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 SEPTEMBER, 1902.

The total number of deaths reported for the month was 2,812. This is a death rate of 13.6. This is exactly the same rate as appeared in the statistics for September, 1901. As compared with August, 1902, this is a decrease of 1.2 in the annual death rate. The number of deaths under 1 year of age this month was 536, or 20 per cent. of the total number; between 1 and 5 years of age, the number of deaths was 288, or 10.7 per cent. of the total number; between 5 and 10 years of age, the number of deaths was 71, or 2.6 per cent. of the total number; between 10 and 15, the number of deaths was 62, or 2.3 per cent. of the total, and for 65 years and over, the number of deaths was 613, or 22.9 per cent. of the total. From imporant causes, the number of deaths and rates per 100,000 were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis 282 deaths, rate 136.7; other forms of tuberculosis 51 deaths, rate 24.7; typhoid fever 232 deaths, rate 112.7; diphtheria 34 deaths, rate 16.4. Scarlet fever 7 deaths, rate 3.3; whooping-cough 16 deaths, rate 7.7; pneumonia 112 deaths, rate 54.2; diarrhœal disease under 5 years of age 322 deaths, rate 156.1; cerebro spinal meningitis 24 deaths, rate 11.6; influenza 6 deaths, rate 2.9; puerperal septicaemia 17 deaths, rate 8.2; cancer 114, rate 55.2; violence 105 deaths, rate 50.9. Smallpox 3 deaths, rate 1.4. In comparing these figures with those of September, 1901, we find there is an increase in the rate for consumption of 8.8, for typhoid fever there is an increase in the rate of 21.6, the diphtheria rate is 1 less, the scarlet fever rate is 1.4 more, the whooping-cough rate is exactly the same, the pneumonia rate is 18.9 more, the rate for diarrhœal disease is 16.4 less, the cancer rate is 4.3 more, the violence rate is 3.8 less and the smallpox rate is a great increase, because there were no smallpox deaths in September, 1901.

The counties which report a death rate in excess of the average for the whole State are: Carroll, 14; Cass, 15.1; Elkhart, 15.4; Fulton, 16.7; Grant, 14.1; Howard, 17.9; Jay, 14.5; Lake, 18.9; Laporte, 15.2; Noble, 14.5; Pulaski, 14.7; Bartholomew, 15.8; Clinton, 15.5; Decatur, 17.5; Fayette, 15.3; Hamilton, 14.2; Henry, 14.1; Johnson, 14.4; Madison, 14.7; Marion, 15.2; Monroe, 16.3; Montgomery, 17.8; Putnam, 16.4; Union, 21.6; Vigo, 16 3; Wayne, 16.5; Daviess, 16 3; Floyd, 16.2; Gibson, 17.8; Green, 14.1; Harrison, 14 6; Jackson, 18.7; Jefferson, 16.5; Jennings, 22.4; Knox, 16.3; Pike, 20.2; Posey, 19.6; Scott, 20 5; Spencer, 14.7; Sullivan, 16.4; Warrick, 13.1.

BY SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, having a population of 839,835, and numbering 31 counties, reports 876 deaths, a rate of 12.7, which is 1.6 higher than the corresponding month last year. The rate of this section for pulmonary consumption was 104.5 per 100,000, which is 17.4 more than the corresponding month last year. The typhoid rate in this section for this month is 75.5 per 100,000, and in the comparison with the corresponding month last year, this is an increase of 14.5.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, having a population of 1,024,729, numbering 22 counties, reports 1,173 deaths, a rate of 13.9. This is 7 less than in the corresponding month last year.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, having a population of 851,736, and numbering 25 counties, reports 763 deaths, a rate of 14.2. This is an increase of .4 in the rate over the corresponding month last year.

COMPARISON OF SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section shows the lowest death rate. The lowest death rate of children under one year of age was in the Central Section, and was 18.6 per 100,000. The Northern Section shows the lowest death rate in tuberculosis, typhoid fever, whooping cough and pneumonia. The highest death rate in smallpox appears in this section. The highest death rate in diphtheria, 20.2, occurs in the Central Section, and it also has the highest death rate in pneumonia, cerebro-spinal meningitis and by violence. The death rate from smallpox in this section is 1.1. The Southern Section shows the highest death rate from tuberculosis, also from typhoid fever, diarrhœal diseases and whooping-cough.

COMPARISON BY COUNTIES: The county showing the lowest death rate in the month was Ripley, its rate being 5.5. The county showing the highest death rate was Jennings, the rate being 22.4.

All the cities of the State, representing a population

of 857,840, report 1,114 deaths, a rate of 15 8. This exceeds the rate for the whole State by 2.2, and compared with the corresponding month last year, it is an increase of .7. The rate for tuberculosis per 100,000 was 20.8, which is 4.1 greater than the rate for the whole State. The typhoid rate was 100 9, an increase above the State rate of 12 2. Diarrhœal diseases also show an increased rate of 15.9.

COMPARISON OF CITIES AND COUNTRY: The cities show a death rate of 15.8, and the country of 14.4. The rates per 100,000 for the diseases named were as follows: Tuberculosis, cities, 174.9; country, 116.9. Typhoid fever, cities, 100.9; country, 118.4. Diphtheria, cities, 24; country, 12.5. Scarlet fever, cities, 5.6; country, 2.2. Pneumonia, cities, 79.6; country, 41.1. Diarrhœal diseases, cities, 172; country, 147.8. Influenza, cities, 2.8; country, 2.9. Puerperal fever, cities, 15.6; country, 4.4. Cancer, cities, 69.6; country, 47.8. Violence, cities, 71.7; country, 40.4. All of the smallpox deaths occurred in cities.

CITIES BY CLASSES: Class A, having over 50,000 population, including Indianapolis and Evansville, report 270 deaths, a rate of 14.4. This is an increase of .2 over the corresponding month last year, and is greater than the average State rate for this month by .8.

Class B, having from 25,000 to 50,000 population, including Ft. Wayne, South Bend and Terre Haute, report 146 deaths, a rate of 15.1. This is 1.5 greater than the rate for the State and is .3 less than the rate for the corresponding month last year.

Class C, having from 10,000 to 25,000 population, and including 14 cities, report 317 deaths, a rate of 17.6. This is 1.8 greater than the rate for all cities and is .4 greater than the rate for the State. It is also 1.5 greater than the rate in the corresponding month last year.

Class D, having from 5,000 to 10,000 population, and including 23 cities, report 222 deaths, which is a rate of 16.7. This is .9 greater than the average rate for the cities, and is 3.1 greater than the average rate for the State, and it is also .6 greater than the rate for the corresponding month last year.

Class E, having a population under 5,000, numbering 36 cities, report 159 deaths, which is a rate of 14.7. This is .1 less than the average rate for all cities and is 1.1 greater than the average for the whole State, and is also .4 greater than the rate for the corresponding month last year.

Comparison by sanitary districts are shown by the map on page 133.

DISEASE PREVALENCE IN SEPTEMBER: Smallpox for the twentieth consecutive month leads the list as most prevalent. Typhoid fever was the second most prevalent disease, and it occupied this same position in September. Rheumatism, which was fourth in August, becomes third in this month.

The order of prevalence was as follows: Smallpox, typhoid fever, rheumatism, diarrhœa, intermittent fever, tonsilitis, bronchitis, dysentery, cholera morbus, scarlet fever, pneumonia, cholera infantum, diphtheria, influenza, inflammation of bowels, erysipelas, pleuritis, puerperal fever, whooping-cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis and measles. The rise in typhoid fever, as based upon the deaths, is somewhat alarming. There were very nearly as many cases of this disease as of smallpox. Health officers should take this opportunity to again warn the people in regard to drinking water and in regard to observing strict cleanliness.

SMALLPOX IN SEPTEMBER.

