneries.....	2	1	3
Creameries.....	2	0	2
Canning factories.....	3	1	4
Dairies.....	3	3	6
Drug stores.....	1	0	1
Groceries.....	11	1	12
Grocery and meat markets.....	1	0	1
Hotels.....	7	6	13
Ice cream factories.....	3	1	4
Meat markets.....	10	2	12
Milk depots.....	1	0	1
Poultry houses.....	1	0	1
Restaurants.....	12	6	18
Saloons.....	1	1	2
Slaughter houses.....	5	2	7
Total.....	69	26	95

The above cut shows the sleeping shack exhibited by the Indiana Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. The shack at the present time is standing at the east entrance of the Federal Building on Ohio street. It has attracted wide attention. The object of the exhibition is to show people how cheaply and comfortably they can sleep out of doors, and enjoy the benefits. These shacks, when built singly, cost in the neighborhood of \$85.00, but fortunately an Indianapolis concern, which builds "knock down" houses, announces that it is ready to build these shacks for \$72.50 each. As said, they are "knock down" and can be readily shipped in that condition. They are easily put up, directions accompanying each order.

The houses supplied by the Health Home Company, 117 East Michigan, are of the same general design as the above cut but present a more finished appearance and are more substantially built. They are made in five separate pieces and can be put together by any one. They are guaranteed water proof and durable.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Bartholomew.....	Flora, Columbus.....	Selling unclean milk.....		Fined \$10 and costs.
Grant.....	Cold Storage Co., Marion.....	Selling ice cream below standard.....	8-22-13	Fined \$10 and costs.
Grant.....	A. L. Popsan, Marion.....	Selling ice cream below standard.....	8-22-13	Fined \$10 and costs.
Montgomery.....	F. C. McLain, New Richmond.....	Temperance beer misbranded.....		Fined \$10 and costs.
Montgomery.....	R. T. Burrin, Waveland.....	Temperance beer misbranded.....		Fined \$10 and costs.
Montgomery.....	Chas. E. Sims, Waveland.....	Temperance beer misbranded.....		Fined \$10 and costs.

CONCERNING EGGS AND SOME SALESMEN.

Since the passage of the Pure Food Law it has been possible greatly to improve the quality of eggs sold in the state, but the annual loss to the farmers throughout the state who sell unsound eggs, and to consumers who purchase them, still aggregates several millions of dollars. This loss can never be stopped until the practice of candling eggs before sale is followed both by the farmer who sells and by the huckster and grocer who buys. The inspectors of this department have been diligent in their efforts to remedy the practice of candling eggs, and in their prosecution of those who have wilfully sold eggs in violation of the law.

Certain salesmen of egg candling devices have recently taken advantage of the situation and by threat and otherwise have forced the sale of their machines to dealers throughout north central Indiana. By the use of shrewdly devised circulars, and by sending out postal cards bearing the "bad egg warning" notice issued by the department some years ago and by subtle insinuations, the salesmen have in many cases left the impression that they were inspectors of the Pure Food Department. In some instances they have gone so far as to take the name of the inspectors in the territory in which they were working, and many health officers have inadvertently been made use of in the development of the schemes of the salesmen.

There can be no objection to co-operative work on the part of the health officer when it produces improved conditions in the handling of food stuffs, but it is most unfortunate if any have been made parties to such doubtful and fraudulent business practice as that indicated in a letter recently received at the department in which the salesman in part wrote as follows:

