

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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

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BIRTHS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Total births, 5,282 (stillbirths excluded). State rate, 22.9.
Males, 2,716; females, 2,566.
White males, 2,688; white females, 2,535.
Colored births, 39; males, 28; females, 31.
Stillbirths, 148; white, 144; colored, 4.
Northern Sanitary Section, population 972,129, reports 1,927 births; rate, 24.1.
Central Sanitary Section, population 1,152,277, reports 2,065 births; rate, 21.8.
Southern Sanitary Section, population 672,551, reports 1,290 births; rate, 23.3.
Highest rate, Lake County, 37.7.
Lowest rate, Brown County, 7.6.
Total births to date for 1914, 46,661.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Total number of deaths, 2,713; rate, 11.8. In the preceding month, 2,856 deaths; rate, 11.6. In the same month last year, 2,810 deaths; rate, 12.3. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 479, or 17.6 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 211; 5 to 9, 61; 10 to 14, 44; 15 to 19, 62; 65 and over, 833, or 30.7 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 972,129, reports 914 deaths; rate, 11.4. In the preceding month, 978 deaths; rate, 11.8. In the same month last year, 1,000 deaths; rate, 12.5.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,152,277, reports 1,187 deaths; rate, 12.5. In the preceding month, 1,225 deaths; rate, 12.5. In the same month last year, 1,168 deaths; rate, 12.4.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 672,551, reports 612 deaths; rate, 11.0. In the preceding month, 653 deaths; rate, 11.3. In the same month last year, 642 deaths; rate, 11.6.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The highest death rate occurred in the Central Section. It is 0.7 higher than the rate for the whole State. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, and influenza. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal septicemia and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate from whooping cough, diarrhea and external causes.

RURAL: Population 1,550,642, reports 1,348 deaths; rate, 10.5. In the preceding month, 1,418 deaths; rate, 10.7. In the same month last year, 1,368 deaths; rate, 10.7.

URBAN: Population 1,246,315, reports 1,365 deaths; rate, 13.3. In the preceding month 1,438 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the same month last year, 1,442 deaths; rate, 14.3. The cities named show the following death rates: Indianapolis, 14.7; Evansville, 13.1; Fort Wayne, 10.7; Terre Haute, 11.2; South Bend, 11.9; Gary, 12.2; Muncie, 13.1; Richmond, 12.3; Hammond, 14.5; Anderson, 13.6; East Chicago, 11.6; Lafayette, 17.0; New Albany, 12.3; Elkhart, 13.6; Michigan City, 10.8.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Typhoid fever, as in the two preceding months, was again reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence for the month was as follows: Typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, diarrhea and enteritis, acute rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute bronchitis, dysentery, malaria fever, smallpox, cholera morbus, intermittent and remittent fever, influenza, measles, other forms of tuberculosis, bronchial pneumonia, lobar

pneumonia, rabies in human, whooping cough, chickenpox, puerperal fever, erysipelas, poliomyelitis, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever.

SMALLPOX: 140 cases in 24 counties with no deaths. In the preceding month, 85 cases in 19 counties with one death. In the same month last year, 69 cases in 15 counties with no deaths. The disease appeared in the following counties: Adams, 2 cases; Allen, 1; Delaware, 1; Elkhart, 1; Floyd, 1; Fountain, 2; Franklin, 1; Gibson, 17; Henry, 1; Howard, 1; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 25; Johnson, 5; Knox, 9; Lake, 3; Madison, 3; Noble, 30; Pike, 16; Shelby, 14; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 2; Vanderburgh, 1; Vigo, 1; Washington, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 301 deaths, of which 251 were of the pulmonary form and 50 other forms. The male tuberculosis deaths numbered 142; females, 159. Of the males, 25 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 50 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 48 were married in the same age period as above and left 96 orphans. Total orphans under 12 years of age made in one month by this preventable disease, 146. Number of homes invaded, 291.

PNEUMONIA: 58 deaths; rate, 25.2. In the preceding month, 68 deaths; rate, 28.6. In the same month last year, 72 deaths; rate, 31.6. In September the male deaths numbered 35; females, 23.

DIPHTHERIA: 240 cases in 47 counties with 28 deaths. In the preceding month 140 cases in 35 counties with 20 deaths. In the same month last year, 397 cases in 56 counties with 45 deaths.

TYPHOID FEVER: 323 cases in 62 counties with 70 deaths. In the preceding month, 392 cases in 61 counties with 65 deaths. In the same month last year, 533 cases in 75 counties with 106 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 148 cases in 36 counties with 6 deaths. In the preceding month, 92 cases in 31 counties with no deaths. In the same month last year, 227 cases in 46 counties with 8 deaths.

MEASLES: 43 cases in 13 counties with no deaths. In the preceding month 78 cases in 18 counties with 4 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 5 cases in 5 counties with 5 deaths. In the preceding month 9 cases in 5 counties with 4 deaths. In the same month last year 14 cases in 13 counties with 5 deaths. The deaths occurred in Blackford county, male 3 years; Grant county, male 26 years; Greene county, male 3 years; Perry county, male 1 year; Washington county, male 1 year.

RABIES: 19 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during September. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths, 221; males, 151; females, 70. *Suicide total*, 37; males, 30; females, 7. Means of suicide—Poison, 21; asphyxia, 1; hanging or strangulation, 3; drowning, 3; firearms, 7; cutting or piercing instruments, 2. *Accidental or Undefined total*, 175; males, 117; females, 58. Poisoning by food, 5; other acute poisonings, 7; conflagration, 1; burns (conflagration excepted) 16; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 1; accidental drowning, 11; traumatism by firearms, 5; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 1; traumatism by fall, 34; traumatism in mines, 6; traumatism by machines, 1; railroad accidents and injuries, 35; street car accidents and injuries, 9; automobile accidents and injuries, 15; injuries by other vehicles, 12; other crushing, 2; injuries by animals, 2; lightning, 1; electricity,

(lightning excepted) 3; fractures (cause not specified) 4; other external violence, 4. *Homicide total*, 9; males, 4; females, 5; homicide by firearms, 8; homicide by cutting or piercing instruments, 1.

