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 FEBRUARY, 1904.

The total number of deaths for the month was 3,477, rate of 17.4. In the corresponding month last year the deaths numbered 2,677, rate of 13.8. We, therefore, have to record a marked increase. In the preceding month there were 3,177 deaths, rate of 14.8. By this comparison also, a marked increase appears. We have no satisfactory explanation to offer why this should have happened. It seems, however, that the increase in pneumonia accounts for it pretty well, but then comes the question, why the pneumonia increase? This month pneumonia caused 711 deaths, while in the same month last year it caused 399. This alone accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the total increase.

The deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 521, or 15.3 per cent. of the total; 1 to 5 years, 260; 5 to 10 years, 91; 10 to 15 years, 63; 15 to 20 years, 109; 65 and over, 921, or 27.6 per cent. of the total. Some important causes of death were: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 365; typhoid fever, 60; diphtheria, 32; scarlet fever, 23; pneumonia, 711; influenza, 116; cancer, 78; violence, 142; smallpox, 5.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 839,835, reports 1,106 deaths, rate of 16.5. This is .9 lower than the State rate and is 3.6 higher than in the corresponding month last year.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,024,729, reports 1,421 deaths, rate of 17.4. This is the same as the State rate, and is 2.6 higher than in the corresponding month last year.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 651,836, reports 950 deaths, rate of 18 3. This is .9 higher than the State rate and 5.1 higher than in the corresponding month last year.

The lowest death rate appears in the northern section, which is usually the case. The highest appears in the southern section. The highest consumptive rate, 253.2 per 100,000, occurred in the southern section. This section also shows the highest death rate in pneumonia.

COUNTIES: The counties having a death rate above 20 were: Cass, 27.3; Lake, 29.2; Porter, 24.9; Brown, 20.7; Decatur, 22.5; Marion, 20.6; Putnam, 21.7; Union, 29.8; Vermillion, 34.6; Floyd, 23.8; Gibson, 26.8; Greene, 32.2; Jefferson, 20.3; Orange, 23.9; Posey, 21.4; Ripley, 20.9; Scott, 21.2; Switzerland, 20.2.

COUNTRY: The deaths reported in the country numbered 1,989, rate of 15.1. It is to be noted this is less than the State rate and it is 1.9 higher than the rate in the country in the corresponding month last year. The death rate among old people in the country was higher than in the same class in the cities. The cities, however, present the highest death rates in consumption, typhoid fever and pneumonia. Strange to say, the country presents a higher death rate, 68.5, than the cities, 37.9, in influenza. Two of the smallpox deaths occurred in cities and three in the country.

CITIES BY CLASSES: CLASS A, having 50,000 population, total population 228,171, including Indianapolis and Evansville, report 360 deaths, a rate of 19.8, which is 2.4 higher than the State rate, and also .4 higher than in the corresponding month last year. The Indianapolis death rate was 21.0, and that of Evansville 16.4.

CLASS B, having from 25,000 to 50,000 population, total population 117,787, reports 202 deaths, a rate of 21.6. This is 4.2 higher than the State rate, and 3.8 higher than the corresponding month last year.

CLASS C, having under 10,000 population, total population 293,259, reports 926 deaths, a rate of 22.1. This class, in the corresponding month last year reported 643 deaths, a rate of 16.1.

A chart, showing deaths by sanitary sections, will be found on page 21.

## THE MONTHLY STATISTICS FURNISH THE FOLLOWING SUMMARIES FOR FEBRUARY:

Measles was the most prevalent disease, and then follow in order given: Bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, tonsilitis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pleuritis, diphtheria and croup, diarrhoea, intermittent fever, erysipelas, whooping cough, inflammation of bowels, cerebro spinal meningitis, dysentery, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, cholera infantum. The health officers continue to report difficulty in controlling measles. One practi-

tioner has written the State Board, declaring it is foolish to try to stop the spread of measles, and another one has declared it is foolish to quarantine "scarlitina simplex."

SMALLPOX: 408 cases of smallpox were reported with 5 deaths from 34 counties. In the preceding month, there were 480 cases and 8 deaths in 38 counties, and in the corresponding month last year, there were 889 cases with 50 deaths in 59 counties. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Allen 9, Benton 3, 1 death; Boone 6 cases, Cass 1, Clark 36, Clay 85, 2 deaths; Clinton 18 cases, Crawford 1, Daviess 2, Delaware 3, Dubois 5, Floyd 2, Grant 13, Huntington 4, Madison 3, Marion 2, Marshall 4, Miami 2, Montgomery 1, Parke 3, Pike 3, Pulaski 14, Putnam 2, Spencer 9, St. Joseph 3, Sullivan 3, 1 death; Tippecanoe 34 cases, Tipton 1, Vanderburgh 6, Vigo 10, 1 death; Wabash 4 cases, Warrick 104, Wells 3, White 4 We deem it proper to again make the remark that smallpox is still frequently unrecognized, even when it is in typical form, and it also remains true that in many instances, it is so mild that the case is not suspected to be smallpox until the disease breaks out in others, in 12 or 15 days after exposure to such cases.

TUBERCULOSIS: 365 deaths were reported from tuberculosis, a rate of 182.7 per 100,000. In the preceding month, the rate was 169.2 and in the corresponding month last year, 157.5. By age periods, the deaths were: Under 1 year 7, 1 to 5 years 19, 5 to 10 years 6, 10 to 15 years 15, 15 to 20 years 28, 20 to 30 years 110, 30 to 40 years 77, 40 to 50 years 57, 50 to 60 years 37, 60 to 70 years 32, 70 to 80 years 16, 80 years and over 4. Of the total deaths, 155 were males and 253 females. 28 of the females were between the ages of 18 and 40 and married and left 56 children under 12 years of age. Of the males 81 were married and left 162 children under 12 years of age. The total number of homes invaded by the disease is 386. Of the 218 orphans under 12 years of age, a certain percentage are sure to find their way into orphan asylums, and of the 81 widows, how many will require aid from the public purse, cannot be told.

TYPHOID FEVER: Sixty deaths were reported from typhoid fever. In the preceding month there were 38 deaths and in the corresponding month last year, 49 deaths. We are unable to offer any reason why typhoid should increase almost 20 per cent. over the corresponding month last year. 268 cases were reported, which probably is far short of the real number. The following counties reported it present: Allen 70 cases, Benton 3, Blackford 4, Boone 2, Carroll 2, Cass 13, Clark 10, Clay 1, Clinton 3, Daviess 3, Dearborn 2, Delaware 2, Dubois 2, Fayette 4, Greene 3, Hancock 2, Harrison 5, Howard 2, Huntington 3, Jackson 1, Jasper 2, Jay 2, Jefferson 5, Johnson 4, Knox 5, Lake 2, Laporte 5, Madison 1, Marion 49, Miami 2, Montgomery 1, Morgan 2, Noble 2, Posey 2, Randolph 4, Ripley 5, Shelby 6, Switzerland 3, Union 2, Vanderburgh 6, Vigo 4, White 3, Whitley 14.

PNEUMONIA: The pneumonia deaths numbered 711, a rate of 355.9 per 100,000. In the preceding month, the death rate from this cause was 253.2, and in the corresponding month last year, 206.1. The pneumonia death rate in the cities was 417.1 per 100,000, and in the country 323. Of the total pneumonia deaths, 353 were females and 349 were males. The very even distribution between the sexes is a matter of note. 155 of the deaths were children under 1 year of age, 113 were between 1 and 5 years of age, and 97 between 70 and 80. It is to be noted the pneumonia deaths were almost twice as many as those from tuberculosis.