"Many a dealer told he had been awaiting some salesman to come along with a real machine, and now that he had seen one, he would buy. Others said they would not buy a candler of any make. On this class of fellows we used strong-arm methods, as after he had innocently given us the necessary information, and after we had taken note of the approximate number of eggs candled, the number of eggs in the different stages of deterioration (see tally slip doped out for this purpose), we then called his attention to the fact that he should consider himself as not only dealing dishonestly with his customers, but that he was breaking an important law of the State and that upon the evidence we were in possession of he was liable to be fined much more than the price of the best candling machine he had ever seen, and at the same time secure for his business some rather bad advertising. At first there was no threat made to give this evidence to the proper authorities, but when enough had been said and the party gave as his final statement that he had no intention of buying or using a candling machine, we would tell him that inasmuch as we had been asked to report the conditions we noted, we would report him as selling eggs contrary to a law which was supposed to be the opinion of the people of Indiana on the points of honesty and health, etc. Our spiel was somewhat eloquent at this point, and its efficiency was usually 100%. If it worked all right we 'let the party down easily,' but if he still showed fight he would then soon learn how well we had prepared for our mission. One of our schemes was to suggest that we wanted one-half dozen eggs to use in our sample case, and we would pay him the price he was getting. Instead of picking out good eggs we would pick out and place in our case a bunch of "punks" which we made sure to place in a certain corner of his box, crate or basket, and at the proper time we would call his attention to the fact that he had sold US bad eggs, and had placed for sale

with the intention of selling the same eggs to others. You may imagine a bunch of them got 'sore', some became desperate and others seemed to go 'plum batty'—but the end was the same, as they had sense enough to re-open the case once more and go into the matter of a choice of machines, and the ———— being the cheaper the ———— was ordered. This may seem to you to be the limit of 'strong arm' methods, and I think it was going some."

As the salesman indicates, this was certainly a "strong arm method" of selling egg testers. If any health officer learns of any attempt to impersonate an inspector of the State Board of Health, he should at once report the facts to the Board in order that the deceit may not be continued to the detriment of the work of the department.

We trust health officers of the towns and cities where the agents above referred to have worked will make special effort to correct the impression that they were in any way connected with the State Board of Health or that they were working under any authority given them by the department. Any man who has anything to sell, or who recommends any type of apparatus or brand of goods, is not an inspector and has no connection with the department.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1913.**

WILL SHIMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive	102
Negative	274
	— 376
Feces for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative	2
Urine for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative	2
Pus for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative	2
Pleural fluid for tubercle—	
Negative	1
Cerebro spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative	3
Widal tests for typhoid fever—	
Positive	75
Negative	205
	— 280
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—	
Positive	10
Negative	270
	— 280
Feces for typhoid bacilli—	
Positive	1
Negative	6
	— 7
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive	155
Negative	146
Unsatisfactory	1
Suspicious	13
	— 315
Epidemic throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive	9
Negative	24
Suspicious	2
	— 35

Brains for Negri bodies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	13	
Negative	6	
Rotten	5	
Cats:		
Negative	2	
Hogs:		
Rotten	1	26
Pathological tissues—		
Sarcoma	4	
Carcinoma	13	
Miscellaneous	18	35
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	2	
Guinea pig inoculated for rabies—		
Negative	1	
Guinea pig inoculated with abdominal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	1	4
Blood for counts		16
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive	1	
Negative	23	24
Pus miscellaneous	1	
Feces miscellaneous	6	
Urine for chemical analysis		30
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive	6	
Negative	17	
Suspicious	2	
Males:		
Positive	8	
Negative	11	
Suspicious	4	
Sex not given:		
Positive	2	
Negative	1	
Suspicious	1	54
Feces for hook worm—		
Positive	1	
Negative	11	12
Sausage for intestinal bacteria—		
Negative	1	
Milk for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	1	
Milk for bacteria count.		
	1	
Total number specimens examined	1,524	
OUTFITS SENT OUT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.		
Tuberculosis	346	
Diphtheria	634	
Widal	402	
Special	85	
Malaria	33	
Bile media	8	
Hook worm	13	
Epidemic diphtheria	160	
	—1,681	

PATIENTS WHO FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT THIS MONTH.