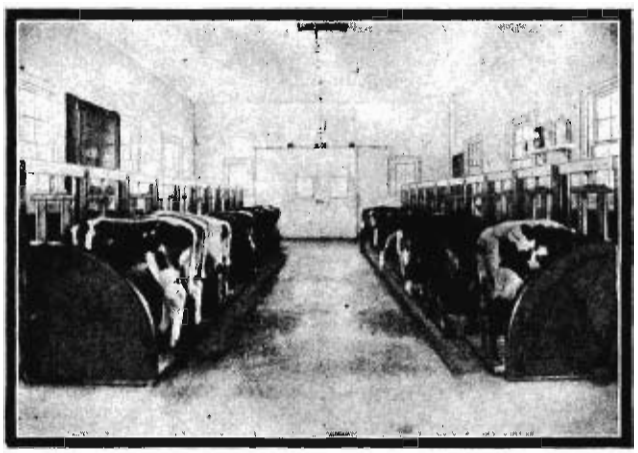
There were 219 cases of smallpox reported in September in 39 counties, with three deaths. In August the number of cases reported was 245 in 30 counties and two deaths. The reports for September show the disease was in nine more counties than in August, and further show an increase of 50 per cent. in deaths. The counties invaded were: Adams, 1; Benton, 1; Blackford, 1; Boone, 5; Brown, 2; Cass, 1; Clark, 2; Clinton, 10; Daviess, 14; Dearborn, 3; Dekalb, 2; Delaware, 5; Dubois, 11; Elkhart, 1; Fountain, 3; Franklin, 1; Fulton, 10; Gibson, 5; Grant, 5; Howard, 19; Jay, 4; Jefferson, 2; Knox, 20; Kosciusko, 13; Lagrange, 2; Lake, 4; Laporte, 1; Marion, 13; Martin, 2; Miami, 2; Monroe, 5; Noble, 5; Randolph, 2; Spencer, 10; Starke, 4; St. Joseph, 35; Vanderburgh, 1; Vermillion, 18; Vigo, 3. The smallpox deaths occurred in Warsaw, 1; Indianapolis, 1; Mishawaka, 1.

In Jay County, at Red Key, smallpox prevailed for probably ten weeks without being reported. It seems that no doctor there diagnosed the disease correctly. It's the old story of Cuban itch, chickenpox, etc., with the addition of the pronouncement that the disease this time was porrigo. At last lay citizens made out the true nature of the malady and wrote to the State Board, complaining of the situation. Dr. Cowing, of Muncie, was appointed a deputy of the State Board, and he made an inspection. Dr. Ross, county health officer, also inspected Red Key. Both officers reported the eruptive disease to be smallpox. One citizen of Red Key said, in a letter to the State Board, "The town authorities refrain from taking any action toward suppressing the disease because they wish to save the money." Money not spent is not always saved. Too many politicians don't know this.

VACCINE AND ANTITOXINS.

The apponents of vaccination and serum therapy could learn much by visiting the biological laboratories where vaccine and antitoxins are produced. At Union City, Ohio, which is separated from Union City, Indiana, by a street, the writer heard a man who was an ex-editor deliver a violent talk against vaccination. The talk was before the city council, which had been convened for the purpose of considering the smallpox situation. The speaker was vehement in his denunciation of vaccination and loudly accused those who believed in vaccination of being "rascals who wanted to make money out of poisoning people with pus taken from grease heel in old horses."

The cut below is from a photograph taken in the Mulford vaccine laboratory and shows the "old grease heel horses" spoken of.

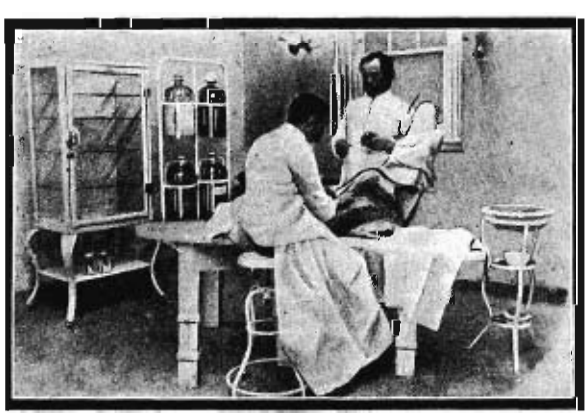


The animals are all sucking calves. They have been kept long enough to test them for tuberculosis, glanders and other diseases. They are fed entirely on milk and treated so kindly they are gentle as kittens.

Before being introduced into the model hygienic stables they are given a thorough bath in a porcelain bath tub with water and soap. They are then dipped in a 1 to 5,000 sublimate solution, and lastly rinsed off. The stables have cement floors and white enameled stalls and walls. They are kept so clean and well ventilated that no smell is perceptible. I will venture to state that the violent antivac spoken of above lives in rooms not comparable in cleanliness with these stables, and most probably, unlike the calves, has no bath tub.

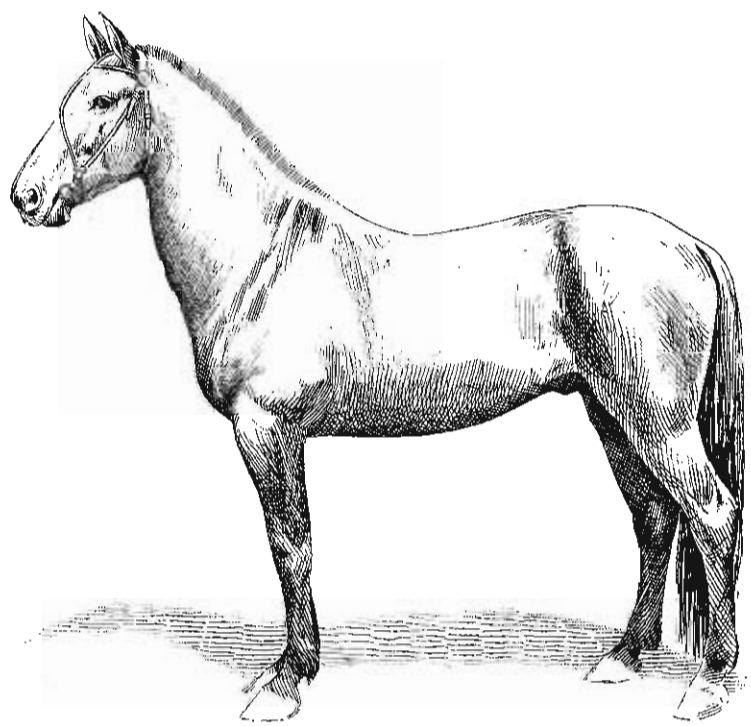
The second picture is from a photograph of the room where the calves are scarified and innoculated and where the vaccine is collected. The room has a cement floor, enameled walls and furniture, and the operatives are clad in spotless white.

After the vaccine is removed from the calf it is mixed with glycerine and kept in cold storage for some time in order to let the glycerine kill off any



disease causing staphyloccoci or streptococci or other organisms which might possibly be present. In due time several guinea pigs are each injected with enough of the vaccine to vaccinate one hundred men. The pigs are carefully watched, and if the dose makes them sick or kills them the vaccine is rejected. The ordinary person would think this test sufficient, but still another, which is indeed crucial, is applied. In this test the vaccine is planted on gelatin and the colonies, if any, are carefully studied. Any cocci found are cultured in bouillon and in due time the culture is inoculated into rabbits. If the rabbit lives it is proven the organisms are harmless. Nevertheless the rabbit is killed and all organs carefully examined, and if the tissues, joints and organs are found to be all right the vaccine is then tried on a calf, to see if it will produce typical cowpox. If it does, it is passed as satisfactory and sent out to the trade. Dr. J. J. Kenyon is superintendent and manager of the Mulford biological laboratories, and Dr. W. F. Elgin is the superintendent of the vaccine laboratory.