VIOLENCE: Violence was the cause of 142 deaths. In the corresponding month last year the number was 80. Of the total number, 6 were murders and 1 of them was from a gunshot, 3 from cutting of throat and 2 stabbing. The suicides numbered 21, 14 being males and 7 females. The methods chosen by the females were—gunshot 1, hanging 1, poisons 4, not named 1. Methods chosen by males were—gunshots 5, hanging 4, poisons 4, fracture of skull 1. The accidental deaths numbered 80, 46 being males and 34 females. Railroads were the cause of the death of 21 males and 3 females; street cars 2 males, 1 female; burns and scalds 4 males, 15 females; strychnine 1 male; other poisons 2 males and 1 female; gunshots 9 males; asphyxiation and suffocation 6 males, 1 female; falling trees 4 males; mines 2 males; dynamite 1 male; crushing and internal injuries 8 males and 7 females.

## PNEUMONIA'S INCREASE.

There were 711 deaths reported due to pneumonia in Indiana in February. In the same month last year 399 were reported from this cause. In January of this year 540 pneumonia deaths occurred, and in January, 1903, only 410. By these comparisons, therefore, a marked increase appears. By going further back we find that November and December, 1903, furnished, respectively, 241 and 392, and the same months in 1902 181 and 267 pneumonia deaths. The following table carries the matter still further, showing the pneumonia statistics for four years:

PNEUMONIA DEATHS BY MONTHS FOR FOUR YEARS.

| | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 385 | 622 | 427 | 410 | 540 |
| February | 401 | 608 | 512 | 399 | 711 |
| March | 594 | 603 | 470 | 402 | ..... |
| April | 463 | 404 | 352 | 317 | ..... |
| May | 224 | 250 | 192 | 209 | ..... |
| June | 102 | 101 | 83 | 124 | ..... |
| July | 63 | 53 | 60 | 77 | ..... |
| August | 54 | 63 | 62 | 79 | ..... |
| September | 61 | 73 | 112 | 110 | ..... |
| October | 136 | 129 | 157 | 132 | .... |
| November | 191 | 206 | 181 | 241 | ..... |
| December | 299 | 380 | 267 | 392 | ..... |

### THE WEATHER NOT RESPONSIBLE.

It will be noticed in the table that in January and February, 1901, the pneumonia deaths were very nearly as many as in the same months this year, yet the weather was not similar—January, 1901, showing in temperature a plus departure from normal; in precipitation a minus

departure from normal, prevailing direction of wind being from the west and the number of clear days 10. In January this year this record is reversed in regard to temperature and precipitation, the number of clear days was 12 and the prevailing direction of the wind was west and northwest. The two Februarys, however, show some similarities for there was a minus departure in both from the normal temperature and precipitation, but February, 1901, had 11 clear days with prevailing winds west, and February, 1904, had 9 clear days with prevailing winds northwest. The summary is—the pneumonia death rates of the two Januarys were similar, but the weather was not similar, and the two February periods had similar death rates, the weather being similar in the two points of both having minus departures from the normal in temperature and precipitation, and one having 2 more clear days than the other, and the prevailing direction of wind northwest instead of west. A careful examination of the weather records for the years when the pneumonia deaths were comparatively low gives no reasons for concluding that weather had any influence, for then no warmer or softer weather conditions prevailed. We venture to suggest it is not improbable that we have been visited by pneumonia infection of unusual virulence and in unusual quantity. Either this hypothesis, or increased susceptibility not induced by weather conditions, but induced possibly by measles and la grippe, which the records show were unusually prevalent in all months having extra pneumonia mortality, may be reasonably adopted. It, however, still remains true, that excessive alcoholic stimulation, over eating, persistent breathing of foul air and exposure to sudden chills lay one open to an attack of pneumonia.

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SHALL ROTHELN BE QUARANTINED? This question was recently received by telegraph. All diseases which shall be quarantined are listed in Rule 12, page 45, Official Book of Instructions.

* * *

DILAPIDATED SCHOOLHOUSES: In evidence that the people are generally more progressive than the officials they elect to office, we present the following letter from a postmaster and several other citizens in Randolph county. The letter says:

"The schoolhouses in this township are dilapidated and unsanitary. They are unattractive, dingy, dirty and worn out. The authorities have been asked to remedy this matter, but they are held at a stand-still by certain people who are opposed to progress and the doing of those things which uplift and make better. We are aware that such characters exist in every community, and must be dealt with patiently because of their ignorance and selfishness. We think if the State Board were to inspect our township schoolhouses condemnation would follow. We therefore petition that inspection be made, and such action taken as seems best."

The petitioners were assured that an inspection would soon be made and reported to the State Board.

WAS POISON IN THE COFFEE? Dr. R. M. Campbell, of West Point, Ind., sends us a sample of coffee which he suspects was the cause of poisoning six people. In regard to the matter, he says:

"On the evening of February 19 I received an urgent call to a family in our village. On my arrival, I found six people vomiting terribly, each having a burning sensation in throat and stomach and all showing evidences of acute poisoning. Upon investigation I found the vomiting had commenced in from five minutes to one hour after drinking freely of coffee, which was made from a new supply just purchased. Two of the affected persons had not eaten or taken anything but coffee. This seems to warrant the conclusion that the coffee was the cause of the symptoms. Besides vomiting, I found each patient to have a weak, rapid heart, rapid breathing and profound prostration. Today all are better, only nauseated and very weak. I investigated carefully the water supply and utensils used in making the coffee, and have been unable to locate the cause only in the coffee itself. Possibly the glazing may contain the poisoning and I send you a sample of the same."

The chemical examination discovered nothing wrong with the coffee.

* * *

CONSUMPTION AT ZERO IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS: Mr. J. F. Roche, life insurance expert, in Transactions of Actuarial Society of America, says: "We on this side of the Atlantic are but beginning to talk of taking measures to eradicate the great white plague, while in some parts of Europe they have fixed the year, about a quarter of a century hence, in which the deaths from consumption will be zero."

* * *

"WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?" A citizen of Milton was adjudged insane about eight months ago and sent to the state hospital. He had syphilis and his insanity was due to this disease. He was a bachelor and lived by himself and in due time the guardian proposed to sell his personal property, consisting of personal clothing, bed room articles, library and kitchen utensils. The question was—should all of these articles be thoroughly disinfected before sold? The State Board of Health in reply said: "While it is true that the infection of syphilis outside of the human body is feeble and incapable of persisting very long, still it is dictated by good judgment and common sense that disinfection be practiced." It was therefore ordered that all the personal effects of this syphilitic patient should be thoroughly disinfected before placed on public sale.

* * *

MR. ORME'S EXPERIENCE: Mr. Orme is an Englishman, 65 years old, and a butcher and a Hoosier citizen. He is a quiet, industrious man and a valuable member of society. He also is strong and healthy. In March, 1902, typhoid fever attacked his youngest son, Mark Orme, who was a tailor. Mark

died and then the disease attacked Henry, 28 years old, who was a blacksmith, and Henry died. The disease then attacked Anna Orme, 29 years old, a clerk in a large dry goods establishment, and Anna died. Here were three valuable members of society, between 20 and 30 years of age, carried off by a preventable disease. Mr. Orme was not yet informed that typhoid was preventable. He thought it was a necessary evil to be endured. Now, when it is too late and the terrible loss has occurred, it has been made plain to him how it might have been prevented.

* * *

HYGIENE AND YOUNG PEOPLE: We have a letter from a young lady in Randolph County who will graduate from the high school this spring. She must write a thesis and has selected "Public Sanitation," and asks this office for any information we can give. We have written her a letter and sent her a copy of Egbert's "Hygiene and Sanitation." We believe the next generation in Indiana will practically apply the ounce of prevention which is worth the pound of cure.

