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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 JULY, 1911.

Total births. 4,730, stillbirths excluded. Males, 2,426; females, 2,304.

White males, 2,391; white females, 2,262.

Colored births 77; males, 35; females, 42.

Stillbirths, 128; white, 121; colored, 7.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 927,229; rate, 19.9.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,114,067 rate, 20.8.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 659,560; rate, 21.1.

State rate, 20.6.

Highest rate, Starke County, 35.5.

Lowest rate, Franklin County, 13.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR AUGUST, 1911.

Total number of deaths, 2,653; rate, 11.5. In corresponding month last year, 3,234 deaths; rate, 13.5. In the preceding month, 2,921 deaths; rate, 12.7.

Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 457, or 17.2 per cent of the total; 1 to 5, 168; 5 to 9, 52; 10 to 14, 46; 15 to 19, 88; 65 and over, 799.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 927,229, reports 887 deaths; rate, 11.2. In the same month last year, 1,066 deaths; rate, 13.2. In the preceding month, 941 deaths; rate, 11.9.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,114,007, reports 1,170 deaths, rate, 12.3. In the same month last year, 1,364 deaths; rate, 14. In the preceding month, 1,211 deaths; rate, 12.8.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 659,560, reports 596 deaths; rate, 10.6. In the corresponding month last year, 804 deaths; rate, 13.1. In the preceding month, 769 deaths; rate, 13.7.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Southern Sanitary Section shows the lowest death rate, which is .9 less than that for the whole State. The Central Sanitary Section had the highest death rates for pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, poliomyelitis and violence. The Southern Sanitary Section had the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough and influenza. The Northern Sanitary Section had the highest death rates for diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, puerperal fever and cancer.

CITIES: Total population 1,147,277, report 1,338 deaths; rate, 13.7. In the corresponding month last year, 1,521 deaths; rate, 15.6. In the preceding month, 1,450 deaths; rate, 14.8. The cities named presented the following death rates: Indianapolis, 14.6; Evansville, 10.6; Ft. Wayne, 13.2; Terre Haute, 12.9; South Bend, 13.7; Muncie, 13.6; Anderson, 13.2; Richmond, 11.1; Hammond, 16.8; New Albany, 13.1; Lafayette, 15.2.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR AUGUST, 1911.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent dangerous disease. The following was the order of prevalence: Typhoid fever, diarrhoea, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism, tonsillitis, cholera morbus, bronchitis, scarlet fever, cholera infantum, diphtheria and croup, dysentery, inflammation of bowels, intermittent and remittent fever, malaria fever, measles, whooping cough, influenza, lobar pneumonia, smallpox, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, other forms, erysipelas, bronchial pneumonia, chickenpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever.

TYPHOID FEVER: 524 cases reported. The disease was reported from every county in the State, except Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Franklin, Ohio, Rush, Starke, Sullivan and Vermillion. Although not reported, it is hardly possible the disease was not present in the counties named. The typhoid deaths for the whole month were 102. In the corresponding month last year, 123. The disease prevailed unusually in the following counties: Blackford, 10 cases; Harrison, 10; Huntington, 15; Jackson, 13; Jefferson, 15; Knox, 14; Marion, 64; St. Joseph, 20; Vanderburgh, 20; Vigo, 16; Washington, 20; Wayne, 17.

TUBERCULOSIS: 318 deaths, 259 being of the pulmonary form. In the same month last year 329, 256 pulmonary. Of the total deaths in August, 158 were males and 159 females. Of the males 28 were married, in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 56 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females 68 were in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 148 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans under 12 years of age made by this disease in one month, 204. Number of homes invaded, 294.

PNEUMONIA: 62 deaths, in the previous month 56 deaths. In the same month last year, 72 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 135 cases reported in 34 counties, with 12 deaths. In same month last year, 193 cases in 34 counties, with 23 deaths.

SMALLPOX: 31 cases reported in 13 counties, with no deaths. In same month last year, 6 cases in three counties, with no deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 24 cases reported in 12 counties, with 7 deaths. Counties reporting the disease were: Benton, 1 case; Carroll, 6; Hancock, 1; Marion, 2; Miami, 1; Montgomery, 1; Marion, 2; Miami, 1; Morgan, 1; Pike, 1; Shelby, 2; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 5; White, 2.

VIOLENCE: 261 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 237. Murders numbered 14; suicides, 46, the remainder accidental. Of the murders, 11 were caused by gunshots, 3 struck by an ax, and 1 stabbed to death. Of the suicides, 10 chose gunshots,

8 hanging, 3 drowning, 1 cutting throat, one stepping in front of train, 12 carbolic acid, 5 rough-on-rats, 2 strychnine, 2 morphine, 2 other poisons. Of the accidental deaths, railroads caused 47, interurbans, 4; automobiles, 4; motorcycle, 1; machinery, 3; mining, 1; electricity, 4; falls, 31; fractures, 10; burns and scalds, 11; gunshots, 6; burns, 24; poisons of various kinds, 5; horses and vehicles, 14; suffocation and asphyxiation, 6; lightning, 3; and the remainder by various means.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR AUGUST, 1911.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli, positive 155 (39.6 per cent.), negative 236; throat cultures for diphtheria, positive 57, negative 175; unsatisfactory 1; blood for Widal reaction, positive 23, negative 251; paratyphoid agglutination tests, positive 0, negative 270; Widal on patients given anti-typhoid vaccine, positive 7, negative 54; blood for malaria, positive 3, negative 21; sarcoma, 3; carcinoma, 9; other pathological tissues, 36; milk, 3; smear for spirochets, negative 1; blood, 9; cerebro-spinal fluid, 2; ham, 1; pus, 22; urine, 33; for rabies dogs' heads, positive 11; negative 14; unsatisfactory 1; horse head, positive 1; feces, 21; for gonococci, males, positive 9, negative 11; females, positive 8, negative 8, doubtful 8; miscellaneous, 4. Total, 1,467.