While experience proves the calf to be the best animal for propagating vaccine, the horse is known to be the best



for making diphtheria antitoxin. Some horses will not produce antitoxin, and the why is unknown. Other animals produce antitoxin of good strength, and a few produce an article of extra strength. The picture here given is of "Frank," a fine young horse owned by Frederick Stearns & Company, of Detroit, and used in their biological laboratory. Frank has taken at a single injection an amount of diphtheria toxin which is sufficient to kill 500 non-immunized horses, or 3,000 non-immunized men. It probably took a long time to produce such tolerance in this animal. Frank produces extra strong diphtheria anti-toxin, and no one can tell the number of children's lives saved by his serum. It is to be regretted that Frank can not be made to understand how useful he has been to mankind. No doubt he has enjoyed life quite as much as if his tail had been docked, his head reined high, and then made to drag the carriage of some multimillionaire.

HOW IT IS: Mr. Reiner, of Highland, Ind., a town very near Chicago, expresses himself in regard to smallpox at his place: "I will tell you how the situation is at this place: There is a case of smallpox near here, and I am informed the people are very lax in taking precautions as to exposing themselves. The case is in a general grocery store, and I am told the store is kept open and has patrons just the same as if there was nothing around. I employ a good many people, and should any of them become sick with smallpox it would probably come very near closing up my business. No mail goes in or out of Schererville at present, the mail authorities refusing to handle the same."

The health officer of Lake County was informed in regard to this matter and directed to inspect it. Schererville is not incorporated, and the cases had not been reported. Strict quarantine is now enforced, and all who will submit are being vaccinated.

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UNRECOGNIZED SMALLPOX THE CAUSE OF ITS SPREAD: Dr. G. E. Hoffman, health officer of Fulton County, says in his report concerning smallpox: "While the disease is so generally prevalent, there are necessarily ambulant and concealed cases traveling from town to town. This will spread the disease as long as there are any unvaccinated to catch it. None of our cases are traceable to cases quarantined, and I have found that quarantine is efficient to prevent the spread of smallpox from known cases. It is the hidden and unrecognized cases that cause the trouble. One of the cases we have was an ironing girl in a steam laundry, and there is little question that she got the disease from infected clothing sent in to be laundried. I am fully persuaded that only universal vaccination will stamp out this epidemic, and from my observation I believe the disease is increasing in malignancy and that drastic measures are needed."

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A CUCUMBER DEATH: A certificate of death from Jefferson Township, Grant County, gives as the immediate cause of death of an infant eleven months old, "green cucumber." This calls forth the question, "what is the use of trying to teach people hygiene who will feed green cucumbers to an infant only eleven months old?"

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COMPULSORY VACCINATION AT ORLEANS: In our August number of the Bulletin, we gave an account of a smallpox ordinance which was passed at the suggestion of Dr. R. E. Baker, at Orleans, Ind. The ordinance in full was printed in the Bulletin mentioned. No doubt many will be interested to learn how the ordinance worked, and what difficulties were met with in its enforcement. Upon this subject the doctor says: "We never expected to be able to enforce the ordinance absolutely, but we have met with great success nevertheless. We were very strict and told those who resisted they must be vaccinated or be quarantined. I think over 90 per cent., probably 95 per cent., of our citizens have now been vaccinated. A number refused and we passed them over at the time. These made up a common purse to stand suit in a test case. They had not been exposed in any way, and at that time we run out of vaccine. It was two days before more came to hand, and, of course the time had to be extended. It is considered best to wait, and if smallpox appears in the town again we will go after the unvaccinated and let the matter come into the court if it is necessary."

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MUST NOT RISK SMALLPOX: The Bishop of Vermont says, "Each man belongs to the community and that not only the man has an interest in the community, but the community also has an interest in the man. The community has the right to say, you must not take a risk for yourself even though you do not yourself fear the disease or care about the inconvenience of being vaccinated. You must not run the risk, for the sake of your neighbors. You can not have smallpox by yourself. If you have it you put your neighbors in danger.

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WANTS CLEAN BED LINEN: A lady, Mrs. D. M. D——, who is traveling commercial agent for a large Detroit house, writes the State Board of Health as follows: "Is it possible for your board to do anything to compel country hotel managers to furnish clean bed linens, towels and table napkins? All too many neglect this sanitary matter. I happen to positively know in many instances, after the linens are washed and ironed in the usual way, they are put on the bed, and if you are the first man to take the room, why, you get a clean bed, but if you are the second man, you get 'pressed sheets.' What I mean by this is that after the first man sleeps in the bed, no matter in what condition the maid finds the linen in the morning, the sheets are taken, sprinkled, and pressed or ironed again without washing, and then returned to the bed for the second man to sleep in. This is repeated until the linen becomes so soiled it can not be used for transient guests. Then it is sent to the second floor for the boarders' use, who, by the way, never get a clean bed. I have seen sheets and towels that have been sprinkled and pressed many times without washing. Table napkins are treated in the same way. Should you complain and ask for a change of linen on your bed, you probably will meet with a stoney stare and always with the denial that the linen has been simply sprinkled and pressed after being used by others. I wish to speak about the blankets also. I really do not think they are ever washed. Some hotel proprietors will tell you they do not press sheets, but send them to the laundry to be washed. No doubt they do send them to the laundry more or less, but you look for the girl in the house who does nothing but press soiled linens. Let me explain how you can tell a pressed sheet or pillowslip from one which has been ironed and washed in the usual way. First, the water fills the cloth with little wrinkles which can be easily ironed out, but the wrinkles from the body are long and will not come out until the sheet has been in water. Second, sheets that have been pressed always have two folds when they have been folded. In a pressed sheet one can quickly tell if one or two people have occupied the bed."

This complaint is not founded on air by considerable. The secretary of this board has had some experience with dirty towels, dirty napkins, dirty bed linen, dirty bedclothes and dirty beds. In one instance, I was shown to a room which gave forth a strong, suffocating odor of perspiration and also of other effluvia which eminate from the bodies of unclean, perspiring men. I demanded a change of bed linen and got it, but airing the room for an hour, did not remove the odor and the bedclothes were highly odoriferous. I removed my outer garments, clothed myself in my rubber smallpox suit and went to bed. Extreme weariness brought me a sleep despite my surroundings. It is not pleasant, however, to be compelled to sleep in a smallpox protection suit in order to feel secure against the infection which might exist in a dirty bed. As to blankets and comforts at hotels, one hesitates to think upon the subject. It seems to be a proper subject for wonderment how often the Pullman Company steams or washes the blankets used on its palace cars. I remember once seeing some of the Pullman Company's blankets steamed in order to disinfect them, and the strongly colored liquid which flowed away told eloquently of dirt and filth in their insterstices. It would be an excellent thing if the Pullman Company could be made to do away with its colored blankets and furnish white ones. Then the travelers who pay such high interest on the watered stock of the Pullman Company could come nearer telling whether or not the blankets were clean.

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THE TAMPICO SCHOOLHOUSE: Mr. Thompson and Mr. Beldon, of Tampico, Indiana, address us as follows: "The schoolhouse at this place is an old structure, having been built about 40 years ago. It is in a dilapidated condition. One of the teachers and some of the pupils had their feet frozen in the building last winter. It is so dilapidated that it is impossible to make the building comfortable. Some of our citizens are afraid to send their children to this schoolhouse on windy or cold days, for fear they will get crippled, killed or frozen. There would be a fine school here if we had a house that was safe and fit for the teachers and pupils to sit in. The trustee and one member of the advisory board, and a goodly number of the patrons are in favor of building a new house, but the majority of the advisory board refuse to vote the necessary money. We solicit the State Board of Health to come at once, or as soon as you can conveniently, and if you find the conditions as we have set forth, condemn the present structure."

This is surely an interesting situation. How can business men and good citizens for one moment think that it is economy to surround children with conditions which threaten their health and their lives? A schoolhouse of the kind described is miserable indeed, and its continuance indicates that the authorities in control are poor business men, are extravagant and are cruel.

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RIDPATH ON CONSUMPTION: In his annual report to the State Board of Health, Dr. H. W. Ridpath, health officer of Marion County, says: "We go to enormous expense to properly provide for the insane, we abundantly care for the poor, and even the criminal receives our sympathetic consideration, but the unfortunate sufferer from chronic tuberculosis finds no place of rest but the grave, and in his hopeless condition he often prays that he may be allowed to go and rest there in peace."