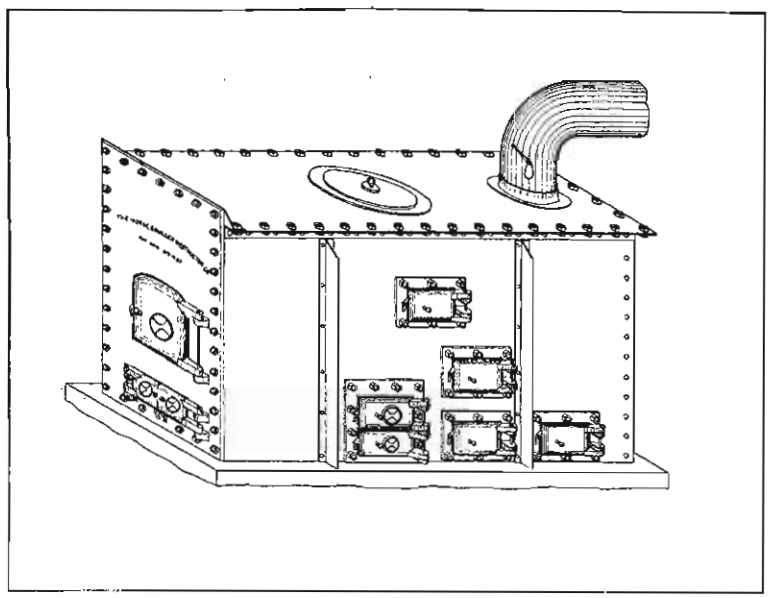
## DESTRUCTION OF GARBAGE AND TRASH.

The need of some sanitary way of caring for the worthless matter from households and shops of all American communities is becoming more and more imperative. The presence of decaying food waste means annoyance, discomfort and finally disease. When the sewage of the community is discharged into a stream of water, which may be used as a supply for a neighboring town, there almost invariably results diseases of an infectious character. This has been made too obvious by the presence in Butler, Pa., of a typhoid epidemic where there were nearly fifteen hundred (1,500) cases of fever and one hundred (100) deaths. In a neighboring state, at the capiatl city, there are at this writing thirteen hundred (1,300) cases of typhoid fever and one hundred and sixteen (116) deaths, which is a mortality of 8 per cent. of the whole number ill.

Within the last year there have been reported in two cities in New York state typhoid epidemics; one in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut. There is now a great number of typhoid cases all through the middle western country, with a strong probability of a great increase at no distant day. All of these cases can be traced directly to one source, the poisoning of the water supply of the community by the discharge of germs of typhoid without proper disinfection.

Nearly all of the methods in common use for the disposition of sewage and waste matters are neither efficient or sanitary, and if the health of the public is to be protected it must be by the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations, supplemented by the adoption of improved and thoroughly reliable methods and apparatus which shall destroy all infected matter before it has a chance to contaminate the food or water supply of communities.

It is believed that total annihilation by fire is the most efficient and certain remedy, since from the beginning of civilization fire has been the chief agency for destruction of all worthless and dangerous matter. There have been very many different forms of furnaces built in this country in the last fifteen years which were expected to thoroughly perform the work required, and have done so in some measure, but today, out of one hundred furnaces built for the disposition of municipal waste, less than forty are successfully operating. In other words, the abandonment of furnaces has very nearly kept pace with their construction. It must be obvious therefore, that new and perfected furnaces must be brought into use, or the old ones must be so perfected as to operate in a satisfactory way.

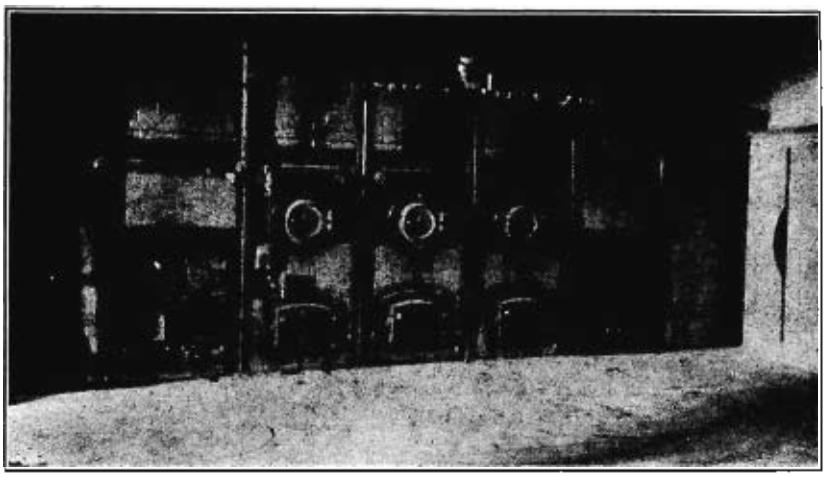


Cut No. 1.

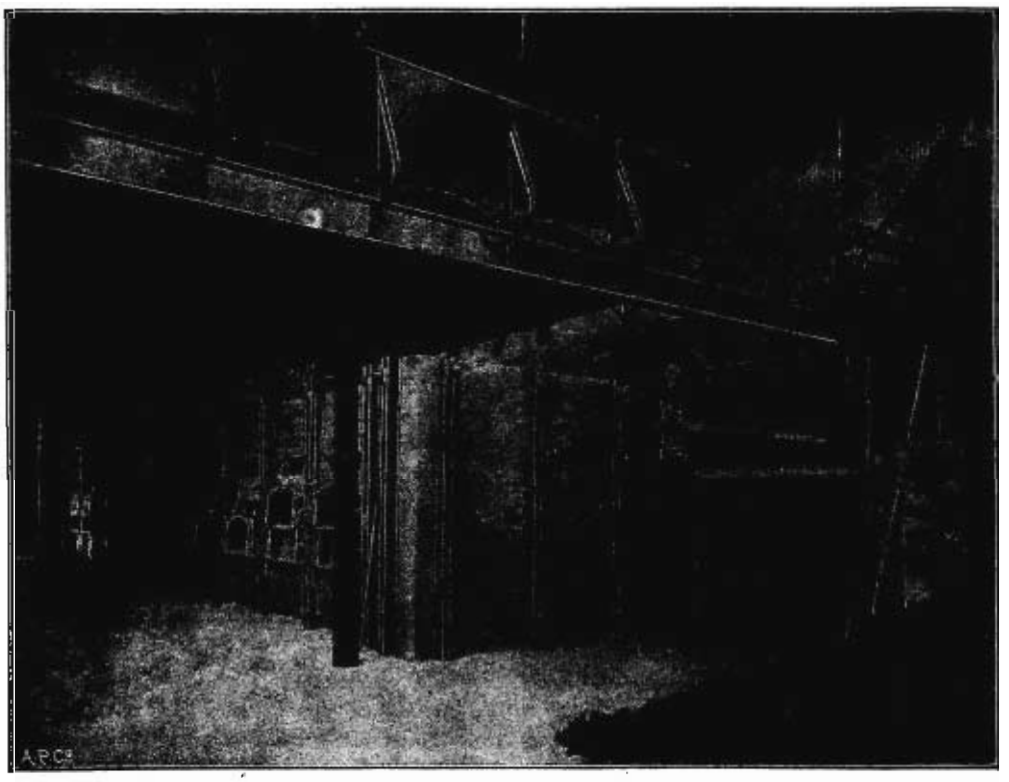
Within the last two years there have been revised and brought into use in the eastern part of the country a form of *Garbage Destructor Furnace* which has been found to be both efficient and durable. This has been adapted in many sizes and shapes for all kinds and character of work

required, for every class of material to be destroyed and suited to whatever location it may be placed in. Cut No. 1 shows the exterior of the *Morse-Boulger Destructor* suitable for installation in a small hospital or business establishment where the quantity of waste does not exceed four to six barrels per day. It is made of steel plate, lined with fire brick, provided with charging hole on the top, and with doors for fire boxes and for moving ashes. It has a secondary fire, by means of which all odors, gases and fumes are destroyed without offense. Any kind of fuel may be used; for example, in the government laboratory at Washington, gas is employed for fuel; in other places natural gas is used and still other installations employ coal or wood.