Outfits sent out: Sputum, 375; diphtheria, 286; Widal, 338; special, 31; malaria, 16. Total, 1,046.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR AUGUST, 1911.

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

Eighty-five samples of food were analyzed during the month of August, of which 39 were illegal and 46 legal. Twenty-three of the illegal samples were milks, so classed because they contained visible dirt or were deficient in butter-fat content. Six of the seven ice cream samples showed a butter-fat content below the required eight per cent. This unusual condition is due to the collection of a number of ice cream samples at New Albany which were shipped into that city by Louisville dealers. It is worthy of comment that the ice cream manufactured for sale in Kentucky must contain 14 per cent. of butter-fat. The same dealers, who are presumably doing a legal business in Louisville, ship across the river to Indiana a product far below the quality of that sold in Kentucky, and illegal even in this State, where the standard for ice cream is much lower.

Sixteen of the 46 drug samples analyzed were illegal. Three of the seven lemon extracts contained

less than the required amount of lemon oil; 3 of the 6 spirits of peppermint fell below the required amount of peppermint oil; 3 of the 4 spirits of camphor contained less than the required amount of camphor gum.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Coffee.....	0	1	1
Flour.....	2	1	3
Honey.....	2	0	2
Ginger—Jamaica.....	0	1	1
Lard.....	4	1	5
Milk products—			
Cream.....	3	2	5
Creamery butter.....	3	0	3
Ice cream.....	1	6	7
Milk.....	21	23	44
Sugar.....	2	0	2
Tomato pulp.....	2	1	3
Vinegars.....	6	3	9
Total.....	46	39	85
DRUGS.			
Extracts--			
Lemon.....	3	4	7
Vanilla.....	11	3	14
Hydrogen peroxide.....	9	1	10
Lined oil.....	2	1	3
Lilly's lime.....	1	0	1
Spirits of peppermint.....	3	3	6
Spirits of camphor.....	1	3	4
Tr. of opium.....	0	1	1
Total.....	30	16	46

cellent condition, 5 were found in good condition, 2 fair, 7 poor and 9 bad. These figures show no change in the very unsatisfactory condition of the dairies. Of the 414 grocery stores visited, 6 were rated as in excellent condition, 238 good, 151 fair, 14 poor and 5 bad. Two of the 196 meat markets inspected were in excellent condition; 117 good; 65 fair; 10 poor and 2 bad. The drug stores were for the most part in satisfactory condition. Ninety-four of the 129 drug stores visited were in good condition, 32 fair, 2 poor and one bad. Ninety-eight of the 182 bakeries and confectioneries were in good condition, 69 fair and 12 poor. Eighty-six of the 154 hotels and restaurants were rated as fair; 58 were in good condition; 8 were poor and 2 bad.

Among the other establishments visited were 20 poultry houses, 13 slaughter houses, 11 ice cream parlors, 6 ice cream factories, 4 creameries, 4 milk depots, 5 flour mills, etc.

Eighty condemnation notices were issued during the month against proprietors of food producing or distributing establishments. In 65 cases the condemnation notices were issued because of insanitary conditions, and 44 cases improper construction called for the issuance of orders for improvement.

Thirty prosecutions were brought during the month in violation of the food, drug and sanitary food laws, and in every case a conviction was obtained. Seven cases involved the sale of bad eggs. In 5 cases dealers were prosecuted for selling milk containing visible dirt. Four cases were filed against dealers who distributed food stuffs improperly protected from dust and dirt. In six cases the proprietors of unsanitary bakeshops and grocery stores plead guilty. Ten of the 30 cases were filed under the sanitary food law, 19 under the pure food law and

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

During the month the inspectors visited 57 cities and towns and made 1,186 sanitary inspections. Of the places visited 12 were reported as in excellent condition, 637 good, 447 fair, 67 poor and 23 bad. Of the 24 dairies inspected one was rated as in ex-