DELAYED BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for September, the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adams, 1; Allen, 10 (Fort Wayne 1 for 1900); Bartholomew, 2 (Columbus 1); Boone, 3 (Lebanon 1, Thorntown 1); Carroll, 2; Clark, 10 (Jeffersonville 2, Clarksville 3, Sellersburg 1); Clinton, 1 (Frankfort); Crawford, 2; Daviess, 2; Dearborn, 5 (Aurora 3, Moores Hill 1); Elkhart, 1 (Middlebury); Fayette, 2 (Connersville 1); Floyd, 2; Fountain, 1; Fulton, 1 (Kewanna); Franklin, 1 (Brookville); Grant, 6 (Marion 1, Fairmount 1); Greene, 3 (Linton 1); Hamilton, 3 (Noblesville 2); Harrison, 2 (Corydon); Hendricks, 1; Henry, 2 (New Castle); Huntington, 1 (city); Jasper, 5 (Rensselaer 4); Jennings, 3 (2 for 1913); Knox, 2; LaGrange, 1; Lake, 24 (Gary 4, Whiting 2, East Chicago 10, Hammond 4, Miller 1, Lowell 1); LaPorte, 3 (Michigan City 2); Lawrence, 1 (Bedford); Madison, 1 (Elwood); Marion, 5 (Indianapolis 2, Clermont, 1); Marshall, 1; Miami, 2; Montgomery, 4; Morgan, 3; Newton, 1 (Kentland); Parke, 1; Perry, 1 (Tell City); Pike, 5; Posey, 1; Randolph, 1 (Ridgeville); Ripley, 2; Scott, 2; Shelby, 2; Starke, 1; Steuben, 4 (Angola); St. Joseph, 12 (South Bend 9, Mishawaka 3); Sullivan, 3; Tippecanoe, 7 (LaFayette 5, West LaFayette 1); Tipton, 2; Union, 2; Vanderburgh, 11 (Evansville 10); Vermillion, 5 (Clinton 3); Vigo, 11 (Terre Haute 5, West Terre Haute 3); Warrick, 2 (Tennyson 1); Wells, 7. Total, 200.

DEATHS.

Allen, 4 (New Haven 1); Bartholomew, 1; Boone, 1; Clark, 1 (Thorntown); Decatur, 1 (Greensburg); Dearborn, 1 (Moores Hill); Delaware, 1; Dubois, 1; Elkhart, 1 (Middlebury); Franklin, 1 (Oldenburg); Gibson, 2; Greene, 2; Hendricks, 1 (Plainfield); Jasper, 1; Jay, 1; Knox, 1; Lake, 2; Monroe, 1; Montgomery, 2; Newton, 3; Parke, 2; Pike, 1; Posey, 1; Pulaski, 1 (Francisville); Ripley, 2; Spencer, 1; Steuben, 1; Sullivan, 1 (Shelburn); Tipton, 1 (city); Vermillion, 1; Vigo, 2; Warrick, 1; Washington, 1 (Salem); Wayne, 1; Wells, 3 (Keystone 1); White, 2; Whitley, 1. Total, 52.

WHY IS THIS? A builder of garbage carts and apparatus for handling garbage in the State of Indiana writes us as follows:

"Although we have advertised thoroughly in the cities and towns of our State, we get a great deal more business from adjoining States than from Indiana."

Our wonder is, why is this? The cities and towns have been urged over and over to pass garbage ordinances and separate themselves from their garbage, but very few of them have heeded the advice and still live with their garbage, their smells and their flies. We hope the unburied dead in these towns will soon be buried, and that new life will come into them. It is indeed humiliating to the whole State that so many municipalities in Indiana refuse to separate themselves from their garbage and their sewage.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.

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

During the month of September, 578 samples of food were analyzed, of which 529 were legal and 49 illegal. The five vinegar samples sent to the laboratory for analysis all proved to be illegal, being low in acidity. Most of the time in the food laboratory was devoted to the analysis of sodas, 547 samples being analyzed. Of this number 511 were legal and 36 illegal. The illegal samples were so classed because of the presence of benzoate of soda, saccharin or were misbranded.

Thirty drug samples were analyzed during the month. Of the 7 illegal samples 3 were spirits of camphor, in the manufacture of which the pharmacist had apparently not followed the directions of the United States Pharmacopœia close enough to get a legal product. Each of the three samples are about 85 per cent. of standard strength and have evidently been made by adding the total amount of alcohol to the gum camphor instead of making up to volume.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Beers.....	3	3	6
Grape juice.....	1	1	2
Sodas.....	511	36	547
Catsup.....		2	2
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	3		3
Milk.....	1		1
Mother's milk.....	4		4
Oleomargarine.....		2	2
Syrups.....	3		3
Vinegar.....		5	5
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	4
Total.....	529	49	578
DRUGS.			
Spirits of camphor.....	1	3	4
Carbolic acid.....	8	1	9
Castor oil.....		1	1
Turpentine.....	1		1
Peroxide.....		9	9
Patent medicines.....		4	4
Miscellaneous.....		2	2
Total.....	10	7	30

Two of the 54 drug stores visited were rated excellent, 41 good and 11 fair.

Ninety-three bakeries and confectioneries were inspected. Of this number 60 were classed as good and 33 fair.

Twenty of the 33 hotels and restaurants inspected were rated good, 32 fair and one poor.

Seventy-three canning factories were inspected during the month. Of this number 27 were rated good, 37 fair and 9 poor.

Four of the 11 ice cream parlors visited were rated good, 6 fair and one poor.

Inspections were also made of 5 creameries, 3 milk stations, 2 wholesale groceries, 5 slaughterhouses, 3 flour mills, 2 ice cream factories, one fruit and vegetable store, 2 poultry houses, and 32 bottling works.

During the month 7 condemnation notices were issued against one bottling works, one canning factory, one confectionery, one milk depot and two restaurants, 6 because of unsanitary conditions and 7 because of improper construction.