Name	Town	County	Age	Sex	Began Treatment	Finished Treatment
Mrs. Ed. Miller	Indianapolis	Marion	39	F	8-13-13	9-2-13
Frank Allison	Indianapolis	Marion	49	M	8-26-13	9-15-13
Chas. Swoboda	Indianapolis	Marion	37	M	8-29-13	9-18-13
Mrs. A. Swoboda	Indianapolis	Marion	36	F	8-29-13	9-18-13
Norman Swoboda	Indianapolis	Marion	11	M	8-27-13	9-18-13
Freida Swoboda	Indianapolis	Marion	7	F	8-27-13	9-18-13
Mrs. J. Noll	Indianapolis	Marion	44	F	8-29-13	9-18-13
Mrs. T. Druding	Indianapolis	Marion	70	F	8-27-13	9-18-13
C. Miller	Indianapolis	Marion	20	M	9-2-13	9-28-13
Marcella Lenox	Indianapolis	Marion	5	F	9-8-13	9-28-13
Mrs. Von Grizenstein	Indianapolis	Marion	35	F	9-4-13	9-25-13
Ed. Miller	Indianapolis	Marion	43	M	8-16-13	9-24-13
Mrs. H. C. Huber	Huntington	Huntington	29	F	8-13-13	9-2-13
Lucile Huber	Huntington	Huntington	9	F	8-13-13	9-2-13
Lois Huber	Huntington	Huntington	7	F	8-13-13	9-2-13
Robert Huber	Huntington	Huntington	4	M	8-13-13	9-2-13
Mrs. L. Rader	Huntington	Huntington	40	F	8-20-13	9-9-13
R. Backmeyer	Richmond	Wayne	4	M	8-17-13	9-6-13
W. Backmeyer	Richmond	Wayne	5	M	8-17-13	9-6-13
W. Johnson	Richmond	Wayne	29	M	8-17-13	9-6-13
Norman Mueller	Richmond	Wayne	11	M	8-17-13	9-6-13
C. Lane	Greencastle	Putnam	21	M	8-16-13	9-5-13
J. M. Osborn	Crawfordsville	Montgomery	39	M	9-9-13	9-29-13
Dr. F. G. Wirt	Crawfordsville	Montgomery	32	M	9-9-13	9-29-13
Chas. Smith	Bloomington	Moore	25	M	9-8-13	9-28-13
John Cline	Mooreville	Morgan	30	M	9-8-13	9-28-13
Clay Daniels	Keystone	Ripley	9	M	8-13-13	9-2-13
Louis Overton	Poseyville	Posey	7	M	8-20-13	9-9-13
Clay Parker	LaFayette	Tippecanoe	8	M	9-2-13	9-22-13
Miss G. Chamberlain	Vevay	Switzerland	19	F	8-29-13	9-18-13
Wilbur Lind	Pleasantville	Daviess	14	M	8-24-13	9-13-13
Monroe Bedunah	Milan	Ripley	7	M	8-23-13	9-12-13

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Compiled by the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information.

(All of this material may be consulted at the State Library or the Bureau and may be loaned with the exception of the magazines. The reports of State and city health departments may also doubtless be obtained from the boards issuing them.)

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INDIANA SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

In 1906 the Health Officers of the State furnished the State Board of Health with information concerning the conditions of slaughter houses in their cities and towns. This report showed such unsanitary conditions in the majority of instances that the Pure Food Law enacted in 1907 included a special paragraph setting out requirements for slaughter houses. The Sanitary Food Law passed in 1909 goes still further and sets out in detail the methods of construction and operation of food producing establishments. These laws have provided the health officer with means by which the character of the meat supply has been decidedly improved, and especially the sanitary conditions at the slaughter house. Neither laws, however, provide means by which animals may be inspected before and after slaughter for the purpose of determining whether or not they are healthy and fit for food.