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Adams		S. E. Hite, Drearur	Selling exposed foodstuff	8-15-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Bartholomew		John Dahn, Columbus	Animal slaughtered in advanced state of pregnancy	8-18-11	Fined \$15 and costs.
Clay		Victor Ahlemeyer, Brazil	Selling bad eggs	8-29-11	Fined \$15 and costs.
Clay		W. D. Stewart, Brazil	Selling bad eggs	8-29-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Floyd		Ben. Dean, New Albany	Maintaining an insanitary bakery	8-18-11	Plea of guilty; \$10 and costs.
Floyd		Gottlieb Bauer, New Albany	Selling dirty milk	8-17-11	Plea of guilty; \$10 and costs.
Floyd		Chas. Rush, New Albany	Selling dirty milk	8-17-11	Plea of guilty; \$10 and costs.
Floyd	21121	Simon Greenfield, New Albany	Selling dirty milk	8-17-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Floyd		Wm. Stonecipher, New Albany	Maintaining insanitary grocery and meat market	8-16-11	Plea of guilty; \$10 and costs.
Franklin		Mary Shackle, Brookville	Selling bad eggs	8-17-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Greene		A. J. Daur, Worthington	Selling dirty bottled soda	8- 4-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Greene		James H. Poe, Linton	Maintaining insanitary slaughterhouse	8-14-11	Fined \$25 and costs.
Greene		Eddie F. Grinn, Linton	Selling bad eggs	8-21-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Greene		Chas. H. Fisher, Linton	Selling bad eggs	8-12-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Huntington		W. F. Lawver, Huntington	Maintaining an insanitary grocery store	8-10-10	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake		Geo. Schmidt, Hammond	Maintaining an insanitary bakery	8-30-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake		Geo. Brash & Bro., Hammond	Selling wormy candy	8-30-11	Plea of guilty; \$10 and costs.
Lake		DePuete & Leucetia, Hammond	Maintaining dirty back yard	8-30-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Marion	20784	C. C. Topp, Indianapolis	Selling milk below standard	8-11-11	Fined \$25 and costs.
Marion	20785	C. C. Topp, Indianapolis	Selling cream below standard	8-11-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Marion	20785	C. C. Topp, Indianapolis	Selling dirty cream	8-11-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Owen		Frank Nichols, Catawba	Selling bad eggs	8-18-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Owen		Frank Greene, Quincy	Selling uncovered sandwiches	8-10-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Owen		Otto Bender, Quincy	Selling exposed confectionery	8-10-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Owen		Karl Lowry, Quincy	Selling uncovered lemonade	8-10-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Owen		George Stone, Wabash	Selling decayed eggs	8-18-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Wabash		Chas. Pitts, Richmond	Selling milk below standard	8- 8-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Wayne	21070	O. Rastliff, Richmond	Selling milk below standard	8- 8-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Wayne	21074	B. Weiss, Richmond	Selling milk below standard	8- 8-11	Fined \$10 and costs.
Wayne	21080	Wm. Neworkner, Richmond	Selling dirty milk	8- 8-11	Fined \$10 and costs.

one under a special law prohibiting the sale of meat from an animal slaughtered in an advanced state of pregnancy.

The total fines and costs amounted to \$637.20.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies	24	1	5		7	9
Grocery stores	474	6	238	151	14	5
Meat markets	196	2	117	65	10	2
Drug stores	129	0	94	32	2	1
Bakeries and confectioneries	182	3	93	69	12	0
Hotels and restaurants	154	0	58	86	8	2
Poultry houses	20	0	3	13	2	0
Slaughter houses	13	0	3	7	3	1
Fish markets	3	0	2	0	1	0
Ice cream parlors	11	0	3	3	5	0
Ice cream factories	6	0	3	3	0	0
Creameries	4	0	3	1	0	0
Milk depots	4	0	2	1	0	1
Fruit stores	6	0	1	5	0	0
Wholesale grocery	1	0	1	0	0	0
Flour mills	5	0	3	2	0	0
Canning factories	4	0	1	3	0	0
Ice and cold storage plants	3	0	2	1	0	0
Produce companies	7	0	1	3	3	0
Total	1,188	12	637	447	67	23

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1911.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Insanitary Conditions	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries	8	4	9
Bakeries and confectioneries	2	1	2
Confectionery	0	1	1
Dairies	4	3	4
Drug stores	2	1	2
Fish market	1	0	1
Groceries	4	11	16
Meat markets	11	4	11
Meat markets and groceries	3	2	3
Hotels	3	1	3
Pool room, barber shop and restaurant	0	1	1
Poultry houses	3	3	3
Restaurants	16	6	17
Restaurants and bakeries	2	1	2
Slaughterhouses	4	5	5
Total	65	44	80

AN EPIDEMIC OF DYSENTERY AT TERRE HAUTE.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Between the middle of June and the middle of August, 1911, an epidemic of dysentery occurred in the southeast portion of Terre Haute. The district in which cases occurred extended as far east as Twelfth street and as far north as Franklin avenue. One-half of the cases were between South First street and Prarie-ton avenue, in Krumbhaar addition. No definite data were secured concerning the exact sanitary conditions in each family in which there was a dysentery patient. In general, however, these families lived in houses with no sewer connections and either not screened at all or only indifferently well screened, used water from wells, and the majority used condensed milk. In the two homes which I vis-

ited on July 27th with Dr. Bohn flies were present in great numbers, especially in the house that was not screened.