Cut No. 2 shows the construction of the *Morse-Boulger Destructor* for use in a large hospital or a hotel or public institution where there are from five hundred to one thousand people daily employed. This destructor may be built of steel casing, lined with fire brick, or as in this case, constructed throughout with brick. The interior lining is of the most refractory kind of fire brick, and made in special shapes and large blocks. These destructors are connected with the chimneys of the establishments and destroy every class of combustible waste without nuisance, and with the utmost economy in fuel and labor. The United States government has installed at various army and navy posts and sanatoriums ten of these destructors. Some of the largest cities in the country have these de-



Cut No. 2.



Cut No. 2½.

structors in use at their municipal hospitals, in medical schools, and colleges like Cornell, Ann Arbor, Harvard, Johns Hopkins employ these destructors for the disposal of the medical waste which is often very difficult to deal with. There are some fifty examples of these furnaces in use in various parts of the country.

Another instance where this destructor is of great service is its installation in great business establishments, where the heat derived from the combustion of the refuse of the building is utilized as an auxiliary to the boiler plant, or as a means of heating feed-water for the boilers. Several great department stores in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have now in use, or are installing, large destructors that will receive the garbage from restaurants, the waste papers, sweepings, rubbish of all kinds, and by its destruction develop heat, in direct proportion to the amount consumed.

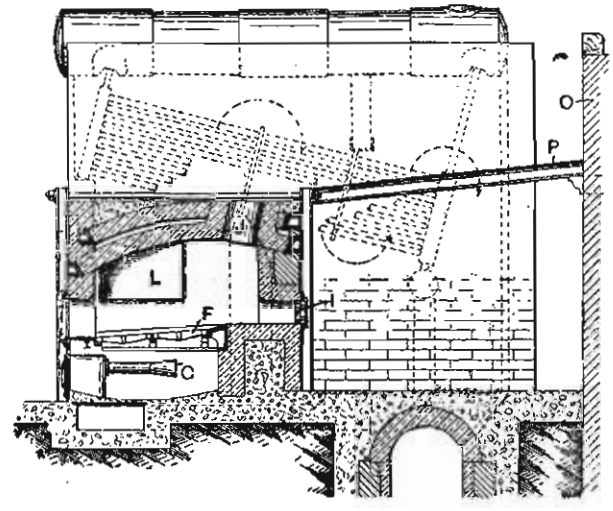
The great hotels of the large eastern cities have also installed destructors, and find it more sanitary, more convenient, and more economical, to burn their waste than to have it taken away from the building. In business establishments and hotels there are some thirty large destructors now operating, and several under construction. The advantages derived from the installation of a compact, complete and efficient machine, that occupies but little space, that is managed by the regular force of the building, that destroys everything worthless therein produced, and can be relied upon at all times, is so apparent and obvious that architects in nearly every case of construction in new buildings provide room for the installation of these destructors.

### DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL WASTE.

When a city or town finds difficulty in dealing with the problem of waste disposal and is compelled to seek better methods, there can be presented this improved form of destructor which shall be guaranteed to not only destroy its waste, but shall develop steam power in the process.

Cut No. 3 represents the cross section of a destructor furnace which has been brought into use in many cities where the question of utilization of heat is one of interest.

For twenty-five years English cities have been destroying their waste by fire, but only within the last five years have they brought into use an improved and thoroughly satisfactory apparatus. Up to that time they did as we are now doing in this country, burned the miscellaneous town's refuse by natural chimney draft only. The result was the temperature in their furnaces was not enough to do the work quickly without nuisance. Then was brought into use a steam boiler, which was connected with the destructor and which furnished power for the forced draft under the ash pit of the fire box, and which straightway revolutionized the whole business. Not only was the temperature raised to such a height that every particle of carbon and inflammable matter was destroyed and steam boiler power developed in the proportion of one pound of water evaporated for every pound of waste consumed, but it was also discovered that by means of this forced draft all waste could be destroyed without the use of other fuel. This is also found to be true in case of sewage sludge containing large quantities of liquid. The English cities were quick to seize upon this improvement, and there are today more than two hundred cities and towns in Great Britain em-




CUT NO. 3.

ploying destructor furnaces for the disposition of their waste, utilizing the power in sixty-three cities for developing electricity for lighting the towns; in forty-five places power is employed for pumping sewage and water; in others for operating electric roads, for steam disinfection stations, and in nearly every case, for grinding up the ashes and clinker from the destructor and manufacturing these into tile, brick and cement. By reason of the high temperature obtained and the absolute annihilation of all odors, gases and fumes, the destructors are located in the thickly populated part of the city. This saves transportation, which is a very important factor in the economical administration of street cleaning service.

It is these methods and this apparatus that are offered for service of cities and towns in the United States. The relative conditions attending the collection and disposal of municipal waste in the two countries are practically the same. While the American people are more wasteful in food products, and as a consequence there is more city garbage and a larger percentage of liquid present, there is also more combustible refuse and a greater quantity of unburned coal in ashes and clinker in the American waste. It can be confidently guaranteed that the waste of American towns and cities can be destroyed with far less expenditure of money and time, and with a total absence of smoke and fumes, and a development of steam power, which may be applied for all municipal work.

### USES OF STEAM POWER.

The application of the force derived from the combustion of municipal waste is not a difficult thing to understand. Suppose a town or city were about to install a sewage disposal plant and that they had to pump the sewage from one level to another, the installment of a destructor equipped with boilers and apparatus which receives and disposes of all the waste of the town would provide one additional boiler installation for the pumping

station, and save a considerable expenditure for machinery. In a similar way, the water supply of the town can be pumped by the power derived from the destruction of its garbage and refuse. The addition of a destructor for the production of power which may be used as an auxiliary to an electric light station, would be a great factor for economy. There is no reason why the American communities may not profit by the expenditure of time and money that have been so liberally spent by the foreign countries, and bring into use here the same methods and apparatus that have been found so successful abroad. While this is primarily a business transaction, it is in the largest way a great assistance and benefit in the sanitation of a community. If by these preventive measures, the beginning or spread of a contagious epidemic can be prevented or controlled, and at the same time a community can provide for the disposition of its worthless matters, it would seem only reasonable to believe that the methods and proposals submitted should receive intelligent consideration, and if found to be worthy should be adopted — By Col. W. F. Morse, Sanitary Engineer.

1. Bird's Eye View of The Farm Front. 2. Sixteen Tents in position August 1, 1903. 3. Twelve Additional Tents September 1, 1903. (Rocky Mountains in the distance.)

THE ASSOCIATION HEALTH FARM, DENVER, COLO

## THE ASSOCIATION HEALTH FARM.

The crying needs of a multitude of young men seeking the Colorado climate, thus to more advantageously battle with tuberculosis, suggested to certain noble and self-sacrificing men the idea of "The Association Health Farm." The Young Men's Christian Association of Denver stands sponsor for the Health Farm, which is situated five miles northwest of Denver's post office on a high ridge which is highly cultivated. Beautiful fruit orchards, prolific in peaches, apples, pears, apricots and other fruits, adorn the region. Irrigation canals banish even the thought of drought, and the inexhaustibly fertile land, with abundant sunshine and equable climate make fruit crops certain and abundant.

From any point on the Health Farm a grand panorama of snow capped mountain peaks stretches one hundred and fifty miles from Pike's Peak in the south to Long's Peak in the north, with Mt. Evans, James' Peak and the famous glacier Arapahoes in the west.

The formal opening of this farm occurred May 21, 1903, and it has been on a working basis since April 1st. Each resident is given the exclusive use of one tent, for tent life will be the rule The cottage tents are floored, have three-foot wainscoting, with canvas sides and double ventilated roof, windows and doors being screened. The furnishings consist of iron bedstead with proper bedding, chiffonier, table, wash stand, stove, rocker and rugs. The Assembly Tent is heated in winter, is supplied with a large library, games, piano, organ, easy chairs, etc. The diet is, of course, plain, abundant and well cooked. An abundance of milk, eggs, butter and well baked bread is supplied.