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HOW TO SAVE MONEY: Municipalities and States are constantly paying out large sums of money to support orphans, idiots, insane and even convicts in prison, where it can be shown that disease is accountable directly or indirectly for the condition of the greater portion, if not all, these unfortunates. As an illustration of the State's mode of economy, we may select a man with a wife and six small children. The man has no means of support except by his daily toil. He has incipient phthisis. He has no means to take himself and family to a country where he can live by breathing the air that God has given for such unfortunates to live on. He has no money to buy food or medicine. The State grudgingly pays for a little medicine, which nine times out of ten might as well have been poured on the ground. He has not even the proper food for a well man and much less for a sick man. Finally the State feels relieved when the man is buried and a six-dollar casket is paid for. But now come the orphans who must be cared for by the State, the approximated expense for the six children amounting to $1,000 annually or more if kept in an orphans' home supported by the State, and if they must be kept five years there is an outlay of $5,000 or over. Now the State, instead of allowing the man to die when he was so much needed by his family, should have taken this man and family to a place where he could get well and live and furnish him a little home, and the whole expense need not have exceeded $600 or $800, and thus not only saved a human life, but have saved the State over $4,000. It is to be hoped the State will soon see the error of its way.—Dr. S. R. McKelney.

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CONSUMPTIVE TEACHERS: Evidently it will not do for people having consumption to undertake the duties of a teacher. The health law should contain a clause forbidding anyone having consumption or specific disease from being a teacher. The following petition was recently received and illustrates fully the point in question:

"To the Honorable State Board of Health of Indiana:

We, the undersigned citizens of ————————, do humbly petition you to take into consideration and if possible give us relief in the following matter: One Miss ————, one of the teachers of the graded schools, probably has tuberculosis, at least she coughs much and expectorates an offensive mucous, is weak, emaciated and irritable, so much so as to be repulsive to the pupils and a menace to their health; therefore, the undersigned humbly petition you and invoke your aid, which you are able to render them by virtue of the power given you by the State of Indiana.

By so doing you will render the undersigned justice and aid in preserving the health, and increase the public good of our school."

This was signed by seventeen patrons of the school. A rule of the State Board of Health prohibits the employment of teachers who are afflicted with tuberculosis. Said rule is reasonable and is in accord with hygiene and sanitary science and the best interests of the people. Everyone has deep sympathy for the poor teacher who has acquired tuberculosis. But sympathy and pity should not govern in this instance, as it is possible for such a teacher as is described in the petition to transmit tuberculosis to several pupils during a term of school. Better that one sick person should be denied employment than that the health and lives of many should be in the slightest degree imperiled.

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KOKOMO TO THE FRONT: In one of the reports of Dr. Edgar Cox, who is city health officer of Kokomo, he says: "This patient, Mr. ————, had chickenpox at the age of 14, smallpox at 20, and now at 26 has smallpox again. This last case is well marked and there is no mistake about the diagnosis." "Kokomo to the front."

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CHILDREN WITH SMALLPOX IN SCHOOL: The following was taken from a report made by Dr. E. C. Loomis, of Perrysville: "I raised the quarantine and disinfected a house on the 10th of September where smallpox had existed in Perrysville. At the time I examined a small boy about ten years old but discovered no sign of smallpox. Two days after this an eruption appeared on the boy, but the grandmother, who had charge of him, did not report the matter and permitted the child to attend school. On September 28, the superintendent of the school telephoned me that several children had an eruption which looked suspicious. I found one school child in the pustular stage of smallpox and two others in the vesicular stage. By that evening I had discovered twelve cases of smallpox; one was about one mile from the city. These twelve cases represent nine different families. I visited each schoolroom and urged upon teachers and pupils the importance of vaccination. A few responded to the appeal, but the general public turned a deaf ear. Some had rather have the disease and a few had rather die. I vaccinated fourteen this morning. I expect in ten or twelve days to have a fresh crop, and no man knows where the end will be.

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TOO EXPENSIVE: An inmate of the county jail at Terre Haute developed typhoid fever. Dr. VanCleave, county health officer, recommended his removal to the hospital. The court would not allow this to be done because it would be "too expensive." The court has ordered that all necessary food, medical attendance, medicines, etc., be supplied.

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THE WORD CONTAGIOUS: Dr. Baker, of Michigan, says: "Not one of the common, so-called 'contagious' diseases is usually contracted by simple contact of the unbroken surface of the human body with the surface of an infected human body. Therefore the term 'contagious' implying as it does the spread of disease by contact, should be obsolete. A much better term is the single word 'communicable.'"

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THE TRUANCY LAW A CAUSE OF SICKNESS: Prof. Geo. R. Wilson, county superintendent of schools, Dubois County, says: "It is probable the truancy law causes an increase of sickness in our schools. Children from unsanitary home surroundings are now forced into the schoolroom, and often carry contagious diseases. Formerly when a child was indisposed it remained at home and its sickness developed there, but now it continues to go to school until it is physically unable to go and is then kept at home, but not until its companions have been exposed or inoculated."

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ABOUT SANITARY SCHOOLS: Prof. Geo. R. Williams, county superintendent of schools for Dubois County, expresses himself in regard to school houses as follows: "Improvement along the line of heating and ventilation of schools does not keep step with the onward march of other school work in the county. It is probable that improvements in the construction of the common district school houses will not become manifest so long as the selection of plans and construction, etc., are left to local township authorities. If the State sees proper to control the plans and construction of county jails, prisons, county poor asylums, etc., how much more beneficial would it be for the law to be extended to embrace the construction of school houses. Surely this ought to be done. Scientific plans for sanitary district school houses ranging from $500 to $5,000 ought to be furnished free by the State, and local authorities ought to be compelled to follow them."

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SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES: The State of New Jersey has appropriated $50,000 for site and buildings for a tuberculosis sanatorium. 150 acres of ground have been selected in Hunterdon County, at Highbridge, at a suitable location. The ground is high, affording fine air and picturesque view of the northern part of the State. New Jersey is to be commended for this wise and humane action. The State of Indiana will one day engage in the human and noble work of caring for indigent consumptives.

* * *

A LIVE TOWN: Modoc is a town situated on the Springfield Division of the Big Four railroad in Randolph County. It has been recently incorporated and the city fathers are alive and are progressive business men, and this means a live and progressive town. The health ordinance recommended by the State Board of Health was recently passed by the Modoc Town Council and is now law in that place. The energetic and fully informed health officer, Dr. D. F. Trenary, was the man who brought about this advanced sanitary movement. He will promptly enforce every provision of the ordinance and the benefits to the town will be many.

A TUBERCULOSIS BEQUEST: Sir Ernest Casell has placed at the disposal of King Edward, one million dollars to be used by him as he judges best for the benefit of the sick and poor. King Edward has announced the same will be devoted to the erection and support of a sanitarium for the care and treatment of consumptives. His decision is wise and humane and will send his name down to history as one of the world's greatest benefactors.

* * *

VACCINATION IN ENGLAND: Since the unfortunate modification of the vaccination laws of England, enacted in 1898, very many children have been exempted from vaccination. The effect of this disastrous piece of legislation is already showing itself in more ways than one. Seventy English life insurance companies have required a renewal of their policies Thirteen companies absolutely refuse to insure unvaccinated children, fifty-seven companies consider such persons as exposed to an extra risk, and refuse to pay the amount insured if the policyholder dies of smallpox, while only ten companies continue the old form of contract. Many public departments refuse to employ unvaccinated persons. The Duke of Norfolk (postmaster general), as a peer of the realm, voted for the conscience bill, but as a matter of public policy, does not allow unvaccinated persons in the postal service. The same is also true of the heads of the war and navy departments, each of which voted for the conscience bill, but allow no unvaccinated persons in their branches of public service. The first lord of the treasury has adopted the same measure. In some quarters of the city landlords have turned out tenants who refuse to be vaccinated, and have placed signs upon their houses bearing the inscription, "Not for unvaccinated tenants."