An attempt was made to determine the type of infection and to discover its origin. The bacteriological work was done under great disadvantage because of the impossibility of securing suitable material. The material obtained consisted of contaminated stools from two of Dr. J. C. Bohn's patients, the washings from an agar plate made two days before by Dr. Walker Shell from the stool of one of Dr. C. M. Smick's patients, and intestinal contents obtained at an autopsy on a child already embalmed. In Dr. Shell's material streptococci were the only pathogenic bacteria found. From one of the other cultures an organism was isolated which corresponded very closely to the Flexner type of *B. dysenteriae*.

From the data secured, the most probable source of the infection appears to have been contaminated food. It seems likely that one or more bacilli carriers in this district furnished the infectious material which was carried by flies and deposited on food. The weather conditions were favorable to the growth of any organism in these poor homes where ice was probably too much of a luxury to be had in sufficient quantities to properly preserve food. With the myriads of flies which I saw in one of the homes visited, the remarkable thing was not that a child had dysentery, but that the whole family was not affected.

Through the courtesy of Dr. J. C. Bohn, Dr. W. R. Mattox and Dr. C. M. Smick, I have secured data concerning 34 cases. Among these there were 12 deaths, 35.5 per cent. All the deaths occurred in children under three years old. (See Table I.) The

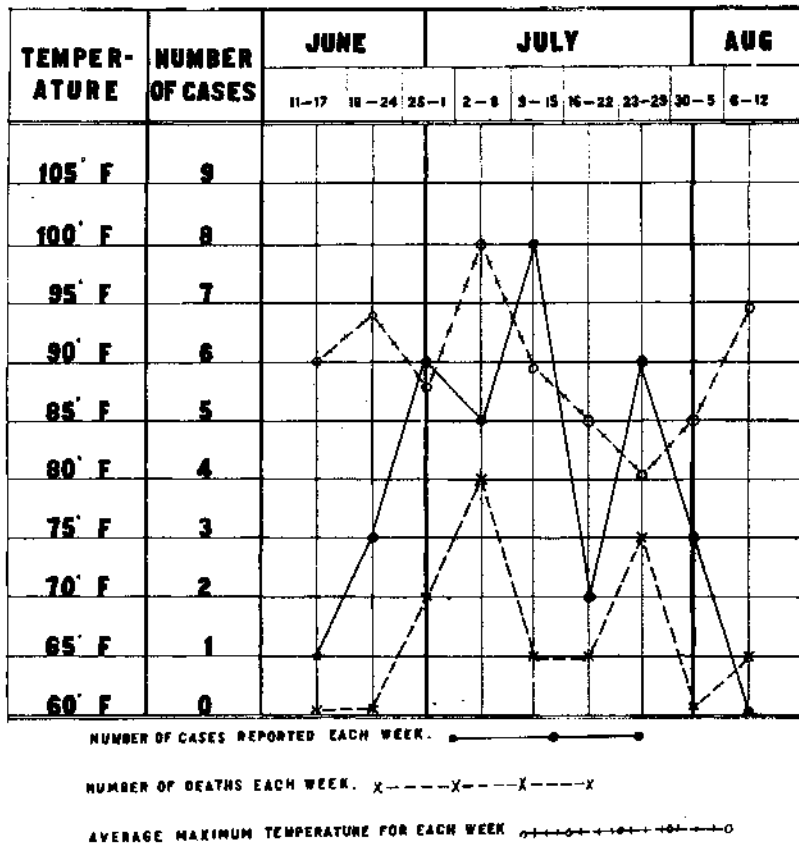
TABLE I.

AGE.	Cases.			Deaths.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per Cent.
Under 1 year	1	0	1	1	0	1	100
1 to 3 years	7	9	16	5	6	11	69
4 to 10 years	4	9	13	0	0	0	0
25 years and up	1	3	34	0	0	0	0
	13	21	34	6	6	12	35.3

only case under one year was fatal. There were 16 cases among children from one to three years of age, with 11 deaths; 69 per cent. There were 13 cases in children from 4 to 10, and 4 cases in adults of 25 to 60 years old, none of which were fatal.

The relation of the morbidity and mortality of the disease to the temperature is shown in Chart I. The temperature curve was obtained by taking a weekly average of the maximum daily temperature as given in the Terre Haute Star for the period covered by the chart. The greatest number of deaths in any one week (4 deaths) occurred during the week of July

CHART I. SHOWING RELATION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TO TEMPERATURE.



2d to 8th, when the temperature for four days in succession ranged from 100° to 103°. The largest number of cases reported in one week was from July 9th to 15th.

All of the cases showed blood and mucus in the stools. In 5 cases, the blood and mucus appeared on the first day; in 16 on the 2d; in 10 on the 3d, and in 3 on the 4th day. The stools ranged from 3 to 25 per day in number. The temperature ranged from normal to 104°F. Only five cases showed a temperature of 102° or over and all were fatal. Four fatal cases showed a temperature of 99.5° to 100° and three fatal cases were said to have had normal temperatures.

The majority of the deaths (8 in number) occurred before the 6th day of the disease; two occurred on the 11th and 12th days respectively.

The degree of toxemia varied greatly. In 20 cases with 2 deaths, it was said to be slight; in 8 cases with 6 deaths, severe or "marked;" in 5 cases with 4 deaths, very severe. "Brain symptoms" or convulsions were present in 6 cases.