But four prosecutions were brought during the month. One case was brought for the sale of misbranded pop, one for the sale of misbranded beer. One dealer was prosecuted for the sale of milk which was below standard. One prosecution was brought for exposing food stuffs to dust and dirt at the State Fair Grounds. The total fines and costs amounted to \$87.50.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	3		1	2		
Grocery stores.....	238	5	101	119	3	
Meat markets.....	48	2	25	19	2	
Drug stores.....	54	2	41	11		
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	93		60	33		
Hotels and restaurants.....	53		20	32	1	
Creameries.....	5		4	1		
Milk stations.....	3		2	1		
Wholesale groceries.....	2		2			
Slaughter houses.....	5		1	2	2	
Flour mills.....	3		2	1		
Ice cream parlors.....	11		4	6	1	
Ice cream factories.....	2		1	1		
Fruit and vegetable store.....	1			1		
Poultry houses.....	2			1	1	
Bottling works.....	32		12	19	1	
Canning factories.....	73		27	37	9	
Total.....	618	9	303	285	21	

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Six hundred and eighteen places were inspected during the month of September and of this number 9 were reported in excellent condition, 303 good, 285 fair, and 21 poor.

Three dairies were inspected. One was classed as good and 2 fair.

Of the 238 grocery stores visited 5 were in excellent condition, 101 were good, 119 fair and 3 poor.

Of the 48 meat markets visited 2 were rated excellent, 25 good, 19 fair and 2 poor.

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bottling works.....	1	1	1
Canning factories.....	1	2	2
Confectionery.....	1	1	1
Milk depot.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	2	2	2
Total.....	6	7	7

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

COUNTY.	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition
Clarke.....	James A. Walker, Jeffersonville.....	Selling misbranded beer.....	9-3-14	Fined \$27.50.
Delaware.....	James K. Carron, Muncie.....	Selling milk below the standard.....	9-4-14	Fined \$20.00.
Marion.....	Morris Burstein, Indianapolis.....	Selling misbranded pop.....	9-7-14	Fined \$20.00.
Marion.....	Guy Mascart, Broad Ripple.....	Exposing foodstuffs at State Fair.....	9-20-14	Fined \$20.00.

A SANITARY SURVEY OF THE BOTTLING WORKS OPERATING IN INDIANA.

In nearly every community one or more bottling houses are engaged in the preparation and sale of bottled soft drinks commonly known as sodas or pops. In years past these places have been inspected from time to time for the purpose of determining their sanitary condition, and notices to bottlers have been issued for the purpose of improving trade customs. The first of these circulars advised bottlers to discontinue the use of saccharin and preservatives. Later circulars have discussed the use of proper labels and suggested marking the contents in compliance with the Weights and Measures Law.

In the course of our work with bottlers we have noted constant improvement both in methods of manufacture and the conditions under which the business is carried on. The Indiana Bottlers' Association has co-operated heartily with the inspectors and in a number of instances has assisted in the prosecutions of violators of the law.

In order to determine the condition of the bottling industry and to get in close touch with individual bottlers we have recently made a rather complete survey of all establishments operating in the State. This survey, made during the months of July, August and September, included a visit to and inspection of one hundred and five bottling works located in every part of the State. The inspector reports that in general the sanitary conditions were good; that the bottlers were fully informed as to the various laws under which they operated and were trying so to conduct their business as to place them above criticism. Although no establishment was found so ideal as to warrant the grade of excellent, 45 places were rated as good and 57 were entitled to the grade of fair. But 3 places were poor, and in no instance was a plant reported as bad. In comparison with other food manufacturing establishments these figures show that the bottlers of the State have been diligent in improving sanitary conditions and adopting modern and sanitary methods of work.

All the places visited were equipped with suitable facilities for washing bottles; all the establishments had an adequate supply of pure water. In several instances analyses were made of waters for the purpose of determining their quality.

Five hundred and forty-nine samples of bottled pops or sodas were purchased at the plants visited and sent into the laboratory for analysis. Of this number 22 were preserved with benzoate of soda. In nearly every instance the preservative was present in so-called orange soda. Seven samples contained salicylic acid. These samples were the so-called root beer preparations and it is probable that the salicylic acid was not present as a preservative. Seventeen samples were sweetened with saccharin, and in these cases action has been brought against the proprietors for violation of the rule of the State Board of Health which prohibits the use of saccharin in food products. These seventeen samples were collected at four different establishments.

Seventy-one of the samples gave the net volume of contents as 7 ounces; 3 as 7½ ounces and 39 as 8 ounces. Thirty-one of the samples were not properly labeled, no statement appearing on the bottle to the effect that the product was artificially colored or flavored or otherwise made in imitation of the genuine article.

Eleven samples were contained in bottles closed by the so-called Hutchison stopper, a stopper which is pushed down into the bottle instead of being withdrawn when opened. Such a stopper allows the accumulation of dust

and dirt in the neck of the bottle and is unsanitary in the extreme and its use has been forbidden.

In general the bottling industry has been so improved that it now stands on a par with other food industries, and with the few exceptions above noted the bottlers of the State are honestly endeavoring to obey the laws which protect the consumer, and make for better business.

A WORD OF APPROVAL.

The Modern Grocer, a trade journal of wide circulation, in its issue of October 10th carries a story of the progressive work of the Indiana State Board of Health, and adds its word of approval. Praise is always pleasing and in this instance we are very glad indeed to know that our attempts to improve health conditions among food workers strike so responsive a chord.

The article reads as follows:

LOOKING TO THE SOURCE.

According to news reports, the Indiana State Food and Drug Commissioner has started a fight to eliminate from the forces of workers engaged in the manufacture of all foods and drugs, persons afflicted with tuberculosis, diphtheria, epidemic sore throat or venereal diseases.

This information is doubly welcome to every grocer because up to the present time it has seemed that all the attention of the food authorities has been directed at the retail end of the distribution of food products, while this report would indicate that the food and health authorities are beginning to realize that a high standard of sanitary conditions in the factories where foods are prepared is of equally great importance.

However, this thought offers a timely suggestion to the man who looks after the clerk hiring. In the future why not investigate the prospective clerk's state of health? Why wouldn't it be a wise plan to require the applicant to furnish a doctor's certificate of good health? Sanitary appearances are becoming more and more a vital factor in conducting a successful grocery business and the physical condition and appearance of the clerk cuts a bigger figure with the consuming trade than it ever did.