* * *

DISEASE AND BATTLE: The official U. S. reports show that 6,406 men gave up their lives in the Spanish war. Less than 1,000 were killed in battle, the remainder died of disease, the result of drinking impure water and the neglect of hygiene. Marines on the war ships had pure distilled water to drink and hygiene was not neglected, and the result was, *not a single death from disease.* We have a wholesome fear of bullets, but not of disease.

* * *

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE: At the October meeting of the State Board the matter of suggesting to the next legislature the necessity for a State Laboratory of Hygiene was discussed. The bill herewith given was decided upon. Health officers are requested to read the bill carefully and send to this office any suggestions or criticisms they may deem proper.

A BILL FOR AN ACT CREATING A STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE, PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE, PRESCRIBING PENALTIES AND REPEALING ALL CONFLICTING ACTS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That a State Laboratory of Hygiene is hereby established as a department of the State Board of Health, the same to be under the control and management of said board.

SEC. 2. The State Laboratory of Hygiene shall be located in the State House at Indianapolis, and basement room No. 10 is set aside for said Laboratory, and if in time more room is needed, upon application by the State Board of Health, the custodian shall furnish the same.

SEC. 3. The State Laboratory of Hygiene shall be used for making analyses of foods and drugs for the purpose of enforcing the pure food and drug law; for making analyses, pathological examinations and studies in hygiene and preventive medicine, and for no other purpose or purposes. All work of the Laboratory shall be done exclusively for the benefit of the public.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the State Board of Health, who is also State Food Commissioner, shall be the director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, and shall have power, with the consent of the State Board of Health, to appoint and fix the salaries of all employes necessary for the conduct of said Laboratory, and for the enforcement of the pure food and drug law, and he shall have power to discharge any of said employes for cause, subject to the approval of the State Board of Health, and said discharged employe shall have the right of appeal to the State Board of Health.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health shall have power to pass rules for the enforcement of all health and all pure food and drug statutes, and any one violating any of said rules shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. Said rules shall be promulgated by being deposited in pamphlet form with the auditor of each county, and when so promulgated, shall be in full force. A full account of all work done in the laboratory and work done in enforcing the pure food and drug statutes shall be published in the annual report of the State Board of Health.

SEC. 6. Whenever information is furnished by the State Board of Health, or any other board of health, or any member, officer or agent of any such board, to any prosecuting attorney, or to any city, town or county attorney, showing violation of the health or pure food and drug statutes, or any violation of any of the rules of the State Board of Health within the jurisdiction of said attorneys, then said attorneys shall promptly bring prosecution as the law commands, but nothing herein contained shall in any wise interfere with or prevent any prosecution for any offense instituted in any manner which is now or hereafter may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. Five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is found necessary, are hereby appropriated for equipping the State Laboratory of Hygiene with all necessary apparatus, books and appliances, the same to be paid out by certificates from the State Board of Health, and on presentation of such certificates the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount certified; and all certificates shall have attached itemized bills for their face amount, and any unexpended portion of this appropriation shall revert to the general fund within sixteen months from the going into force of this act. For salaries of the employes, maintenance of the laboratory, purchasing of food and drug samples, transportation and hotel expenses of those necessary to conduct inspections and attend prosecutions, and for necessary incidental expenses, ten thousand dollars per annum are appropriated.

SEC. 8. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, except as otherwise provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. All statutes and parts of statutes in conflict with the provisions of this statute are hereby repealed.

THE HAVOC DONE BY CONSUMPTION IN SEPTEMBER.

Consumption killed 338 persons in Indiana in September. Of this number 141 were males and 197 females. following table shows the relation of consumption to ages.

Age period.	Number of deaths.
Under 5	31
5 to 10	4
10 to 15	6
15 to 20	40
20 to 25	52
25 to 30	36
30 to 35	34
35 to 40	17
40 to 45	23
45 to 50	22
50 to 55	18
55 to 60	12
60 to 65	15
65 and over	27

From the table we learn that 128 persons between the ages of 15 and 30, or 37.8 per cent. of the total, died from this preventable disease. 15 to 30 is the very prime of life, and this fact makes the loss sad indeed. The youngest to die was five months and the oldest 83 years. Consumption, therefore, attacks all ages. Between the ages of 15 and 25, the deaths numbered 92. These young people had just finished their education at the expense of the State, and then died. It had cost the State for education $300 for each one, or $27,600, and just as they entered the useful time of life, they were lost. Consumption is a great maker of orphans. This fact is plain from the following: Of the females who died of consumption, 65 were married and between the ages of 18 and 35, and of the males, 21 were married and in the same age period. There were then 86 families invaded. The records do not show how many of these families had children, but it is fair to assume that three-fourths or 75 per cent. were so blessed. On this basis there would have been 64 orphans if there was only one child to each home, and 128 orphans counting two children to each home. It is certainly a loss to the State to have in one month 86 families broken up and not less than 86 children made orphans, and all by a disease which it is possible to control.

The very accurate mortality statistics collected by the State Board of Health, in this and in other instances, point out lines of economy which should be energetically followed up. The home is the foundation of the State, and to permit homes to be broken up by preventable disease is as cowardly and extravagant as to permit them to be destroyed by an armed enemy. A State hospital for poor consumptives must soon be established, and the public health service must be permitted by the Legislature to fight the disease.

* * *

DEATH CERTIFICATE BLANKS WASTED: Dr. F. S. Hunter, Secretary of the Lawrence County Board of Health, has the following to say in regard to the wasting of blanks: "I have trouble in keeping some physicians supplied with blank death certificates. These are misplaced by some, and others, I think, tear them up or use them for wrapping medicine in. I have in some instances sent out blanks to certain physicians and in a week or so they claim they are out, and probably these same physicians have either had no death at all in their practice, or not more than one. I give blanks to undertakers who go prepared to get certificates."

* * *

MAGNETIC HEALING NO MORE: George W. Parks practiced magnetic healing for eight years. He did not use medicines or surgery, but held himself out as a magnetic healer and styled himself professor. He was not a graduate of any school of medicine, and had no license. He diagnosed cases entirely "by the nerves." His treatment largely consisted in rubbing the afflicted parts, and he charged fees for his treatments.

He was prosecuted for violating the medical law as amended in 1901, and claimed that the amended definition of the practice of medicine was unconstitutional, claiming that the classification is unjust and arbitrary. The appellate court says: "We do not think that there is involved in this case a question as to the authority of the Legislature to discriminate against a particular school of practitioners. We are not judicially advised that magnetic healing so-called, is so far based on co-operated, arranged and systematized knowledge that it can be termed a science, or that any considerable degree of instruction is a pre-requisite, as it is actually practiced by those whose knowledge does not go beyond the manifestation of the phenomena of magnetism. It may have been the judgment of the Legislature in this implied exclusion of appellant that the limitations of value with the treatment possessed and the dangers attending it, made it wise to confine its use to a body of men in whose hands it would be safe to entrust it, because of their education in subjects relative to its administration. The statute goes no further than to establish a standard that may be attained by reasonable application of the means as a proper attainment of the end. Without some knowledge of the location and offices of the various nerves, muscles, joints, the manipulation of these parts, and the flexing of the limbs, can not be intelligently, if indeed safely, practiced." The court says, finally, "It is our conclusion that appellant was engaged in the practice of medicine since he held himself out as a magnetic healer, and his method of treatment was, at least in part, a method that medical practitioners sometimes employed."

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SANITARY AND SANATORY: Sanitary means conducive to the preservation of health, and the term sanatory conducive to the restoration of health.

* * *

TRUE ECONOMY: Miss Ellen H. Richards, of the Boston Institute of Technology, says: "The fact should be brought home to State and municipal authorities that the cost of needless sickness and death among our soldiers in the Spanish war would have paid for the cleaning of every school house in the land, and the amount of the pension money which will be paid on account of needless sickness, would be sufficient to keep them clean."