The necessity for a thorough ante and postmortem examination is apparent, but the State Board of Health has not as yet felt it possible to require such an examination. The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of animals destined for interstate trade has revealed conditions which can not be overlooked, and when it is remembered that more than fifty per cent. of all meat slaughtered is killed for local consumption, and when the fact is further recognized that the condition of all such animals is far inferior to that of those shipped to Government inspected abattoirs, the necessity for such examination is the more apparent.

Pending the establishment of an adequate inspection, with the co-operation of the health officers of towns and cities, we have collected data showing the conditions under which the uninspected abattoirs are operated. The reports show the sanitary condition and methods of operation of 289 slaughter houses operated in 236 towns. Unless equipped with all modern sanitary conveniences, including sewer connections, and carefully operated rendering plants, a slaughter house frequently approaches a nuisance in that the odor from the plant is often most objectionable. In most cases plants are so located that they do not trespass upon their neighbors' right to an unpolluted atmosphere, the average distance from occupied dwelling houses being one-half mile. Two hundred and eighteen of the buildings are of frame construction; 25 of brick or concrete; 24 of frame and brick or concrete; 2 of iron and 2 of iron and wood. But 116 of the buildings were in good condition; 34 were in fair condition and 36 were reported as bad, that is, unfit for the purpose to which they were put. It is worthy of comment that ninety of the buildings were new. Fifty-eight were old. Four had recently been remodeled and but 44 of the 289 plants inspected had concrete floors.

In general the surroundings of the slaughter houses were fair. One hundred and eighty-four plants had good surroundings, 37 but fair and 35 were bad. The approach to the factories was made a feature of the special report, and in 48 cases was said to be good. One hundred and sixty-seven plants had good drainage facilities, 23 were fair only. 35 were in bad condition and 8 plants had none at all. One hundred and seventy-six slaughter houses had a good water supply either from deep wells or city mains. Twenty drew water from an open well or cistern. Ten used river water, ditch water or rain water. Six plants were reported as having no water supply at all.

In spite of the fact that the feeding of raw offal has been illegal for a number of years, and that many prosecutions have been brought against butchers who violated the law by feeding, 84 places were reported as feeding raw

offal. In 10 places only was the offal cooked. In 124 places no offal was fed. The effect of offal feeding is evidently appreciated by the butchers, for in 32 cases the stock so fed was sold alive. In 29 cases it was killed at the plant. Seventy-nine slaughter houses were reported as having good yards. Thirty-four yards were in fair condition; 11 were unqualifiedly bad. In 209 instances the animals were properly cared for before slaughter. In 4 cases they were not suitably housed. In 35 plants the animals were inspected with a moderate degree of care before slaughter. In 206 cases no attention whatever was given to this important work. The health officers report that in 236 plants the slaughtering was done in a cleanly way and in but 26 plants in an uncleanly manner. One hundred and eighty-seven plants were screened to exclude flies. Fifty plants were not so screened. In 188 plants the meat was cooled in storage after killing but in 41 plants it was not cooled at all. Two hundred and twenty houses rendered tallow or lard. In 160 cases this work was done in a cleanly fashion. In 8 cases the report showed that it was not so done.

Fifty-nine plants tank their refuse and in 29 cases this is properly done. Six slaughter houses used open tanks and 40 closed tanks. One hundred and fifty-four plants made sausage or prepared meats at the slaughter houses. In 82 cases this work was reported as being done in a cleanly and satisfactory manner.

So far as could be learned from the reports no preservatives other than salt, saltpetre and the usual spices were used at any of the plants. Many butchers used a filler in the manufacture of sausage.

Two hundred and thirty butchers take care that their meats are properly protected from dust and dirt during transportation from the slaughter houses. Twenty made no attempt to protect their meats.