It's up to us to keep abreast of the times.

A STUDY OF FRUIT JAR CAPS.

GAIL MEERS STAPP.

For years the Mason fruit jar has held first place as a container for many classes of preserved foods. Different caps are employed. The most common type has been a zinc cap with glass lining which made a perfect closure by pressing tightly on a rubber ring. Later types have varied the method of closure by placing the rubber ring on the edge of the glass neck in such a way that the closure was made not with the edge of the cap but by the inside glass lining. In order to determine the relative merits of the old and the new style of cap, especially with reference to the solution of metal and perfect seal, we have made the experiments which are outlined below:

Fourteen clean Mason jars were selected, one-half of which were sealed with White Crown caps, and the other half with Mason caps. Into each jar sealed with the White Crown caps was put 100 c.c. of one of the following solutions: ¼% H₂PO₄; 1% H₂PO₄; ¼% tartaric acid; ¼% acetic acid; 1% acetic acid; ¼% HNO₃; and 1% HNO₃. The same was done with the jars sealed with Mason caps. These

Jars were inverted and allowed to stand for six months. At the end of that period the following things were noted:

Condition of the cap, loss in volume, if solution was clear or turbid, and if zinc was present. The results are shown in the following tables:

WHITE CROWN CAPS.

Acid.	Condition of Cap.	Loss in Volume.	Solution.	Zinc.
1/2% H ₂ PO ₄	No corrosion.	No.	Clear.	None.
1% H ₂ PO ₄	" "	" "	" "	" "
1/2% Tartaric.	" "	" "	" "	" "
1/2% Acetic.	" "	" "	" "	" "
1% Acetic.	" "	" "	" "	" "
1/2% HNO ₃	Outer rim slightly corroded.	" "	" "	" "
1% HNO ₃	Outer rim slightly corroded.	" "	" "	" "

MASON CAPS.

Acid.	Condition of Cap.	Loss in Volume.	Solution.	Zinc.
1/2% H ₂ PO ₄	Corroded.	About 1/3.	Turbid.	+
1% H ₂ PO ₄	Badly corroded.	Completely evaporated.	" "	" "
1/2% Tartaric.	Slightly corroded.	About 1/2.	Clear.	+
1/2% Acetic.	Slightly corroded.	No.	" "	+
1% Acetic.	Badly corroded.	Completely evaporated.	" "	" "
1/2% HNO ₃	Badly corroded.	No.	Clear.	+
1% HNO ₃	Badly corroded.	Slight loss.	Turbid.	+

The following results from the experiment were noted:

1. On five out of seven jars, the White Crown caps were in perfect condition. All of the Mason caps were corroded.

2. There was no loss in volume in the jars sealed with White Crown caps. In five of the seven jars sealed with Mason caps, there was a decided loss in volume.

3. The solution in each of the jars sealed with White Crown caps was clear, while in two of the jars sealed with Mason caps the solution was decidedly turbid.

4. Zinc was present in each of the solutions in the jars sealed with Mason caps.

The following conclusions were drawn: The White Crown cap is superior to the Mason cap—(1) it does not permit the contents of the jar to come in contact with any metal; (2) it is more sanitary in that it is more easily cleaned; and (3) it permits a tighter seal.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER: This society, recently organized, has a membership of eminent physicians and lay citizens. The office is 289 Fourth avenue, New York City. The president is George C. Clark, New York, and the executive secretary is Curtis E. Lakeman. As the name implies, the object of the society is to do what it can to control cancer, which is certainly increasing in prevalence. The mortality from cancer has increased greatly in the last decade. In the United States, cancer now causes about 75,000 deaths each year. In the age period above forty, cancer as a cause of death stands above tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid fever. If the importance of early diagnosis and prompt surgical intervention could be brought home to the public, there is reason to believe that an appreciable reduction in the cancer death rate would result. The society expresses its belief that public health authorities everywhere should speak loudly to the public in regard to the very great importance of early diagnosis and surgical intervention in the case of cancer. The State Board of Health will prepare a leaflet upon this subject for free circulation.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.**

WILL SHIMER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	91	
Negative	235	
	<hr/>	326
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		2
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		10
Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		1
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	66	
Negative	142	
	<hr/>	208
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	1	
Negative	207	
	<hr/>	208
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Negative	118	
Positive	75	
Suspicious	56	
Unsatisfactory	4	
	<hr/>	253
Epidemic diphtheria—		
Positive	116	
Negative	766	
Suspicious	6	
	<hr/>	888
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	11	
Negative	1	
Cows:		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
Cats:		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
Squirrel:		
Negative	1	
	<hr/>	17
Feces for typhoid bacilli—		
Negative		4
Feces for dysentery bacilli—		
Negative		1
Blood for counts.....		9
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive	4	
Negative	20	
	<hr/>	24
Pus, miscellaneous		1
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma	9	
Sarcoma	1	
Miscellaneous	24	
	<hr/>	34
Urine for chemical analysis.....		14
Urine for gonococci—		
Negative		1

Pus for gonococci—

Females:		
Positive	12	
Negative	20	
Males:		
Positive	21	
Negative	10	
Sex not given:		
Negative	1	
	64	
Feces, miscellaneous	2	
Meat	1	

Total number specimens examined.....	2,068
Doses of antityphoid vaccine sent out.....	1,223

OUTFITS SENT OUT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Tuberculosis	398
Diphtheria	471
Epidemics	2,200
Widals	243
Gonococci	49
Blood counts	20
Malaria	37
Bile Media	18
	3,436

PATIENTS WHO HAVE TAKEN "PASTEUR" TREATMENT THIS MONTH.