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	839,835
Total deaths	876
Death rate per 1,000	12.7
Consumption, rate per 100,000	104.5
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	75.5
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	14.5
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.9
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	180.1

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,024,791
Total deaths	1,173
Death rate per 1,000	13.9
Consumption, rate per 100,000	147.6
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	122.6
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	20.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	4.7
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	119.0

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	651,836
Total deaths	763
Death rate per 1,000	14.2
Consumption, rate per 100,000	160.9
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	144.1
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	13.1
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.8
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	183.4

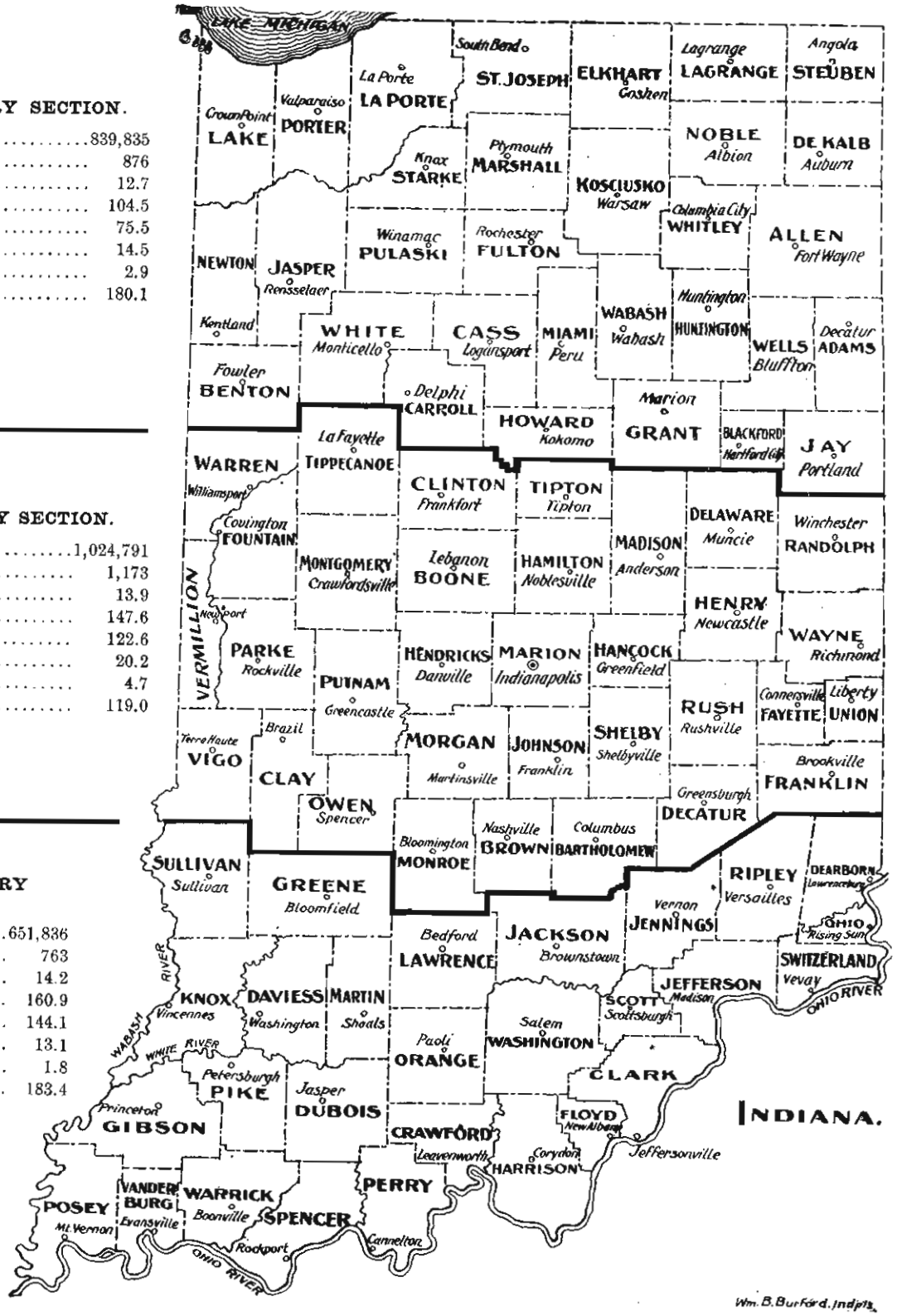

TABLE No. I. Deaths in Indiana by Geographical Sections and Counties During the Month of September, 1902.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, based on Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1902.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages.					Deaths From Important Causes.																
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 5, inclusive.	5 to 10, inclusive.	10 to 15, 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**	**2,812**	**13.6**	**138**	**536**	**288**	**71**	**62**	**673**	**282**	**5** 1	**232**	**34**	**3**	**7**	.....	**16**	**112**	**322**	**24**	**6**	**17**	**114**	**105**	**122**	**3**
Northern Co's....	**839,935**	**876**	**12.7**	**41**	**184**	**86**	**17**	**27**	**199**	**72**	**15**	**52**	**10**	.....	**2**	.....	**3**	**32**	**124**	**7**	**3**	**12**	**40**	**36**	**28**	**2**
Adams	22,232	20	10.9	....	7	....	....	1	6	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Allen	77,270	51	8.0	3	14	5	1	2	12	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	1	1	....	4	1	3	....
Benton	13,123	11	10.2	1	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Blackford	17,213	19	13.4	4	6	3	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Carroll	19,953	23	14.0	....	6	....	1	....	7	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cass	34,545	43	15.1	2	5	1	1	3	9	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	1	6	2	5	....
Dekalb	25,711	24	11.3	....	7	2	....	1	6	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	3	....	1	....
Elkhart	45,052	57	15.4	3	7	3	3	....	13	9	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	6	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Fulton	17,453	24	16.7	....	8	1	....	1	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Grant	54,693	65	14.4	2	13	9	1	3	18	5	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	1	1	1	3	....
Howard	28,575	42	17.9	3	7	6	....	....	12	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	....	....	....	4	2	....	....
Huntington	28,901	32	13.5	....	7	1	....	....	10	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	....
Jasper	14,292	8	6.8	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Jay	26,818	32	14.5	....	6	3	1	....	3	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Kosciusko	29,109	27	11.3	1	4	6	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Lagrange	15,284	14	11.1	1	2	1	....	1	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Lake	37,892	59	18.9	3	18	5	1	1	10	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	9	....	....	1	1	3	5	....
Laporte	38,386	48	15.2	3	10	4	....	1	13	7	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	1	....	....	5	4	3	....
Marshall	25,119	13	6.3	....	1	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Miami	28,344	26	11.1	1	5	1	1	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	1	....
Newton	10,448	9	10.5	....	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noble	23,533	28	14.5	....	5	4	2	....	7	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	1	....	3	....	....
Porter	19,175	19	12.0	....	....	....	3	1	5	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
Pulaski	14,033	17	14.7	....	5	1	....	1	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Starke	10,431	8	9.3	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Steuben	15,219	12	9.6	....	....	1	....	2	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
St. Joseph	58,881	63	13.0	6	13	12	....	3	10	4	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	2	9	1	....	2	1	5	3	1
Wabash	28,235	30	12.9	2	6	2	....	4	8	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Wells	23,449	22	11.4	3	4	1	1	....	4	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
White	19,138	19	12.1	1	4	4	1	1	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Whitley	17,228	11	7.7	2	2	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Central Co's.....	**1,024,791**	**1,173**	**13.9**	**58**	**208**	**97**	**34**	**26**	**258**	**124**	**20**	**103**	**17**	**3**	**4**	.....	**7**	**54**	**100**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**48**	**50**	**69**	**1**
Bartholomew	24,594	32	15.8	3	4	2	....	1	7	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boone	26,321	26	12.0	4	3	2	....	....	6	6	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Brown	9,727	11	13.7	1	3	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Clay	34,285	35	12.4	1	11	6	....	3	4	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clinton	28,202	36	15.5	....	6	3	3	2	11	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Decatur	19,518	28	17.5	4	3	5	....	1	4	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	2	....	....
Delaware	49,624	53	13.0	3	7	7	2	1	9	5	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	2	1	2	....	....
Fayette	13,495	17	15.3	....	3	1	1	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	1	....
Fountain	21,446	19	10.8	....	8	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	1	....
Franklin	16,388	8	5.9	....	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	29,914	35	14.2	1	10	3	1	1	10	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Hancock	19,189	21	13.3	....	4	3	....	....	3	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	2	1	....
Hendricks	21,292	23	13.1	1	6	1	1	....	6	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....
Henry	25,088	29	14.1	2	3	1	3	....	8	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....
Johnson	20,223	24	14.4	2	4	1	2	....	6	2	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Madison	70,470	85	14.7	1	23	8	3	....	12	11	3	10	....	....	1	....	....	6	6	2	1	....	4	7	2	....
Marion	197,227	246	15.2	16	40	16	2	2	40	32	6	18	1	1	....	....	1	17	17	1	....	....	10	12	46	1
Monroe	20,873	28	16.3	1	6	5	....	1	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Montgomery	29,388	43	17.8	2	4	2	2	2	11	6	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....
Morgan	20,457	11	6.5	....	3	1	....	....	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Owen	15,149	15	12.0	....	1	1	1	....	5	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Parke	23,000	15	7.9	1	3	1	....	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Putnam	21,478	29	16.4	2	3	3	....	2	9	5	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Randolph	28,653	28	11.9	....	2	2	2	1	15	1	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....
Rush	20,148	22	13.3	....	1	2	1	....	8	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Shelby	26,491	26	11.9	3	5	1	1	4	6	1	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Tippecanoe	38,659	41	12.9	1	9	2	1	....	12	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	1	....	6	1	5	....
Tipton	19,116	21	13.4	2	5	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Union	6,748	12	21.6	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Vermillion	15,252	6	4.7	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Vigo	62,035	83	16.3	4	16	12	3	2	13	5	....	2	6	....	....	....	1	5	10	....	....	....	4	1	6	....
Warren	11,371	12	12.8	1	3	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Wayne	38,970	53	16.5	1	6	....	3	1	20	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	2	3	....
Southern Co's....	**651,836**	**763**	**14.2**	**39**	**144**	**105**	**20**	**9**	**156**	**86**	**16**	**77**	**7**	.....	**1**	.....	**6**	**26**	**98**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**26**	**19**	**25**	.....
Clark	31,835	31	11.8	1	8	1	....	1	4	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	2	3	....
Crawford	13,476	11	9.9	....	1	....	2	....	4	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Daviess	29,914	40	16.3	2	11	5	1	1	7	4	....	7	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
Dearborn	22,194	14	7.6	....	5	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dubois	20,357	17	10.1	....	1	4	....	....	4	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Floyd	30,118	40	16.2	1	4	6	2	....	9	4	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Gibson	30,009	44	17.8	3	10	4	1	2	8	6	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	....	....	....	4	....	2	....
Greene	28,530	33	14.1	2	8	8	1	1	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Harrison	21,702	26	14.6	....	2	3	1	....	6	3	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	2	2	....	....
Jackson	26,633	41	18.7	4	9	6	1	....	8	5	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	4	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Jefferson	22,913	31	16.5	....	4	7	....	....	11	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Jennings	15,757	29	22.4	2	7	2	....	....	6	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Knox	32,746	44	16.3	1	7	4	....	....	13	8	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Lawrence	25,729	26	12.3	1	6	4	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Martin	14,711	11	9.1	1	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	4,724	5	12.9	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orange	16,854	14	10.1	....	3	1	1	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Perry	18,778	15	9.7	1	....	3	....	....	1	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pike	20,486	34	20.2	2	5	9	1	....	6	4	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	2	8	1	....	....	1	3	....	....