One remarkable feature of the epidemic was the

almost uniform absence of tenesmus and abdominal tenderness. In 7 cases with one death abdominal tenderness was absent; in 22 cases, with 10 deaths, it was slight; in 3 cases, with one death, it was marked. In 6 cases, with no deaths, tenesmus was absent; in 17 cases, with 5 deaths, it was slight; in 7 cases, with 4 deaths, it was severe, and in 3 cases, all fatal, tenesmus was very severe. (See Table II.)

TABLE II.

CHARACTER OF SYMPTOM.	Abdominal Tenderness.		Tenesmus.		Toxemia.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Absent.....	7	1	6	0	0	0
Slight.....	22	10	17	5	20	2
Severe ("marked").....	3	1	2	4	8	6
Very severe.....	0	0	3	3	5	4

The absence or very slight degree of tenesmus is accounted for by the pathological conditions found in the case which came to autopsy. This was a child 20 months old, who died on the eleventh day of the

disease. There was a very high degree of toxemia with very slight abdominal tenderness and tenesmus. The onset in this case was with diarrhoea. Blood appeared in the stools on the 2d day. The temperature did not range much above normal.

Only the abdominal organs were examined at autopsy. The mesenteric and retroperitoneal glands were the size of beans. The spleen was only slightly enlarged. The small intestine was practically empty. The duodenum and jejunum showed nothing abnormal. Peyer's patches and the solitary lymph nodes of the ileum were somewhat swollen but not ulcerated. Throughout the entire length of the colon there were many very superficial ulcers. These were most numerous in the caecum and descending colon and sigmoid. The rectum was relatively only slightly involved, a fact which accounts for the slight degree of tenesmus.

Microscopically the liver and kidneys showed the normal parenchymatous changes found in severe toxemias; namely, fatty changes in the former and a mild grade of parenchymatous nephritis in the latter, affecting chiefly the convoluted tubules.

This epidemic of diarrheal diseases, though small, teaches several important lessons. In the first place, it directs attention to the very bad sanitary conditions in the part of the city affected. While most of the infections occurred in children, adults did not escape. Newsholme has declared that "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration, especially under urban conditions. A heavy infant mortality implies a heavier death rate up to five years of age; and right up to adult life the districts suffering from a heavy child mortality have higher death rates than the districts whose infant mortality is low."

On the other hand, this epidemic was probably due almost as much to ignorance and poverty of the parents as to the bad sanitary conditions. People living as these families do know little or nothing of ordinary principles of hygiene and still less of the proper hygiene of infancy and childhood. One feature of the epidemic, however, stands out with unusual prominence, namely, that there was only one patient under one year of age. This probably means that the mothers in this district nurse their babies. It was only those children who had been partially or entirely weaned that became infected. These mothers need some instruction in the simple principles of hygiene.

CITY LIABLE: The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that the city of Mankato is liable for damages for the death of one of its citizens caused by drinking water contaminated with the germs of typhoid fever.

WHAT THE SANITARY CRANK HAS SEEN IN CAFES.

I have seen a waiter wipe his sweaty forehead with the towel he carried on his arm for wiping dishes.

I have seen knives, forks and spoons, which had been used a short time before, simply wiped on a not too clean tea-towel without even dipping them in water.

I have seen tumblers, after having been used at table, simply wiped with a not too clean tea-towel without even dipping them in water.

I have seen knives, forks, spoons and tumblers, after use at table, rinsed in greasy yellowish dish water and then wiped with a tea-towel which was an approach to rubber roofing in color.

I have seen restaurant kitchen help pass hands through their hair and then handle sliced bread.

I have seen two mice jump out of a bread box and the sliced bread therein sent to the table as if nothing had happened to it.

I have seen a waiter pick two flies out of a glass of milk with his fingers and then place it on a table to be drunk by a child.

I have seen a cook at a nickel-bound grill in white cap and coat, insert his finger in his mouth to scratch the interior surface and upon removal immediately pick up a nice porter house steak and place it upon the broiler.

I have seen flies proceed direct from a spittoon to a bowl of berries on the counter which were waiting there to be served when called for.

I have seen a cook change his shoes and socks in his kitchen and then, without washing his hands, proceed with the handling of food.

I have seen a bowl of sugar spilt upon the floor, then picked up with the hands and carried directly to the table.

I have seen a basket of lettuce sitting on the floor in a restaurant kitchen and a dog belonging to the cook, but never mind—

I have already probably seen too much and will cease with the observation that we eat heaps of microbes without receiving any harm and then again harm does result.

THE ROLLER TOWEL.

Roll on, thou stiff and dark old towel—roll!

A hundred hands are wiped on thee each day:
Thou bearest mystic records, like a scroll,

And finger prints of all who passed thy way:
And where be those that said thou shouldst not stay:

The New York traveling men who bade thee hence,
The Kansas people, who did sternly say,

"Each his own towel—count not the expense."
They pass—but thou still roll'st thy length immense.

—Judge.

A DOLLARS AND CENTS ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF SCHOOL INSPECTION.

BY DR. OTTIS NESBITT, PRESIDENT VALPARAISO CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.