NAME.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Began Treatment.	Finished Treatment.
Evelyn Harvey.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	5	F	9-12-14	9-1-14
Cyril Harvey.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	7	M	8-12-14	9-1-14
Dierdre Kennedy.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	7	F	8-21-14	9-10-14
Edna Thomas.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	7	F	8-19-14	9-8-14
C. H. Bush.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	46	M	8-31-14	9-20-14
Mrs. Allie Wambaugh.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	54	F	9-9-14	9-26-14
G. O. Jackson.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	30	M	9-10-14	9-23-14
Baldwin H. Jackson.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	5	M	9-10-14	9-16-14
Lois Jackson.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	22	F	9-10-14	9-27-14
Charles W. Reese.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	4	M	9-10-14	9-16-14
Elesner Reese.....	Indianapolis.	Marion.....	11	F	9-11-14	9-17-14
Mrs. Emma Green.....	Brownsburg.	Boone.....	49	F	9-7-14	9-20-14
Alma Lyle.....	Madison.	Jefferson.....	15	F	9-9-14	9-23-14
Mrs. Anna Layton.....	Madison.	Jefferson.....	16	F	9-7-14	9-24-14
Alden Richardson.....	Glenwood.	Ruoh.....	6	M	9-11-14	9-28-14
George Richardson.....	Glenwood.	Ruoh.....	8	F	9-11-14	9-28-14
Vera Richardson.....	Glenwood.	Ruoh.....	11	F	9-11-14	9-28-14
Wendell Webb.....	Francisco.	Gibson.....	8	M	8-28-14	9-12-14
Ralph Avery.....	Waldron.	Shelby.....	11	M	8-31-14	9-17-14
Viola Goldsberry.....	Medaryville.	Pulaski.....	9	F	9-3-14	9-16-14
Tom Jefford.....	North Vernon.	Jennings.....	20	M	8-21-14	9-3-14
A. Hauerperger.....	Hayden.....	Jennings.....	22	M	9-4-14	9-17-14

* Months.

A SMALL ATTENDANCE: The Greensburg Times of October 3 says: "Out of a total attendance of 35 there were 11 more women than men at the Disease Prevention Day exercises, held in the Presbyterian Church Octobr 2. Of the 12 men, 4 were on the program. Mayor Mendenhall presided. Dr. Chas. Burg was the last speaker on the program. Other speakers were Dr. J. W. Clevenger and School Superintendent F. C. Fields." The interesting thing about this notice is the fact that a city the size of Greensburg, after due advertisement, could muster only 35 citizens, most of them women, to consider the important business matter of disease prevention. The fact seems to indicate that the business men of Greensburg have not yet grasped the great and important truth that the most important matter before the business men today is the business of the public health. If the business men do not grasp this idea very soon and act upon it, we predict a decrease of population in Greensburg and a decrease in the value of Greensburg real estate.

A LIVE MAYOR: Mayor P. L. Sisson, of Valparaiso, is a live Mayor. He recently in one day addressed the pupils in twenty schools during a tour of the northern part of Porter County with Superintendent Fred H. Cole. Mr. J. A. Shelling furnished the automobile and accompanied Superintendent Cole and Mayor Sisson. Every school in Portage, Westchester, Jackson, Pine and Liberty townships was visited. All the pupils were supplied with badges and informed of Disease Prevention Day, October 2. Contrast the work of Mayor Sisson for the Public Health Cause with that of the mayors of some other cities. The mayor of one of our large cities said: "Disease prevention idea is all folderol. I will do nothing." He did nothing and his city stands forth as a do-nothing city. Cities are only of the do-nothing kind when they have mayors who will do nothing. How unfortunate it is for a city to have a do-nothing mayor.

ILL TREATMENT of children is gradually being punished in the courts, and when all the ill treated children are looked after it will be necessary to multiply the courts many fold to consider the cases. An instance comes from Rochester, New York, and is printed in the Rochester Evening Times of September 30. This notice tells of a woman who had frequently locked her seven-year-old boy in the house by himself while she went out riding in her automobile with men. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children discovered the situation and she was brought before the court. There it was found this bad mother was sadly neglecting her boy. The Judge said in his remarks: "The offense committed is a most reprehensible and deplorable one." From the notice we infer that action will be had to take the custody of the child from the mother. This procedure is all very well, but the mother some day will very probably have another child and she will treat it the same way. The mother most probably has degenerative elements in her composition. She ought not to procreate; or, as said, there will probably be more children for the court to take into custody. This deliberate manufacturing of evil by producing defectives will cease when we learn to strike at the root of the tree of evil rather than lopping off its branches, which grow all the faster for the lopping off.

A PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL TEACHER: M. E. Allen, a teacher out in Guthrie Township, Lawrence County, largely at his own expense, screened the windows and doors of his schoolhouse against flies. The newspaper account from which we secured this information says: "We do not recall when any other announcement struck us with such force. We have seen little tots fairly eaten up by the hungry flies in schoolhouses. The hundred varieties of dinners they carry to the country schoolhouses attract millions of insects, which being unable to get into the covered lunch baskets, pounce upon the poor little children. How much studying can the children do while being eaten alive by flies. What right have we anyhow to pen children up in a schoolhouse and then turn flies loose on to them? If flies can carry disease is it not true in our unscreened schoolhouses that the trustee or other responsible school authority is furthering disease. Benedictions upon the school teacher that screened his schoolhouse."

The school authorities in that township are mentally and morally slow. "By their works ye shall know them." It certainly is mental and moral slowness not to protect little children against flies.

DISINFECTION IS ABANDONED by the New York City Health Department after cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis and poliomyelitis because experience and statistics show the number of return cases are not affected thereby. The air is not a vehicle of infection except indirectly when it conveys saliva spray from one person to another. Scarlet fever scales do not carry the germs nor is the period when scabs are given off the most important. Disinfection is useless to prevent the spread of measles because the organism is so short-lived and because the infection is disseminated at the outset before the diagnosis is made.

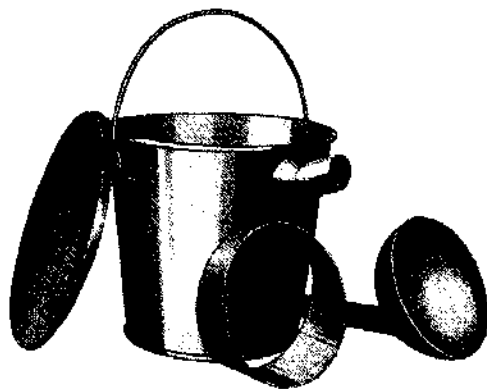
BUNGLING MEDICAL WORK: In the matter of obtaining accurate morbidity information the first step is better medical education and elevation of the conscience of the profession. In a certain city a man was found unconscious and taken to the hospital. The case was reported as "epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis." The man died and an autopsy was held. The autopsy disclosed the fact that he had a fracture of the skull which was the result of a homicidal blow. Morbidity report read—"A case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis." The death certificate read: "Cause of death, fracture of skull. Contributory, homicidal." This gross error never would have been corrected had it not been carefully traced down by the "crank registrar."