Posey	22,333	36	19.6	....	6	5	....	1	8	6	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	2	1	1	....
Ripley	19,881	9	5.5	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Scott	8,307	14	20.5	....	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spencer	22,407	27	14.7	1	5	4	2	1	4	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....
Sullivan	26,005	35	16.4	3	7	8	1	....	5	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Switzerland	11,840	12	12.3	....	3	1	2	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vanderburgh	71,769	82	13.9	8	17	6	1	1	14	8	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	....	....	....	2	2	16	....
Warrick	22,329	24	13.1	4	5	4	1	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	19,409	18	11.3	2	1	3	1	....	8	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....

TABLE No. II. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of September, 1902.

CITIES.	Population, based on Census, 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1902.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages.					Deaths From Important Causes.															
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 5, inclusive.	5 to 10, inclusive.	10 to 15, 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**	**270**	**14.4**	**23**	**51**	**19**	**2**	**3**	**43**	**36**	**5**	**14**	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	**1**	**18**	**25**	**1**	.....	.....	**10**	**13**	**40**	**1**
Indianapolis	169,164	200	14.4	15	35	13	2	2	31	29	5	10	1	1	.....	.....	1	15	15	1	.....	.....	9	11	31	1
Evansville	59,007	70	14.4	8	16	6	....	1	12	7	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	..
Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population	**117,787**	**146**	**15.1**	**10**	**33**	**20**	**4**	**5**	**25**	**9**	**2**	**4**	**8**	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**6**	**19**	**2**	.....	**2**	**7**	**5**	**8**	.....
Ft. Wayne	45,115	37	10.0	2	11	3	1	1	9	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	..
South Bend	35,999	44	14.9	4	12	7	....	2	6	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	2	....	3	1	..
Terre Haute	36,673	65	21.6	4	10	10	3	2	10	3	....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6	..
Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population	**218,623**	**317**	**17.6**	**9**	**57**	**26**	**10**	**7**	**55**	**36**	**7**	**26**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**14**	**29**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**21**	**18**	**9**	.....
Anderson	20,178	28	16.9	....	7	....	2	....	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	..
Elkhart	15,184	23	18.4	1	2	1	....	....	5	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	....	....	..
Elwood	12,950	11	10.3	....	4	1	....	....	2	1	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	..
Hammond	12,376	20	19.7	1	3	3	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	.....	.....	....	1	2	..
Jeffersonville	10,774	19	21.5	1	5	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	2	2	....	..
Kokomo	10,609	21	24.1	1	4	4	....	....	3	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	....	.....	.....	1	2	....	..
Lafayette	18,116	22	14.8	1	5	1	1	....	6	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	1	.....	4	1	1	..
Logansport	16,204	24	18.0	1	3	....	1	2	3	4	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	.....	1	3	2	1	..
Marion	17,337	22	15.4	1	3	....	....	2	5	4	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	.....	1	1	1	1	..
Michigan City	14,850	24	19.7	1	6	3	....	1	2	5	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	....	2	3	3	..
Muncie	20,942	33	19.2	....	6	5	1	....	5	3	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	....	.....	2	....	1	....	..
New Albany	20,628	30	17.7	1	2	5	2	....	5	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	.....	....	2	....	....	..
Richmond	18,226	22	14.7	....	3	....	3	....	6	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	1	1	....	..
Vincennes	10,249	18	21.4	....	4	2	....	....	5	3	2	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	....	.....	....	1	1	....	..
Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population	**161,751**	**222**	**16.7**	**11**	**50**	**28**	**6**	**7**	**27**	**25**	**5**	**13**	**3**	.....	**3**	.....	**2**	**9**	**29**	.....	**1**	**4**	**8**	**8**	.....	**1**
Alexandria	7,221	17	28.7	....	6	2	1	....	2	1	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	..
Bedford	6,115	10	19.9	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Bloomington	6,460	12	22.6	....	2	3	....	....	....	2	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..
Brazil	7,786	11	17.2	....	5	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Columbus	8,130	12	18.0	1	1	1	....	....	3	4	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Connersville	6,836	6	10.7	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	2	.....	..
Crawfordsville	6,649	13	23.8	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....	..
Frankfort	7,100	7	12.0	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Goshen	7,810	11	17.1	1	3	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Greensburg	5,033	5	12.1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..
Hartford City	5,912	9	18.5	1	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	..
Huntington	9,491	10	12.8	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..
Laporte	7,113	11	18.8	1	2	1	....	....	4	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..
Madison	7,835	12	18.6	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	..
Mishawaka	5,580	6	13.1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1
Mt. Vernon	5,132	11	26.1	.....	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	..
Peru	8,463	14	20.1	.....	3	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	..
Princeton	6,041	9	18.1	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	..
Seymour	6,445	7	13.2	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	..
Shelbyville	7,169	6	10.2	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	..
Valparaiso	6,280	4	7.7	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	..
Wabash	8,618	11	15.5	2	3	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Washington	8,551	8	11.4	1	3	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Cities under 5,000 Population	**131,508**	**159**	**14.7**	**8**	**39**	**18**	**4**	**2**	**36**	**17**	**2**	**14**	**1**	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	**9**	**19**	.....	.....	**1**	**3**	**6**	.....	**1**
Attica	3,005	5	20.2	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Auburn	3,396	6	21.5	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Aurora	3,645	2	6.6	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Bluffton	4,479	5	13.6	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Cannelton	2,188	No de	aths.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Clinton	2,918	Too	late.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Columbia City	2,975	1	4.1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Covington	2,213	3	16.5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Decatur	4,142	5	14.7	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Delphi	2,135	4	22.8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Dunkirk	3,187	4	15.3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
East Chicago	3,411	12	42.9	1	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	..
Franklin	4,005	6	18.2	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Garrett	3,910	Too	late.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Gas City	3,622	3	10.1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Greencastle	3,661	6	19.9	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Greenfield	4,489	6	16.3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Huntingburg	2,527	1	4.8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Kendallville	3,354	7	25.4	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	..
Lawrenceburg	4,326	5	14.1	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Lebanon	4,465	5	13.6	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..
Ligonier	2,231	4	21.8	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	..
Linton	3,071	9	35.7	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..
Martinsville	4,038	2	6.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Montpelier	3,405	5	17.9	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Noblesville	4,792	7	17.8	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
North Vernon	2,823	4	17.2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Plymouth	3,656	1	3.3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Portland	4,398	5	12.2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Rensselaer	2,255	2	10.8	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Rising Sun	1,428	4	34.1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Rockville	2,045	1	5.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Rushville	4,541	5	13.4	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Spencer	2,026	3	18.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..
Tell City	2,680	3	13.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Tipton	3,764	4	12.9	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Union City	2,716	4	17.9	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Vevay	1,494	2	16.3	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Warsaw	3,987	4	12.2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester	3,705	4	13.1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..
Total Urban Population	**857,840**	**1,114**	**15.8**	**81**	**230**	**111**	**26**	**24**	**186**	**123**	**21**	**71**	**17**	**2**	**4**	.....	**5**	**56**	**121**	**6**	**2**	**11**	**49**	**50**	**57**	**3**
Total Rural Population	**1,658,622**	**1,698**	**12.4**	**77**	**306**	**177**	**45**	**38**	**427**	**159**	**30**	**161**	**17**	**1**	**3**	.....	**11**	**56**	**201**	**18**	**4**	**6**	**65**	**55**	**65**	..