The very finest fruits here annually bow the trees to the earth, and so this part of the diet need not be mentioned.

The land on which the Health Farm is situated was given by Mr. and Mrs. David Brothers of Denver, and Dr. Edward P. George of Hanover, Germany, gave $5,000, the first considerable donation.

The resident physician, who was himself restored to health by Colorado climate, will supervise the control of diet, exercise, rest and medical treatment of each resident. Twenty to thirty dollars per month is charged for tent-cottage and board, the charge being determined as far as possible according to the ability of the resident to pay. Only those with good prospects of benefit can be received, and hospital treatment is not offered. All residents are required to join the farm department when admission is granted, and must help in outdoor farmwork according to strength, as determined by the physicians. To prospective residents the Farm management says:

Interview your nearest General Secretary of a Young Men's Christian Association and secure his indorsement of your application for admission to The Association Health Farm.

Do not come to Denver until after you have received an answer to your application for admission.

When you finally arrange to come, do so determined to get well and to co-operate by obeying all the rules of the place. The Resident Physician must be consulted regarding all health matters concerning each resident.

TUBERCULOSIS: At a lecture recently delivered in Philadelphia by Dr. Sims Woodhead, the lecturer said that this disease has now come to be regarded as among the curable diseases, when taken early and under proper conditions. He had made a careful search for evidence of a healed tubercular lesion and found in old people such evidence in at least one out of three who came to the post mortem table. More, he was convinced that even in those cases that had succumbed to tubercular disease there was marked evidence of a sturdy war waged against the invading tubercles by the tissues and that in most cases the tissues failed in the effort to check the advancing process simply because they were placed under disadvantageous conditions, not as the result of the action of the specific materies morbi, but as the result of interference with their nutrition. The cod liver oil treatment arose from a belief that this substance acted as a special nutrient to strengthen the tissues to withstand the attack, to kill it or at any rate render it harmless and finally to aid in the removal of the bacillus and the dead or degenerated tissue. Just as the present use of fresh air, good food, excretion of waste products, rest, opportunity for building up the tissues, food that will supply energy, are urged as the treatment. From experiments on animals he was satisfied that tuberculosis is never produced without the presence and action of the bacilli, but his observations, especially on children, confirm those of others that unless the tissues are weakened or damaged there can be no reaction between the bacillus and the tissues which can end in a tuberculosis lesion.

There is a considerable period during which the physician may hope to treat his patient successfully, but at any moment a series of more acute changes may supervene after which he has no right to expect recovery, though patients do recover even then Nature is more powerful than we give her credit for and often helps when we give up all hope. But we must not presume upon this and the importance of early diagnosis can not be too keenly appreciated, nor that of early treatment. Medical officers of health, all sanitarians can do much to spread knowledge of the value of light and air in the home and the workshop, of sufficient food even though plain; the danger of overwork save in the very strongest, the importance of rest periods during which the organs and tissues can build up and get rid of waste that so accumulates during active exertion.

A very important matter is the danger of overlooking the fact that the open air treatment may be carried out at home, and that it is not so much getting a good climate as of getting pure air for the case. There can be no doubt that the sanatorium treatment has been successful, not because of any special climate as because the patient practically lives in the open, with diet, food, exercise and rest carefully attended to. This also teaches the patient to carry out at home the principles and method of the sanatorium. It seems that a patient will be more likely to have faith in the efficacy of the methods used if they are carried out in familiar surroundings and under conditions of climate to which he is usually exposed. The closer you can bring your patient to his every day manner of life the more likely will he be to carry out your instructions.—*Public Health.*

TYPHOID FEVER FROM WATER CRESS: An epidemic having occurred, in the effort to find the cause all causes as water, milk, shell fish, ice cream, fried fish, sanitary defects were eliminated, and then the suspected causation by water cress was investigated. It was found that three times as many eaters of water cress were infected as non-eaters, that samples of water cress were all contaminated by sewage organizations and a large proportion of the polluted samples were found in cultivated beds fed by almost undiluted sewage. The occurrence of such rather unusual causes should always be borne in mind in considering an epidemic, but should not be suffered to obscure the first step of importance, namely, to thoroughly investigate the water supply which is the usual source of infection.—*Michigan Bulletin.*

* * *

MEASLES: As this disease now prevails generally as an epidemic, we deem it well to say something as to its importance as an infectious disease. It has frequently been proved that it can be controlled more than it is. Primary cases have been cared for and in that locality no more have occurred. It is fully as contagious as any other form of contagion. In fact we are not able to say in what stage it is not contagious. But, unfortunately, it is so generally regarded as of no importance, "children must have it," so few deem it wise to prevent it spreading; in fact many people have been known to take pains to have their children take it when an opportunity offered. On the contrary in our long experience in general practice we have in very many instances prevented its spread not only to the neighbors but to the other children in the same house. Knowing how dangerous it sometimes becomes, when called early we at once keep away those of the family who have not already had it. While it is not usual to quarantine against it, yet unless it prevails too largely as in small towns, etc., it is better to do what we can to prevent its spread. Physicians should not forget the danger of its sequele or complications, the liability to ear and eye affections, or lung and throat troubles, and that these very often end in death, loss of sight or hearing, or as we have repeatedly seen leaving an impaired condition which readily tends to tuberculosis and its congenera.

The diagnosis is especially important, as from scarlet fever, smallpox, etc. When the latter prevails largely, the mistake of confounding measles with it has often occurred, and where all cases of the more serious affection are at once removed to the special hospital, then comes the greater danger of exposing a measles case to the liability of taking smallpox. Instances have been known where a measles case was removed to the smallpox hospital, resulting in the patient recovering from the first, only to be compelled to remain, having been attacked by smallpox. Not only is this an injustice but an outrage. A careless diagnosis, made in a hurry or through want of knowledge, may thus cause a loss of life; perhaps the least may be an unnecessary loss of time, scarring of a face, produced by the exposure to the more terrible affliction.—*Public Health.*

# CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN FEBRUARY, 1904.

### NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population | 839,835 |
| Total deaths | 1,106 |
| Death rate per 1,000 | 16.5 |
| Consumption, rate per 100,000 | 124.5 |
| Typhoid, rate per 100,000 | 33.0 |
| Diphtheria, rate per 100,000 | 22.5 |
| Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000 | 16.5 |
| Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000 | 16.5 |

### CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population | 1,024,791 |
| Total deaths | 1,421 |
| Death rate per 1,000 | 17.4 |
| Consumption, rate per 100,000 | 185.6 |
| Typhoid, rate per 100,000 | 27.0 |
| Diphtheria, rate per 100,000 | 7.3 |
| Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000 | 8.6 |
| Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000 | 12.2 |

### SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population | 651,836 |
| Total deaths | 950 |
| Death rate per 1,000 | 18.3 |
| Consumption, rate per 100,000 | 253.2 |
| Typhoid, rate per 100,000 | 30.9 |
| Diphtheria, rate per 100,000 | 21.2 |
| Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000 | 9.6 |
| Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000 | 19.3 |