THE AWFUL TUBERCULOSIS: Two good women write the State Board of Health concerning tuberculosis in their homes. The first one says: "I heard your lecture on tuberculosis in the Christian Church in Hammond and I learned much therefrom. I have a darling daughter, 20 years old, that has developed the dreadful disease. She has been sick since June. We have a large family and practically no means. I am writing to you to find out if there is not some way I can get help. I heard there was a State institution where she could get treatment. I would be glad to work for her and from my earnings pay what is necessary." The good woman was told about the State Hospital at Rockville, and we hope she will find it possible to gain admission for her daughter.

The second letter says: "I write you in regard to a man who has tuberculosis who is staying at my house. I have harbored him simply because he was a neighbor and could find no other home. He has had the disease about six years and has been unable to work four years. He came to my house the first time in March, 1912. In the fall he secured admission to the State Tuberculosis Hospital at Rockville and stayed there 15½ months when the superintendent dismissed him as incurable and under the law could not keep him longer. He returned to my house September 20, 1913, and has been here ever since. He cannot be readmitted to the hospital and I am writing to you thinking you might know of some place in the State where he could go. He is without money and is no relation of mine whatever. He is a member of the church and also of the I. O. O. F. The lodge allows him one dollar a week which, of course, would not even buy him food. I am not able to keep him financially or physically. I am a widow 66 years old and my son lives with me and works by the day for our support. I feel that we have done our whole duty in caring for this poor consumptive. I will be very grateful for an answer, hoping that you can suggest relief." We replied there was no place in Indiana where this dying man could be taken and appealed to the

doctors of the town to take action in the matter. We suggested, as the circumstances are known to them, that they appeal to the people of the town to relieve this poor widow woman of the heavy burden which she has cheerfully so far borne. We hope the physicians will be successful in arousing the sympathies and securing the help of the people of the town in this instance.

SANITARY MILK PAIL: We illustrate herewith a Hoosier sanitary invention which we think has much merit. The picture tells its own story. The funnel detaches readily from the extra heavy tin bucket, which itself serves as a milk stool. The cover fits tightly and has a wide flange thus protecting the contents of the bucket. The large



mouth of the funnel is to be covered with two thickness of cheese cloth. Milk collected in such a pail under such conditions must perforce be very low in bacterial content and minimum dirt collection will result. This combined milk stool and pail, as said before, certainly has merit, and is highly recommended. This invention is supplied by the Lafayette Sanitary Supply Company, Lafayette, Indiana.

THE CONSUMPTIVE COW: Indiana should have a law which would put the consumptive cow out of existence. She is not a paying proposition but an expense and a constant threat against health and life. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, after thorough study of the case, has ruled that an animal not affected with general tuberculosis may be utilized for meat provided the parts affected with the disease are not used. For instance, if the animal has only pulmonary tuberculosis, and the disease is not found elsewhere in the carcass, then the carcass may be used for food. If the tuberculosis is local, in the udders only, then the unaffected parts may be used for food. Of course, a liver or kidneys or heart affected with the disease must not be used for food. It is estimated after careful study by Dr. Brown of Saranac Lake, who is certainly an authority that can be depended upon, that 8 per cent of all cases of tuberculosis we see are of bovine origin. Accepting this, at least 16,000 people die in the United States every year who derive their infection from tuberculous meat, or from tuberculous milk. This mortality is certainly great enough to interest us and to call forth strong efforts to guard the people against milk and meat sources of disease and death. Milk which is infected with tuberculosis germs causes most of the bone tuberculosis and gland tuberculosis which children suffer from. The State Board of Health would make a full investigation into this matter and render a report with recommendations to the legislature if authorized to do so. This should be done.

THE PREVENTION OF HUMAN HEALTH.

BY MISS KATHERINE BITTINGER, LAPORTE INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL.

On a large sign board on the principal street of Bacteriaville appeared the following announcement at eight o'clock in the morning.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

SUBJECT: PREVENTION OF HUMAN HEALTH.

Open meeting led by Prof. Bacillus Typhus.

TOWN HALL

7 P. M. To-night.

A great many inquisitive spectators paused and read the sign during the day. At six-thirty that evening every seat was filled, and when at seven, Prof. Typhus called the meeting to order, the house was crowded to its uttermost.

"My dear fellow Germs, Bacterias, and Microbes," began the professor, "this meeting has been called to promote our welfare, and to discuss 'The Prevention of Human Health.' As you all know the present times are not what they were years ago. In former days no better dwelling place could be found than the best parlor of some human being's home. No sunshine or fresh air found its way into that place. The curtains were always drawn, except when the housewife with her broom and feather-duster raised a small amount of dust and then carefully closed the door until the next week. But now such rooms are not to be found. There is no such thing as the 'Parlor.' Every room is used, and every day too. They have vacuum cleaners that cleanse the rugs, oiled mops that keep the floors immaculate, dustless dust cloths that not only remove the dust but absorb it. I can remember when I and my mother and father and three million brothers and sisters lived in one of those good old-fashioned feather dusters. But alas, times have changed."

As the meeting was open to all who wished to speak, the Rev. Pneumonia now rose. "What our good brother has just said is certainly true. These mortals are surely waging a bitter war against us. The smallest child is taught the household motto of 'Swat the Fly.' The older children learn to remove all rubbish from the yards, to refrain from chewing each other's gum, to have their individual drinking cups. Those of high school age not only read numerous articles warning them of germs and microbes and how they are caught, but write compositions discussing ways to overcome germs. However, brethren, we still have a few places in which to live. Those who are good and plous and come to church will find peace there. Here, sunshine and fresh air are little known except on Sunday. Even then such crowds of people are there that you all may feel comfortable and safe."