In order to ascertain as nearly as possible the reason why the average attendance was so far below the enrollment, the wide-awake superintendent, A. A. Hughart, of the Valparaiso (Ind.) public schools, had a record kept and tabulated showing the amount of time lost on account of absence and tardiness, and the reason for the same, for the year 1910-11. The table follows:

Excuses.	Time Lost, Cases.	
	Days.	
Scarlet fever	1,526	51
Chicken pox	633	76
Measles	224½	20
Sore throat	524	206
Toothache	99	112
Headache	228	245
Earache	25	32
Indigestion	155	85
Asthma	11	5
Rheumatism	40	18
Jaundice	8	1
Cold	333	176
Sickness	1,281½	732
Eyes	59	29
Accidents	31	10
Typhoid fever	72	1
Pneumonia	36	3
Appendicitis	7	2
Adenoids	4	1
Vermia	5½	1
Slow clock	2	44
Work	102	149
Out of town	190	124
Loitering on way	2	25
Overslept	1	21
Weather	61	62
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,037
Totals	6,660	3,268

This school has an enrollment of 1,000. Total loss in school years, 37: over 76 per cent. due to sickness; 60 per cent. due to preventable diseases.

Time lost on account of scarlet fever, 8½ years.

Time lost on account of chicken pox, 3 years, 4 months, 13 days.

Time lost on account of toothache, 5 months.

Thirty-seven years at \$50 per year, the per capita cost, is a loss of \$1,850.

Loss due to preventable disease, \$1,110.

If the loss was the same per thousand pupils in Indiana it would amount to \$1,387,500.

In Indiana last year the loss due to preventable diseases was probably \$832,500.

Partial school inspection was begun in the city schools February 20th and complete inspection on March 6th, and not a case of scarlet fever developed in the schools after March 8th.

A HORRIBLE SCHOOLHOUSE: In Owen county, Indiana, Lafayette township, into which Christianity has presumably entered, there is a schoolhouse called "Splinter Ridge School." There seems to be enough righteous people in the community to save it from destruction, for certain of them called upon the county health commissioner to inspect the said schoolhouse and the following is his report:

"Splinter Ridge School, Lafayette township, Owen county, is a single room structure, 21 by 27 by 12 feet. There are four windows on each side and a door in one end. It is heated by a stove in the center of the room. The plaster is badly cracked and falling off in places. The door is full of cracks and openings so that one can see through it. There are no blinds or shutters on the windows, nor window shades on the inside. The house was built over 25 years ago and workmanship in the first place was poor. The roof leaks, the furniture is old, broken and was illy selected in the beginning. The site is about one acre in extent, of rough clay, hillside land, without sign of sod or paving and is very muddy in wet weather. At the time of my visit it was covered with a sickly growth of rag weeds and briars. There is no well or spring on the ground. The nearest water supply is a little branch about a quarter of a mile away. The outhouses are worse than none. When school is in session they are noisome and horrible and at the present time they are dilapidated. There are no fences around the houses. In a word, at this schoolhouse are conditions which may generate, promote or transmit disease. There are also conditions which certainly reduce the efficiency and retard the progress of the pupils. Such a schoolhouse is extravagant and a disgrace."

It hardly seems necessary to comment upon the above. The man who made the inspection understood the situation thoroughly and has drawn a vivid picture. The State Board of Health will certainly condemn and close this cattle shed and prevent the further maltreatment of the school children in that district.

* * *

Dr. Osler says: "He is the best doctor who knows the worthlessness of most drugs." And conversely it may be said, "He is a poor doctor who does not know that pure air, plain food in moderate amount, pure water and bodily cleanliness beat drugs all holler."

HEALTH OFFICER RODEBAUGH SUED: Dr. F. L. Rodebaugh, town health officer at Altona, has been sued for damages because he has lawfully protected the public health. There was in his town an old, dilapidated shack that was built about 15 years ago for a wood shed. "The said shack had for its beginning a condemned box car. It had been pieced together with pieces of lumber and boards of all shapes, sizes and kinds. On the inside it was sealed up with odds and ends of boards. People lived in this shack about two years and then moved out, and then it stood idle for four or five years with the roof badly broken and leaking. The house was used by tramps four or five years and also by animals. The filthiness of the place could hardly be described. The ground beneath the floor was sodden and the boards had absorbed filth and stench to a very great degree. The shack had no doors, no windows and a broken roof. Recently, this shack was purchased by a man who moved into it with a little baby about one year old. I could not convince him that he was doing wrong to his family and to himself. I did not know my powers in the matter and I called the attention of the town council to the fact and asked them if they thought the shack could be put in a sanitary condition to live in. The members of the council made an investigation and decided it could not be made sanitary and ordered the town marshal to tear it down. Finally, the shack was torn down by the town marshal and the boards piled up. Now the owner has sued myself, the town marshal and one councilman. The suit is for one thousand dollars damages."

COMMENT: This old shack was evidently a nuisance under the law and a nuisance in itself. The owner should have been sued in the courts for maintaining a nuisance. If the suit were properly brought and sustained, punishment would have followed. The attorney-general of Indiana has decided that any condition or building condemned by the law may be summarily abated by health officers. The only caution in the matter is to be sure that the conditions are really a nuisance. Dr. Rodebaugh did not destroy the shack himself, but it was done by the town marshal under the order of the town board of trus-

tees. It is our opinion that it will be a long time before courts will give the owner damages. He does not come into the court with clean hands. He owned and maintained a nuisance which at any time might generate, promote or transmit disease, and this was unlawful.