This survey is incomplete in many details. The summaries do not tally. In many instances the inspectors reporting found it impossible to give a definite answer to many of the inquiries. Wherever conditions were unsatisfactory the proprietors of the slaughter houses have been notified to make the necessary improvements. In general it is apparent from the report that the health officers making the inspections believe the local slaughter houses to be operated in a reasonably satisfactory way, but it is obvious from a study of the report that unsatisfactory conditions do exist in almost every plant. There are far too few concrete floors and too many unsanitary wooden floors; too many plants do not have an adequate water supply; many butchers persist in feeding raw offal in spite of the law and the fact that such practice is repulsive and abhorrent and prone to cause and spread disease; inspection of animals before slaughter is only occasionally practiced and in almost no instance is any attempt made to prevent the sale of meat from diseased animals.

It was impossible to secure any adequate figures as to the amount of yearly business in the plants inspected. In the aggregate this total is very large, as the bees and hogs killed in them are the chief meat supply of the citizens of the 236 towns and cities reporting.

The butchers of the state are unorganized and because of that fact it is impossible to deal with them through responsible officials of their own choice as is the case with many other industries. Until more adequate legislation is afforded, improvement is impossible except as the local health officer may by diligent effort carry out the provisions of the laws and the rules of the State Board of Health governing the operation of slaughter houses.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR AUGUST, 1913.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

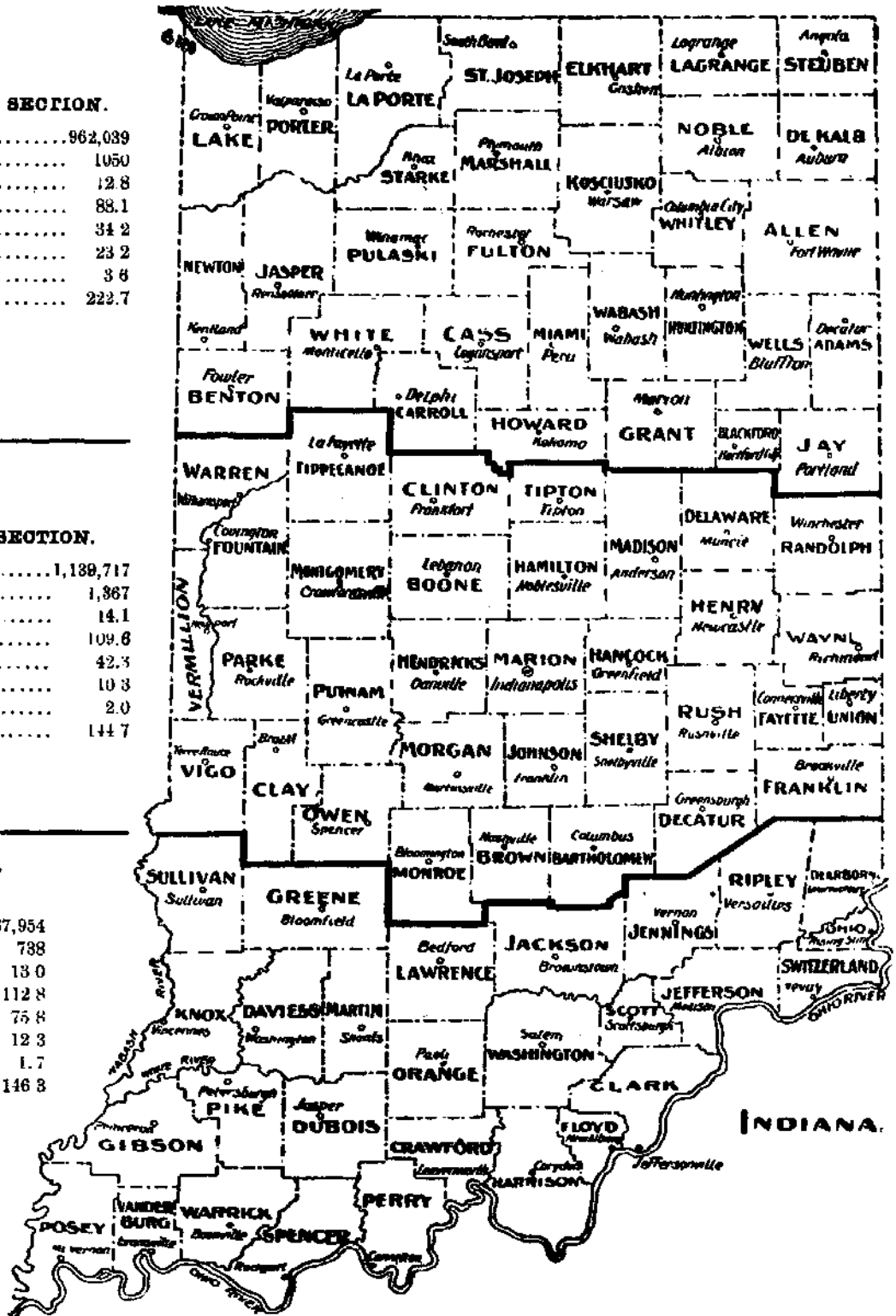
Total population	962,039
Total deaths	1050
Death rate per 1,000	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	88.1
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	34.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	23.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.6
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	222.7