Having said this, he seated himself and waited for the next person. A scarlet-faced microbe now rose. "The church may be all right for some of you," he said, "but the 'Movies' for me. There are't any windows there to open and not much fresh air either, and always crowds enough for any one. There are plenty of us that hang around there." It was the young scoundrel Scarlet Fever that spoke, and his comrades, Whooping-cough, Chicken-pox, Mumps and others, gave vigorous applause.

"The school room used to be pretty good," said Professor Typhus, "but now they wash all the air before they allow it to enter the rooms. It seems to me that unless we think of some good mode of attack we will all soon perish. You simply can't enter a house with a fly. Every fly that is seen has twenty persons after it. Every kind of trap has been invented to catch them. These human beings have 'Humane Societies,' but not for us. They even keep the garbage cans so tightly covered that we cannot get within."

General Tuberculosis now arose and said: "In my day I

have killed many, but even I am being overcome. These people that sleep with their windows open, in fact sleep out of doors, are too immodest to suit me. I can't stand the sunshine and now I can find few places where it isn't. However, in some tenement buildings its good and dark and dusty and a great many people crowded in one room. When I find a place like that I am happy. The alleys, too, are sometimes mighty handy. I often ride on the case; those beautiful velvet cushions appeal quite strongly to me. Although Man has become so wise, there are a great many things he doesn't know, so keep your eyes open and we'll win yet."

Having thus spoken he took his seat and the meeting soon came to an end and each microbe with these things in mind went about his daily work with a renewed vigor.

Moral: If the microbes thus convete
Can't we also plan and scheme?

"THE PALACE OF EATS" was the name the owner gave to his restaurant in a small Indiana town. The name was so effulgent the inspector was led to make an inspection. He entered. There was the usual counter with high stools, the wall shelves with pies, buns, plates of fried meats, etc., etc., upon them. And the flies! They were numerous and insistent, and through the unscreened back door could be seen the open garbage barrel and the outhouse which maintained the supply. In the cracks between the shelves and the wall were found a few maggots, and here was another source for the abundant fly supply. All of these conditions did not in the slightest degree work against patronage. The customers were many. "The Palace of Eats" did a good business. The boy at the counter had sore eyes and constantly rubbed them with his fingers and then with the same fingers lifted sandwiches, cake and pie. The customers did not object. Indeed not one noticed the conditions but ate with gusto. The inspector went forth into the night. His spirits were too low to call forth action.

COURT UPHOLDS COUNTY HEALTH COMMISSIONER: In February, 1914, a one-room school building in Vernon township, Washington county, was destroyed by fire. The pupils were transported to other schools, and in the Spring, the trustee, Mr. Rutherford, began to plan for a new school building. The school house site was a poor one and extremely bad for sanitary reasons, because of its location near a swamp, and because much of the school site was covered by water during part of the school year. The County Health Commissioner, Dr. Charles W. Murphy of Salem made an inspection of the school site, condemned it as being insanitary and ordered the trustee not to build on this site. The trustee, however, upon the advice of his attorney, proceeded to make some changes in the site with the intention of building thereon. Dr. Murphy brought suit against the trustee to enforce his order and to enjoin the trustee from using the site for a school building. The case was tried before Judge John Edwards of Mitchell, Indiana, requiring several days on account of the large number of witnesses. At the conclusion of the trial Judge Edwards issued a perpetual injunction against the building of a new school house on the site and assessed the cost of the trial, amounting to \$375.00, against the township.

This is one more instance of a trustee whose obstinacy has brought financial loss to the township whose interests he represents, and another instance of unnecessary and preventable high taxes. In fact, obstinacy costs the people of Indiana far more than progress.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

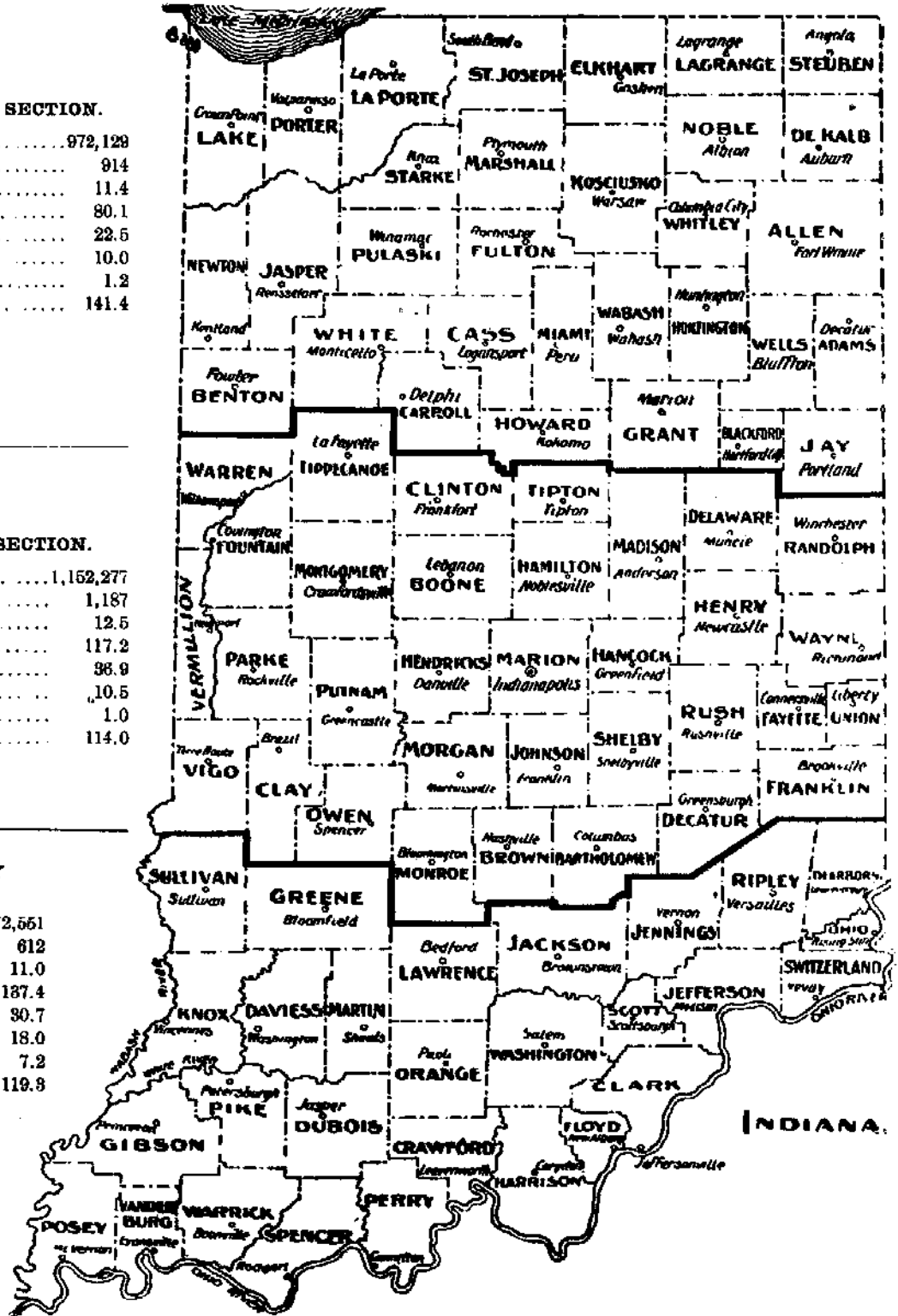
Total population	872,129
Total deaths	914
Death rate per 1,000	11.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	80.1
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	22.5
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	10.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	141.4