* * *

A TEACHER'S LETTER: One of Indiana's live teachers writes to the State Board of Health as follows:

"The law commands that schoolhouses shall be cleaned and disinfected in the fall before school opens. The trustee of my township will not do this very necessary cleaning. I wish to show him the law and the rules of the State Board of Health and ask you to send me a copy of the same. In this connection I wish to say that most of the rural trustees will not clean and disinfect their schoolhouses. I have taught in the rural and village schools for 12 years and have never had a school room properly cleaned by the trustee. Only in rare instances have they done anything at all towards cleaning the rooms, and then only in a half-hearted way and under protest. They have never disinfected nor fumigated a room under my charge during the 12 years alluded to. Although I always request it and vigorously insist on its being done, I have several times tried to disinfect my school room myself, but feel that I have met with indifferent success. If there is any virtue in the law upon this matter, I intend that the trustee shall perform this very important duty. School time draws near. Please call attention in a positive manner through the daily papers to the law and necessity of rural trustees disinfecting and seeing to it that their schoolhouses are clean. It will take a strong appeal to move them to action."

In regard to the above we will say that a strong appeal is not being made. Instead a forcible statement has gone forth to all trustees to the effect that if they do not obey the law, and if we find it out, their souls, namely their pocket-books, will be touched by a fine. Now that the law is clear upon the subject the State Board of Health proposes to see to it that the school children of the State are cared for in a civilized and Christian-like way.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR AUGUST, 1911.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

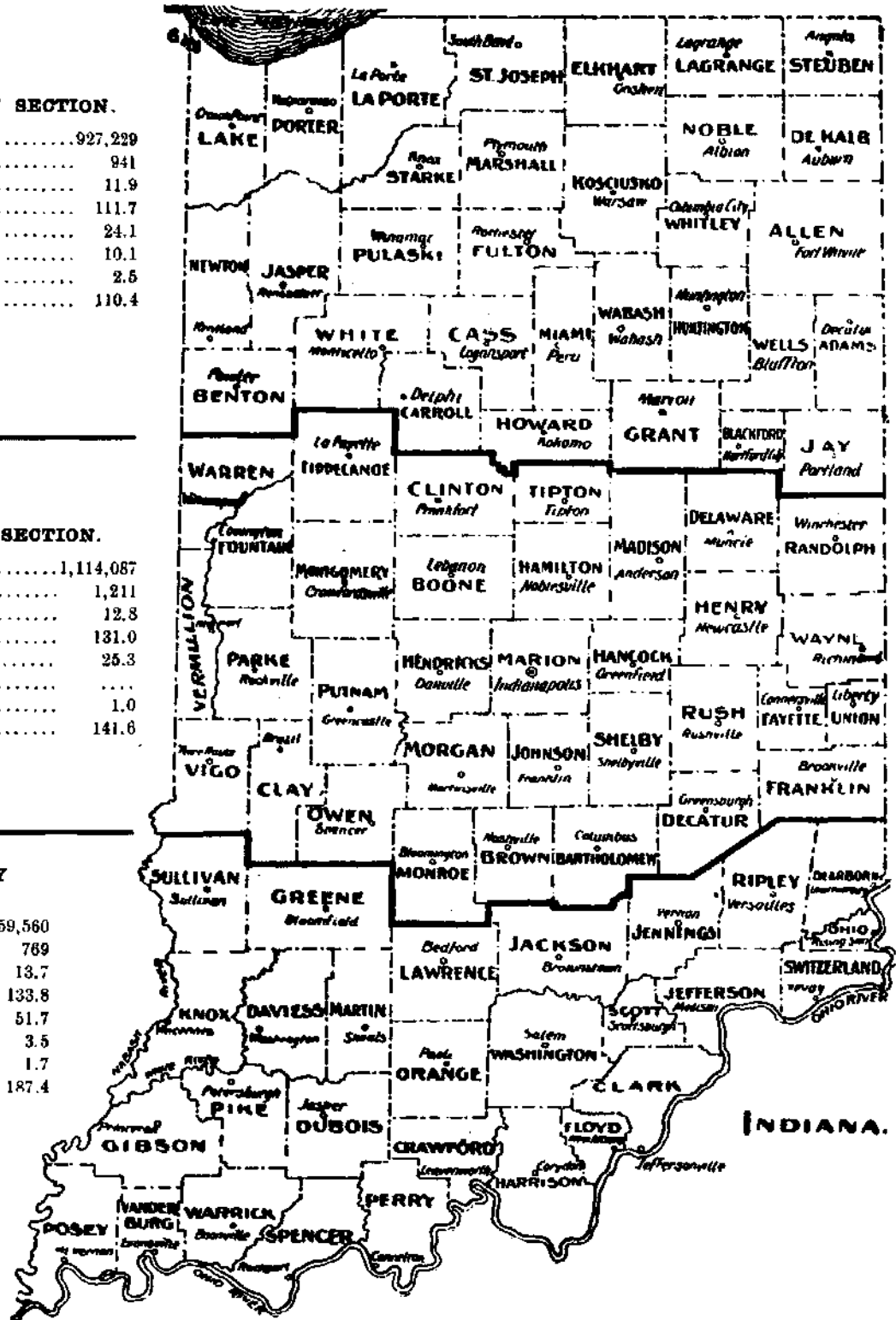
Total population	927,229
Total deaths	941
Death rate per 1,000	11.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	111.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	24.1
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	10.1
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.5
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	110.4