# TABLE No. 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties, During the Month of February, 1904.

| STATE AND COUNTIES. | Population, based on Census 1900. | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1904. | Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population. | Stillbirths. | Important Ages. | | | | | | Deaths From Important Causes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under 1 Year. | 1 to 4, inclusive. | 5 to 9, inclusive. | 10 to 14, inclusive. | 15 to 20, inclusive. | 65 Years and Over. | Pulmonary Consumption. | Other Forms of Tuberculosis. | Typhoid Fever. | Diphtheria. | Croup. | Scarlet Fever. | Measles. | Whooping Cough. | Pneumonia. | Diarrhœal Diseases, Under 5. | Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. | Influenza. | Puerperal Septicæmia. | Cancer. | Violence. | Deaths in Institutions. | Smallpox. |
| **State of Indiana.** | **2,516,462** | **3,477** | **17.4** | **147** | **521** | **260** | **91** | **63** | **109** | **921** | **365** | **41** | **60** | **32** | **3** | **23** | **38** | **4** | **711** | **31** | **41** | **116** | **25** | **78** | **142** | **157** | **5** |
| **Northern Co's....** | **839,835** | **1,106** | **16.5** | **45** | **145** | **70** | **24** | **27** | **31** | **347** | **83** | **11** | **22** | **15** | **2** | **11** | **5** | **1** | **214** | **11** | **6** | **32** | **13** | **23** | **59** | **50** | **1** |
| Adams | 22,232 | 21 | 11.9 | .... | 6 | 2 | 2 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| Allen | 77,270 | 109 | 17.7 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | 13 | .... |
| Benton | 13,123 | 12 | 11.5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Blackford | 17,213 | 22 | 16.1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Carroll | 19,953 | 18 | 11.3 | .... | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 6 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Cass | 34,545 | 75 | 27.3 | .... | 9 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 15 | .... |
| Dekalb | 25,711 | 20 | 9.8 | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 7 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Elkhart | 45,052 | 65 | 18.1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 28 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Fulton | 17,453 | 12 | 8.6 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Grant | 54,693 | 73 | 16.8 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 7 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 17 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | .... |
| Howard | 28,575 | 34 | 14.9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 11 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Huntington | 28,901 | 39 | 17.0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Jasper | 14,292 | 13 | 11.4 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Jay | 26,818 | 36 | 16.9 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Kosciusko | 29,109 | 34 | 14.7 | .... | 4 | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | .... |
| Lagrange | 15,284 | 18 | 14.8 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Lake | 37,892 | 88 | 29.2 | 3 | 21 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | 17 | 4 | .... | 3 | .... | 1 | 7 | 1 | .... |
| Laporte | 38,386 | 48 | 15.7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | 17 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... |
| Marshall | 25,119 | 29 | 14.5 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 10 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Miami | 28,344 | 29 | 12.8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... |
| Newton | 10,448 | 5 | 6.0 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| Noble | 23,533 | 31 | 16.5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 14 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Porter | 19,175 | 38 | 24.9 | .... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | 17 | 3 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 4 | .... | .... |
| Pulaski | 14,033 | 13 | 11.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Starke | 10,431 | 13 | 15.7 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| Steuben | 16,219 | 15 | 12.4 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| St. Joseph | 58,881 | 88 | 18.8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 6 | 4 | .... |
| Wabash | 28,235 | 38 | 16.9 | 1 | 7 | 4 | .... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Wells | 23,449 | 22 | 11.8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| White | 19,138 | 21 | 13.8 | 1 | 7 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Whitley | 17,228 | 27 | 19.7 | 3 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 11 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Central Co's.....** | **1,024,791** | **1,421** | **17.4** | **61** | **209** | **95** | **44** | **20** | **46** | **307** | **151** | **19** | **22** | **6** | **1** | **7** | **19** | **2** | **267** | **10** | **19** | **43** | **10** | **35** | **63** | **78** | **3** |
| Bartholomew | 24,594 | 35 | 17.9 | 2 | 6 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 6 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Boone | 26,321 | 23 | 11.0 | 1 | 6 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 9 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Brown | 9,727 | 16 | 20.7 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Clay | 34,286 | 46 | 16.9 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 10 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 2 |
| Clinton | 28,202 | 40 | 17.8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 18 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Decatur | 19,518 | 35 | 22.5 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 17 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| Delaware | 49,624 | 67 | 17.0 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | .... | 3 | 19 | 8 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Fayette | 13,496 | 20 | 18.6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Fountain | 21,446 | 24 | 14.1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Franklin | 16,388 | 23 | 17.6 | .... | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Hamilton | 29,914 | 36 | 15.1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .... | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Hancock | 19,189 | 30 | 19.6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 9 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Hendricks | 21,292 | 30 | 17.7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 6 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Henry | 25,088 | 31 | 15.6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 8 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| Johnson | 20,223 | 25 | 15.5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Madison | 70,470 | 83 | 14.8 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 5 | .... | .... | 16 | 9 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 13 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 4 | .... | .... |
| Marion | 197,227 | 324 | 20.6 | 8 | 52 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 77 | 32 | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 72 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 46 | .... |
| Monroe | 20,873 | 21 | 12.6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Montgomery | 29,388 | 38 | 16.2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Morgan | 20,457 | 17 | 10.4 | .... | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Owen | 15,149 | 19 | 15.8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 10 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Parke | 23,000 | 34 | 18.6 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | .... | 2 | 9 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 7 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Putnam | 21,478 | 37 | 21.7 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 12 | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 8 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Randolph | 28,653 | 28 | 12.3 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Rush | 20,148 | 27 | 16.8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Shelby | 26,491 | 32 | 15.2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... | 3 | 11 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Tippecanoe | 38,659 | 57 | 18.5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Tipton | 19,116 | 21 | 13.8 | 2 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Union | 6,748 | 16 | 29.8 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Vermillion | 15,252 | 42 | 34.6 | .... | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 9 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Vigo | 62,035 | 94 | 19.0 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 16 | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 | .... | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| Warren | 11,371 | 9 | 9.9 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wayne | 38,970 | 41 | 13.2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 5 | .... |
| **Southern Co's....** | **651,836** | **950** | **18.3** | **41** | **167** | **95** | **23** | **16** | **32** | **267** | **131** | **11** | **16** | **11** | **.....** | **5** | **14** | **1** | **230** | **10** | **16** | **41** | **2** | **20** | **20** | **29** | **1** |
| Clark | 31,835 | 49 | 19.3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | .... | .... | 2 | 15 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | 3 | 1 | .... |
| Crawford | 13,476 | 13 | 12.1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Daviess | 29,914 | 33 | 13.8 | .... | 7 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 8 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 9 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Dearborn | 22,194 | 27 | 15 3 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Dubois | 20,357 | 18 | 11.1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 9 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Floyd | 30,118 | 57 | 23.8 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 1 | .... | 4 | 16 | 10 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 21 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| Gibson | 30,009 | 64 | 26.8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 17 | 2 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Greene | 28,530 | 73 | 32.2 | 1 | 28 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 7 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Harrison | 21,702 | 33 | 19.1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Jackson | 26,633 | 33 | 15 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | .... | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Jefferson | 22,913 | 37 | 20.3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 16 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 7 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... |
| Jennings | 15,757 | 21 | 16.7 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 10 | 3 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Knox | 32,746 | 33 | 12.6 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .... | 6 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 8 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Lawrence | 25,729 | 37 | 18.1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 7 | 7 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Martin | 14,711 | 16 | 13.7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ohio | 4,724 | 5 | 13.3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Orange | 16,854 | 32 | 23.9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | 16 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Perry | 18,778 | 28 | 18.7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pike | 20,486 | 26 | 15.9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | .... | .... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Posey | 22,333 | 38 | 21.4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 13 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Ripley | 19,881 | 33 | 20.9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 12 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Scott | 8,307 | 14 | 21.2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 7 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Spencer | 22,407 | 20 | 11.2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Sullivan | 26,005 | 36 | 17.4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Switzerland | 11,840 | 19 | 20.2 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Vanderburgh | 71,769 | 111 | 19.4 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 1 | .... | 3 | 32 | 16 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 25 | 1 | .... | 4 | .... | 2 | 4 | 23 | .... |
| Warrick | 22,329 | 31 | 17.4 | .... | 9 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| ashington | 19,409 | 13 | 8.4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |