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,152,277
Total deaths	1,187
Death rate per 1,000	12.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	117.2
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	36.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	10.5
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	114.0

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total Population	672,561
Total deaths	612
Death rate per 1,000	11.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	187.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	30.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	18.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	7.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	119.9



Mortality of Indiana for September, 1914. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1914 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.												
							September, 1914.	August, 1914.	September, 1913.	Rate for Year 1914 to Date.	Rate for Year 1913 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.		
							Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State	2,796,857	2,713	2,856	2,810	26,987	27,577	11.8	11.6	12.3	12.8	13.3	479	17.6	211	7.7	61	2.2	44	1.6	62	2.2	839	30.7	
Northern Counties	972,128	914	978	1,000	8,839	9,483	11.4	11.8	12.5	12.1	13.2	183	20.0	71	7.7	24	2.6	13	1.4	11	1.2	292	31.9	
Central Counties	1,152,277	1,167	1,225	1,168	11,874	11,653	12.5	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.6	192	16.1	82	6.8	26	2.1	19	1.6	31	2.6	365	30.7	
Southern Counties	672,551	612	653	642	8,274	6,411	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.8	104	16.9	58	9.4	11	1.7	12	1.9	19	3.1	176	28.7	
All Cities	1,246,315	1,355	1,438	1,442	13,506	14,032	13.3	13.6	14.3	14.4	15.4	258	18.9	107	7.8	36	2.6	21	1.5	35	2.5	321	23.5	
Over 100,000	252,994	307	326	312	3,137	2,958	14.7	15.1	15.4	16.5	16.4	38	12.6	15	4.9	8	2.6	5	1.6	12	3.9	63	20.9	
45,000 to 100,000	267,060	260	289	280	2,576	2,856	11.8	12.7	13.0	12.8	14.6	63	24.2	18	6.9	10	3.8	9	1.1	9	3.0	58	21.5	
20,000 to 45,000	229,816	248	246	212	2,469	1,849	13.1	13.6	15.6	14.3	15.3	61	24.5	24	9.6	7	2.8	5	2.0	4	1.6	43	17.3	
10,000 to 20,000	174,438	198	209	279	1,859	2,643	13.6	14.3	16.0	14.2	13.6	33	16.6	16	8.3	5	2.5	12	1.0	2	1.0	54	27.2	
Under 10,000	322,007	352	368	359	3,465	3,726	13.2	13.4	12.9	14.3	18.3	63	17.9	34	9.6	6	1.7	6	1.7	6	1.5	105	29.6	
Country	1,550,542	1,348	1,418	1,368	13,481	13,545	10.5	9.9	10.7	11.5	11.6	221	16.3	104	7.7	25	1.8	23	1.7	27	2.0	512	37.9	

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 3 Years).		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small-pox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	251	109.2	50	21.7	70	30.4	23	12.1	6	2.6	6	2.6	58	25.2	287	124.7	3	1.3	5	2.1	2	.8	11	4.7	167	72.2	221	86.1	.....	.....
Northern Counties	64	80.1	10	12.5	18	22.5	8	10.0	1	1.2	3	3.7	19	23.9	113	141.4	.....	.....	2	2.5	.....	.....	2	3.7	61	76.3	83	103.9	.....	.....
Central Counties	111	117.2	27	28.5	35	36.9	10	10.3	1	1.0	2	2.1	29	30.6	108	114.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	77.0	58	82.9	.....	.....
Southern Counties	76	137.4	13	23.6	17	30.7	10	18.0	4	7.2	1	1.8	10	18.0	68	119.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	59.6	50	90.4	.....	.....
All Cities	137	133.7	32	31.2	35	34.1	14	13.6	5	4.8	4	3.9	36	35.1	160	156.2	2	1.9	1	.9	.....	.....	3	2.9	90	87.8	121	118.1	.....	.....
Over 100,000	38	182.8	8	38.4	12	57.7	.....	.....	1	4.8	.....	.....	11	52.9	18	76.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000	21	95.6	6	27.3	4	18.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	41.0	40	182.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000	19	100.5	9	47.8	6	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	41.0	40	182.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000	18	125.5	1	6.9	3	30.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	64.8	23	153.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 10,000	41	154.8	8	30.2	11	41.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7.5	4	18.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country	114	89.4	18	14.1	35	27.4	14	10.9	1	.7	2	1.5	22	17.2	127	99.6	1	.7	4	3.1	2	1.5	8	6.2	77	60.4	100	78.5

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of September, 1914.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest.	Date.
66.2	-1.2	Hammond	90	2	Collegeville	33	26

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
2.34	-0.66	Decker	5.07	Connersville	0.68