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,189,717
Total deaths	1,867
Death rate per 1,000	14.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	109.6
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	42.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	10.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	144.7

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	667,954
Total deaths	788
Death rate per 1,000	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	112.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	75.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	12.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	146.3



Mortality of Indiana for August, 1913. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.																							
		August, 1913.		July, 1913.		August, 1912.	1913 to Date.		1912 to Same Date.		August, 1913.		July, 1913.		August, 1912.		Rate for Year 1913 to Date.		Rate for Year 1912 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.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.					
State	2,759,710	3,155	3,003	2,896	24,766	23,356	13.4	12.7	12.4	13.4	12.6	619	18.6	276	8.7	65	2.0	64	2.6	68	2.7	891	28.2	279	21.8	118	11.2	22	2.0	22	2.0	35	2.8	383	28.9
Northern Counties	962,039	1,050	926	954	8,483	7,964	12.8	11.9	11.9	13.4	12.6	329	21.8	118	11.2	22	2.0	22	2.0	31	2.8	390	28.5	94	8.8	33	2.4	26	1.9	31	2.8	390	28.5		
Central Counties	1,138,717	1,367	1,275	1,242	10,515	10,034	14.1	13.1	13.0	13.7	13.4	248	18.1	94	8.8	33	2.4	26	1.9	31	2.8	390	28.5	94	8.8	33	2.4	26	1.9	31	2.8	390	28.5		
Southern Counties	667,954	738	802	700	5,765	5,356	13.0	14.1	12.4	12.9	12.0	142	19.2	64	9.6	10	1.5	16	2.1	32	4.3	218	29.3	76	26.8	34	12.0	4	1.1	16	2.1	32	4.3	218	29.3
All Cities	1,221,371	1,633	1,554	1,429	12,589	11,414	15.7	14.9	14.2	15.6	14.5	363	22.2	163	9.9	28	1.7	27	1.6	45	2.7	355	21.7	100	16.6	20	5.5	10	2.7	10	2.7	11	3.0	71	19.7
Over 100,000	246,546	360	334	292	2,846	2,448	17.1	15.9	14.3	16.1	15.2	60	16.6	20	5.5	10	2.7	10	2.7	11	3.0	71	19.7	27	23.2	30	9.0	1	1.8	1	1.6	12	3.6	65	20.4
45,000 to 100,000	250,199	332	318	277	2,576	2,265	15.0	14.3	12.9	14.6	13.4	77	23.2	30	9.0	6	2.0	6	2.0	7	2.9	40	16.8	71	28.8	13	4.4	3	2.2	3	2.1	4	1.6	40	16.8
20,000 to 45,000	165,232	238	233	166	1,637	1,389	16.9	16.6	14.2	15.1	14.1	71	28.8	32	13.4	3	1.1	3	1.1	4	1.6	29	17.3	26	26.8	34	12.0	3	2.2	3	2.1	4	1.6	40	16.8
10,000 to 20,000	211,362	283	280	300	2,365	2,205	15.7	13.9	15.7	15.4	14.1	76	26.8	34	12.0	3	1.1	3	1.1	4	1.6	29	17.3	26	26.8	34	12.0	3	2.2	3	2.1	4	1.6	40	16.8
Under 10,000	333,082	420	419	394	3,369	3,214	14.6	14.5	13.9	14.9	14.4	79	18.8	41	11.1	3	1.1	3	1.1	4	1.6	29	17.3	26	26.8	34	12.0	3	2.2	3	2.1	4	1.6	40	16.8
Country	1,548,339	1,522	1,449	1,467	12,177	11,942	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.8	11.4	256	16.8	112	7.4	3	1.1	3	1.1	4	1.6	29	17.3	26	26.8	34	12.0	3	2.2	3	2.1	4	1.6	40	16.8