# TABLE No. II. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of February, 1904.

| CITIES. | Population, based on Census, 1900. | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1904. | Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population. | Stillbirths. | Important Ages. | | | | | | Deaths From Important Causes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under 1 Year. | 1 to 4, inclusive. | 5 to 9, inclusive. | 10 to 14, inclusive. | 15 to 20, inclusive. | 65 Years and Over. | 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 Septicæmia. | Cancer. | Violence. | Deaths in Institutions. | Smallpox. |
| **Cities over 50,000 Population** | **228,171** | **360** | **19.8** | **13** | **54** | **26** | **11** | **1** | **11** | **88** | **36** | **6** | **6** | **1** | ..... | **3** | **2** | .... | **82** | **3** | **2** | **5** | **1** | **10** | **20** | **44** | ... |
| Indianapolis | 169,164 | 283 | 21.0 | 8 | 47 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 65 | 26 | 4 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 65 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 31 | ... |
| Evansville | 59,007 | 77 | 16.4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | .... | .... | 2 | 23 | 10 | 2 | .... | 1 | ..... | 3 | .... | ..... | 17 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 13 | ... |
| **Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population** | **117,787** | **202** | **21.6** | **8** | **34** | **16** | **7** | **4** | **6** | **36** | **13** | **6** | **5** | **4** | ..... | **1** | **1** | ..... | **38** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **17** | **21** | ... |
| Ft. Wayne | 45,115 | 79 | 22.0 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... | 17 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 9 | ... |
| South Bend | 35,999 | 48 | 16 8 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| Terre Haute | 36,673 | 75 | 25.7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 8 | 10 | ... |
| **Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population** | **218,623** | **377** | **21.7** | **19** | **63** | **24** | **10** | **3** | **8** | **104** | **44** | **3** | **6** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **4** | .... | **63** | **2** | **3** | **8** | **1** | **15** | **18** | **8** | ... |
| Anderson | 20,178 | 32 | 19.9 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ... |
| Elkhart | 15,184 | 23 | 19 0 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Elwood | 12,950 | 18 | 17.5 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Hammond | 12,376 | 16 | 16.2 | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Jeffersonville | 10,774 | 22 | 25.7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Kokomo | 10,609 | 19 | 22.5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Lafayette | 18,116 | 34 | 23.6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | .... | 15 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Logansport | 16,204 | 31 | 26.4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ... |
| Marion | 17,337 | 26 | 18.8 | ..... | 8 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Michigan City | 14,850 | 27 | 22.9 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ... |
| Muncie | 20,942 | 47 | 28.2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 13 | 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ... |
| New Albany | 20,628 | 42 | 25.6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 12 | 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Richmond | 18,226 | 21 | 14.5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ... |
| Vincennes | 10,249 | 16 | 19.6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| **Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population** | **167,251** | **306** | **23.0** | **25** | **49** | **21** | **10** | **7** | **10** | **79** | **35** | **2** | **5** | **2** | ... | **1** | **2** | .... | **56** | **10** | **4** | **6** | **3** | **5** | **16** | **3** | **2** |
| Alexandria | 7,221 | 10 | 17.4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Bedford | 6,115 | 9 | 18.5 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Bloomington | 6,460 | 9 | 17.5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1* | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Brazil | 7,786 | 12 | 19.4 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Columbus | 8,130 | 12 | 18.5 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Connersville | 6,836 | 17 | 31.3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Crawfordsville | 6,649 | 15 | 28.4 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Frankfort | 7,100 | 16 | 28.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... |
| Goshen | 7,810 | 15 | 24.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Greensburg | 5,033 | 12 | 30.0 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Hartford City | 5,912 | 9 | 19.1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... |
| Huntington | 9,491 | 16 | 21.2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... |
| Laporte | 7,113 | 12 | 21.2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Madison | 7,835 | 15 | 24.1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Mishawaka | 5,560 | 14 | 31.7 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Mt. Vernon | 5,132 | 14 | 31.3 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Peru | 8,463 | 13 | 19.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Princeton | 6,041 | 19 | 39.6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Seymour | 6,445 | 10 | 19.5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Shelbyville | 7,169 | 6 | 10.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Valparaiso | 6,280 | 18 | 36.1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Wabash | 8,618 | 14 | 20.4 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Washington | 8,551 | 10 | 14.7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Whiting | 5,500 | 9 | 20.6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| **Cities under 5,000 Population** | **131,508** | **243** | **21.7** | **12** | **43** | **17** | **8** | **4** | **6** | **65** | **28** | **5** | **5** | **2** | ..... | **2** | **2** | .... | **47** | **3** | **9** | **5** | **2** | **8** | **9** | **1** | ... |
| Attica | 3,005 | 3 | 12.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Auburn | 3,396 | 4 | 14.8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Aurora | 3,645 | 7 | 24.1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Bluffton | 4,479 | 5 | 14.0 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Cannelton | 2,188 | No Deaths. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clinton | 2,918 | 23 | 99.3 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... |
| Columbia City | 2,975 | 9 | 38.1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Covington | 2,213 | 5 | 28 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Decatur | 4,142 | 5 | 15.2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Delphi | 2,135 | 3 | 17.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Dunkirk | 3,187 | 2 | 7.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| East Chicago | 3,411 | 13 | 48.0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Franklin | 4,005 | 7 | 22.0 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Garrett | 3,910 | 7 | 22.5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Gas City | 3,622 | 4 | 13.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Greencastle | 3,661 | 10 | 34.4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Greenfield | 4,489 | 10 | 28.0 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Huntingburg | 2,527 | 5 | 24.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Kendallville | 3,354 | 5 | 18.7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Lawrenceburg | 4,326 | 6 | 17.4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Lebanon | 4,465 | 2 | 5 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Ligonier | 2,231 | 3 | 16.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Linton | 3,071 | 19 | 77.9 | ..... | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Martinsville | 4,038 | 5 | 15.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Montpelier | 3,405 | 4 | 14.8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Noblesville | 4,792 | 10 | 26.2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| North Vernon | 2,823 | Too late. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth | 3,656 | 5 | 17.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Portland | 4,998 | 12 | 30.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Rensselaer | 2,255 | 2 | 11.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Rising Sun | 1,428 | 3 | 26.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Rockville | 2,045 | 4 | 24.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Rushville | 4,541 | 7 | 19.4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Spencer | 2,026 | 3 | 18.6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Tell City | 2,680 | 10 | 47.0 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Tipton | 3,764 | 4 | 13.3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Union City | 2,716 | 4 | 18.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Vevay | 1,494 | 3 | 25.3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Warsaw | 3,987 | 6 | 18.9 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Winchester | 3,705 | 4 | 13.6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| **Total Urban Population** | **863,340** | **1,488** | **21.7** | **77** | **243** | **104** | **46** | **19** | **41** | **372** | **156** | **22** | **27** | **11** | **1** | **9** | **11** | .... | **286** | **20** | **19** | **26** | **9** | **39** | **80** | **77** | **2** |
| **Total Rural Population** | **1,653,122** | **1,989** | **15.1** | **70** | **278** | **156** | **45** | **44** | **68** | **549** | **209** | **19** | **33** | **21** | **2** | **14** | **27** | **4** | **425** | **11** | **22** | **90** | **16** | **39** | **62** | **80** | **3** |