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,114,087
Total deaths	1,211
Death rate per 1,000	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	131.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	25.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	141.6

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	659,560
Total deaths	789
Death rate per 1,000	13.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	133.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	51.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	3.5
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	187.4



Mortality of Indiana for August, 1911. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	U. S. Census, 1910.			Important Ages.										Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.											
	Population According to U. S. Census, 1910.			Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.		Croup.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	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.	Number.	Death Rate.
State.....	2,700,876	2,653	11.5	457	17.2	168	6.3	52	1.9	46	1.7	88	3.3	799	30.1	259	112.8	59	25.7	102	44.4	12	5.2		
Northern Counties.....	927,220	887	11.2	167	18.8	67	7.5	23	2.3	13	1.4	29	3.2	273	30.7	81	102.8	16	20.3	18	22.8	6	7.6		
Central Counties.....	1,114,087	1,170	12.3	185	13.8	72	6.1	23	1.9	18	1.5	37	3.1	343	29.5	114	120.4	25	26.4	47	49.6	5	5.1		
Southern Counties.....	659,569	596	10.6	105	17.6	39	6.5	6	1.0	15	2.5	22	3.6	183	30.7	64	114.2	18	32.1	37	66.0				
All Cities.....	1,147,277	1,338	13.7	279	20.8	89	8.6	29	3.1	19	1.4	41	3.1	319	23.6	121	124.1	33	33.8	37	37.9	7	7.1		
Over 100,000.....	233,850	291	14.4	51	17.5	12	4.1	9	3.0	4	1.3	10	6.6	67	23.0	36	131.3	7	35.2	12	60.4	2	10.0		
45,000 to 100,000.....	245,421	262	12.5	47	17.9	15	5.5	5	1.9	3	1.3	6	3.4	61	23.2	19	91.1	11	55.2	10	47.9	1	9.5		
20,000 to 45,000.....	130,440	165	14.8	10	24.2	3	4.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	6	3.3	43	26.0	11	99.2	5	55.1	5	45.1	1	9.0		
10,000 to 20,000.....	209,550	249	13.9	71	29.5	25	10.0	1	1.6	2	2.5	9	3.9	42	16.8	12	123.5	3	33.5	4	38.0	1	11.2		
Under 10,000.....	328,210	371	13.4	70	18.8	31	8.3	1	1.0	4	2.0	10	3.9	106	29.3	33	118.4	21	65.0	23	17.9				
Country.....	1,553,599	1,315	9.9	178	13.5	79	6.0	23	1.7	27	2.0	47	3.5	456	36.5	138	104.5	26	19.7	65	49.2	5	3.7		

Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping-Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Yrs).		Cerebro Spinal Fever.		Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		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.....	4	1.7	3	1.3	26	11.3	62	27.0	260	113.3			7	3.0	3	1.3	9	3.9	144	62.7	261	113.7		
Northern Counties.....	1	1.2	2	2.4	7	8.8	24	33.0	95	120.6			3	3.8	1	1.2	5	6.3	53	67.3	67	85.0		
Central Counties.....	1	1.0	1	1.7	10	10.5	25	26.4	100	105.7			4	4.2	1	1.0	5	5.1	57	60.2	135	140.5		
Southern Counties.....	2	3.5	1	1.7	9	16.0	11	19.6	65	116.0			1	1.7	1	1.7	1	1.7	34	60.6	61	108.8		
All Cities.....	1	1.0	1	1.0	17	17.4	37	37.8	173	177.4			3	3.0	2	2.0	4	4.1	65	68.6	133	136.4		
Over 100,000.....					3	15.1	11	55.4	31	156.1							2	9.5	8	40.3	33	166.2		
45,000 to 100,000.....					19	45.9	19	45.9	24	115.1							1	9.0	16	76.7	25	119.9		
20,000 to 45,000.....					5	45.1	5	45.1	18	162.4							1	9.0	12	108.3	21	189.5		
10,000 to 20,000.....	1	5.0	1	5.0	5	28.0	8	44.9	52	292.4							1	5.6	13	73.0	16	89.8		
Under 10,000.....					4	14.3	3	21.5	48	172.2			3	10.7	1	3.5	1	3.5	16	57.4	38	136.3		
Country.....	3	2.2	2	1.5	9	6.8	24	18.0	87	65.9			4	3.0	1	1.7	5	3.7	79	59.8	128	96.4		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of August, 1911.

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.							
		Station.		Highest.	Date.	Station.		Lowest.	Date.
73.6	+0.4	Home.....		107	10	Auburn Howe Rochester.....		42	29
								42	30
								42	31

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDRETHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.				
		Station.		Greatest monthly amount.	Least monthly amount.	
3.23	-0.05	Vevay.....		7.50	Farmersburg.....	0.72