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.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small-pox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	242	102.8	81	34.4	112	47.6	36	15.3	6	2.5	10	4.2	30	12.7	54	22.9	405	172.2	4	1.7	5	2.5	2	.8	18	6.8	193	82.0	136	60.0	1	0.4
Northern Counties	72	58.1	17	20.3	28	34.9	19	23.2	3	3.6	1	1.2	11	13.4	14	17.1	182	222.7	2	2.4	1	1.2	1	1.2	4	4.8	63	77.1	140	70.0	1	0.4
Central Counties	106	109.6	41	42.3	41	42.3	10	10.3	2	2.0	4	4.1	10	10.3	28	28.9	140	144.7	2	2.0	3	3.0	2	2.0	9	9.3	92	95.1	137	50.0	1	0.4
Southern Counties	64	112.8	23	40.5	43	75.8	7	12.2	1	1.7	5	8.8	9	15.8	12	21.1	83	146.3	2	3.5	1	1.7	1	1.7	3	5.2	25	66.9	126	90.0	1	0.4
All Cities	107	102.1	52	50.1	47	45.3	21	20.2	3	2.8	5	4.8	19	18.3	30	28.9	270	260.3	3	2.8	2	1.9	1	.8	11	10.6	101	87.3	164	60.0	1	0.4
Over 100,000	23	109.8	14	66.8	14	66.8	2	9.5	2	9.5	4	19.1	0	0.0	32	152.6	1	4.7	1	4.7	1	4.7	3	14.3	23	109.8	23	109.8	188	60.0	1	0.4
45,000 to 100,000	16	72.4	7	31.6	8	36.2	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	7	31.6	4	18.1	57	258.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	23	104.1	137	50.0	1	0.4
20,000 to 45,000	13	92.6	6	64.1	6	64.1	1	7.7	1	7.7	2	15.4	6	35.6	3	21.3	60	427.6	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	12	85.5	235	100.0	1	0.4
10,000 to 20,000	25	139.3	6	33.1	4	22.2	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	69	384.4	2	6.9	2	6.9	2	6.9	4	22.2	11	61.2	200	50.0	1	0.4
Under 10,000	30	104.4	16	55.7	16	55.7	1	3.4	1	3.4	2	6.9	2	6.9	6	30.8	52	181.1	2	6.9	2	6.9	2	6.9	3	11.1	4	101.0	101	100.0	1	0.4
Country	135	102.6	29	22.0	65	49.4	13	11.4	3	2.2	5	3.8	11	8.3	24	15.2	135	102.6	1	0.7	4	3.0	1	0.7	5	3.8	82	69.9	113	30.0	1	0.4

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of August, 1913.

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.							
		Station.		Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest.	Date.	
76.3	+3.0	Rome		106	7	Bluffton		42	30

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.				
		Station.		Greatest monthly amount.	Least monthly amount.	
3.10	-0.24	Knox		5.94	Nashville	1.03