## Mortality of Indiana for February, 1904.

| POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL. | Population, Census 1900. | Total Deaths Reported for February, 1904. | Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population. | Stillbirths. | Important Ages. | | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under 1. | | 1 to 5. | | 5 to 10. | | 10 to 15. | | 15 to 20. | | 65 and Over | | Consumption. | | Other Forms Tuberculosis. | | Typhoid Fever. | | Diphtheria. | |
| | | | | | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Per Cent. | Number. | Death Rate. | Number. | Death Rate. | Number. | Death Rate. | Number. | Death Rate. |
| **State** | **2,516,462** | **3,477** | **17.4** | **149** | **521** | **15.3** | **260** | **7.8** | **91** | **2.7** | **63** | **1.8** | **109** | **3.2** | **921** | **27.6** | **365** | **182.7** | **41** | **20.5** | **60** | **30.0** | **32** | **16.0** |
| Northern Co's | 839,835 | 1,106 | 16.5 | 45 | 145 | 13.6 | 70 | 6.6 | 24 | 2.2 | 27 | 2.5 | 31 | 2.9 | 347 | 32.7 | 83 | 124.5 | 11 | 16.5 | 22 | 33.0 | 15 | 22.5 |
| Central Co's | 1,024,791 | 1,421 | 17.4 | 61 | 209 | 15.3 | 95 | 6.9 | 44 | 3.2 | 20 | 1.4 | 46 | 3.3 | 307 | 22.5 | 151 | 185.6 | 19 | 23.3 | 22 | 27.0 | 6 | 7.3 |
| Southern Co's | 651,836 | 950 | 18.3 | 41 | 167 | 18.3 | 95 | 10.4 | 23 | 2.5 | 16 | 1.7 | 32 | 3.5 | 267 | 29.3 | 131 | 253.2 | 11 | 21.2 | 16 | 30.9 | 11 | 21.2 |
| **All cities** | **863,340** | **1,488** | **21.7** | **77** | **243** | **17.2** | **104** | **7.3** | **46** | **3.2** | **19** | **1.3** | **41** | **2.9** | **372** | **26.3** | **156** | **227.6** | **22** | **32.1** | **27** | **39.4** | **11** | **16.0** |
| Over 50,000 | 228,171 | 360 | 19.8 | 13 | 54 | 15.5 | 26 | 7.5 | 11 | 3.1 | 1 | .3 | 11 | 3.1 | 88 | 25.3 | 36 | 198.7 | 6 | 33.1 | 6 | 33.1 | 1 | 5.5 |
| 25,000 to 50,000 | 117,787 | 202 | 21.6 | 8 | 34 | 17.5 | 16 | 8.2 | 7 | 3.6 | 4 | 2.0 | 6 | 3.0 | 36 | 18.5 | 13 | 139.0 | 6 | 64.1 | 5 | 53.4 | 4 | 42.7 |
| 10,000 to 25,000 | 218,623 | 377 | 21.7 | 19 | 63 | 17.6 | 24 | 6.7 | 10 | 2.7 | 3 | .8 | 8 | 2.2 | 104 | 29.0 | 44 | 253.5 | 3 | 17.2 | 6 | 34.5 | 2 | 11.5 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 167,251 | 306 | 23.0 | 25 | 49 | 17.4 | 21 | 7.4 | 10 | 3.5 | 7 | 2.4 | 10 | 3.5 | 79 | 28.1 | 35 | 263.6 | 2 | 15.0 | 5 | 37.6 | 2 | 15.0 |
| Under 5,000 | 131,508 | 243 | 21.7 | 12 | 43 | 18.6 | 17 | 7.3 | 8 | 3.4 | 4 | 1.7 | 6 | 2.6 | 65 | 28.1 | 28 | 268.2 | 5 | 47.9 | 5 | 47.9 | 2 | 19.1 |
| Country | 1,653,122 | 1,989 | 15.1 | 70 | 278 | 14.4 | 156 | 8.1 | 45 | 2.3 | 44 | 2.2 | 68 | 3.5 | 549 | 28.6 | 209 | 159.2 | 19 | 14.4 | 33 | 25.1 | 21 | 16.0 |

| POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL. | Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Croup. | | Scarlet Fever. | | Measles. | | Whooping Cough. | | Pneumonia. | | Diarrhœal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs | | Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. | | Influenza. | | Puerperal Septicæmia. | | Cancer. | | Violence. | | Smallpox. | |
| | 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** | **3** | **1.5** | **23** | **11.5** | **38** | **19.0** | **4** | **2.0** | **711** | **355.9** | **31** | **15.5** | **41** | **20.5** | **116** | **58.0** | **25** | **12.5** | **78** | **39.0** | **142** | **71.0** | **5** | **2.5** |
| Northern Co's | 2 | 3.0 | 11 | 16.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 214 | 321.0 | 11 | 16.5 | 6 | 9.0 | 32 | 48.0 | 13 | 19.5 | 23 | 34.5 | 59 | 88.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Central Co's | 1 | 1.2 | 7 | 8.6 | 19 | 23.3 | 2 | 2.4 | 267 | 328.2 | 10 | 12.2 | 19 | 23.3 | 43 | 52.8 | 10 | 12.2 | 35 | 43.0 | 63 | 77.4 | 3 | 3.6 |
| Southern Co's | ..... | ..... | 5 | 9.3 | 14 | 27.0 | 1 | 1.9 | 230 | 444.5 | 10 | 19.3 | 16 | 30.9 | 41 | 79.2 | 2 | 3.8 | 20 | 38.6 | 20 | 38.6 | 1 | 1.9 |
| **All cities** | **1** | **1.4** | **9** | **13.1** | **11** | **16.0** | ..... | ..... | **268** | **417.4** | **20** | **29.1** | **19** | **27.7** | **26** | **37.9** | **9** | **13.1** | **39** | **56.9** | **80** | **116.7** | **2** | **2.9** |
| Over 50,000 | ..... | .... | 3 | 16.5 | 2 | 11.0 | ..... | ..... | 82 | 142.3 | 3 | 16.5 | 2 | 11.0 | 5 | 27.6 | 1 | 5.5 | 10 | 55.2 | 20 | 110.0 | ..... | ..... |
| 25,000 to 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10.6 | 1 | 10.6 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 406.4 | 2 | 21.3 | 1 | 10.6 | 2 | 21.3 | 2 | 21.3 | 1 | 10.6 | 17 | 181.8 | ..... | ..... |
| 10,000 to 25,000 | 1 | 5.7 | 2 | 11.5 | 4 | 23.0 | ..... | ..... | 63 | 363.0 | 2 | 11.5 | 3 | 17.2 | 8 | 46.1 | 1 | 5.7 | 15 | 86.4 | 18 | 103.7 | ..... | ..... |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7.5 | 2 | 15.0 | ..... | ..... | 56 | 421.8 | 10 | 75.3 | 4 | 30.1 | 6 | 45.2 | 3 | 22.6 | 5 | 37.6 | 16 | 120.5 | 2 | 15.0 |
| Under 5,000 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 19.1 | 2 | 19.1 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 450.3 | 3 | 28.7 | 9 | 86.2 | 5 | 47.9 | 2 | 19.1 | 8 | 76.6 | 9 | 86.2 | ..... | ..... |
| Country | 2 | 1.5 | 14 | 10.6 | 27 | 20.5 | 4 | 3.0 | 425 | 323.9 | 11 | 8.3 | 22 | 16.7 | 90 | 68.5 | 16 | 12.1 | 39 | 29.7 | 62 | 47.2 | 3 | 2.2 |

## Meteorological Summary for February, 1904. Furnished by the Central Office, Indiana Section, Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. T. BLYTHE, SECTION DIRECTOR.

| SECTIONS. | TEMPERATURE. | | | | | | | | PRECIPITATION. | | | | CONDITION OF SKY. | | | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Highest. | | | Lowest. | | | In Inches. | | | | Number of Days. | | | |
| | Mean. | Departure from Normal. | Degree. | Date. | Place. | Degree. | Date. | Place. | Average. | Departure from Normal. | Snowfall Unmelted. | Days with .01 inch or more. | Clear. | Partly Cloudy. | Cloudy. | Prevailing Direction. |
| Northern Section | 18.7 | —6.3 | 56<br>56 | 7<br>6 | Kokomo<br>Lafayette | —15 | 2 | Topeka | 2.61 | +0.02 | 8.3 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 12 | NW. |
| Central Section | 24.6 | —4.0 | 68 | 29 | Connersville. | —18 | 4 | Northfield | 2.20 | —0.77 | 4.6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 12 | NE. |
| Southern Section | 30.2 | —1.9 | 80 | 28 | Worthington. | —11 | 4 | Worthington. | 2.90 | —0.68 | 2.4 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11 | NW. |
| State | 24.5 | —4.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.57 | —0.48 | 5.1 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 12 | NW. |