Mortality of Indiana for September, 1902.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Census 1900.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1902.	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.		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.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	**2,516,462**	**2,812**	**13.6**	**138**	**536**	**20.0**	**288**	**10.7**	**71**	**2.6**	**62**	**2.3**	**613**	**22.9**	**282**	**136.7**	**51**	**24.7**	**232**	**112.7**	**34**	**16.4**
Northern Co's	839,835	876	12.7	41	184	22 0	86	10.2	17	2.0	27	3.2	199	23.8	72	104.5	15	21.7	52	75.5	10	14.5
Central Co's	1,024,791	1,173	13.9	58	208	18 6	97	8.6	34	3.0	26	2.3	258	23.1	124	147.6	20	23.8	103	122.6	17	20.2
Southern Co's	651,836	763	14.2	39	144	19.7	105	14.5	20	2.7	9	1.2	156	21.5	86	160.9	16	29.9	77	144.1	7	13.1
All cities	**857,840**	**1,114**	**15.8**	**61**	**230**	**21.8**	**111**	**10.5**	**26**	**2.4**	**24**	**2.2**	**186**	**17.6**	**123**	**174.9**	**21**	**29.8**	**71**	**100.9**	**17**	**24.1**
Over 50,000	228,171	270	14.4	23	51	20.6	19	7.6	2	.8	3	1.2	43	17.4	36	192.4	5	26.7	14	74.8	1	5.3
25,000 to 50,000	117,787	146	15.1	10	33	24.2	20	14.7	4	2.9	5	3.6	25	18.3	9	93.2	2	20.7	4	41.4	8	82.8
10,000 to 25,000	218,623	317	17.6	9	57	18 5	26	8.4	10	3.2	7	2.2	55	17.8	36	200.8	7	39.0	26	145.0	4	22.3
5,000 to 10,000	161,751	222	16.7	11	50	23.6	28	13.2	6	2.8	7	3.3	27	12 7	25	188.5	5	37.7	13	98.0	3	22.6
Under 5,000	131,508	159	14.7	8	39	25.8	18	11.9	4	2.6	2	1.3	36	23.1	17	157 7	2	18.5	14	129.8	1	9.2
Country	1,558,622	1,698	12.4	77	306	18.8	177	10.9	45	2.7	38	2.3	427	26.3	159	116.9	30	22.0	161	118.4	17	12.5

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**	**1.4**	**7**	**3.3**	.....	.....	**16**	**7.7**	**112**	**54.2**	**322**	**156.1**	**24**	**11.6**	**6**	**2.9**	**17**	**8.2**	**114**	**55.2**	**105**	**50.9**	**3**	**1.4**
Northern Co's	.....	.....	2	2.9	.....	.....	3	4.3	32	46.4	124	180.1	7	10.1	3	4.3	12	17.4	40	58.1	36	52.2	2	2.9
Central Co's	3	3.5	4	4.7	.....	.....	7	8.3	54	64.2	100	119.0	11	13.0	2	2.3	3	3.5	48	57.1	50	59.5	1	1.1
Southern Co's	.....	.....	1	1.8	.....	.....	6	11.2	26	48.6	98	183.4	6	11.2	1	1.8	2	3.7	26	48.6	19	35.5	.....	.....
All cities	**2**	**2.8**	**4**	**5.6**	.....	.....	**5**	**7.1**	**56**	**79.6**	**121**	**172.0**	**6**	**8.5**	**2**	**2.8**	**11**	**15.6**	**49**	**69.6**	**50**	**71.1**	**3**	**4.2**
Over 50,000	1	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.3	18	96.2	25	133.6	1	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	53.4	13	69.5	1	5.3
25,000 to 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20.7	6	62.1	19	196.7	2	20.7	.....	.....	2	20.7	7	72.5	5	51.7	.....	.....
10,000 to 25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	78.1	29	161.8	3	16.7	1	5.5	4	22.3	21	117.1	18	100.4	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000	.....	.....	3	22.6	.....	.....	2	15.0	9	67.8	28	21.8	.....	.....	1	7.5	4	30.1	8	60.3	8	60.3	1	7.5
Under 5,000	1	9.2	1	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	83.4	19	176.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9.2	3	27.8	6	55.6	1	9.2
Country	1	.7	3	2.2	.....	.....	11	8 0	56	41.1	201	147.8	18	13 2	4	2.9	6	4.4	65	47.8	55	40.4	.....	.....

Meteorological Summary for September, 1902, Furnished by the Central Office, Indiana Section, Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind., October 11, 1902.

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	61.4	—3.7	88 88	8 8	Ft. Wayne Logansport	28	14	Winamac	5.36	+2.56	.....	11	10	7	13	SW.
Central Section	63.9	—3.1	90 90	3,8 8	Crawf'dsville Prairie Creek	30 30	14 14	Cambridge Ct Northfield	4.93	+2.38	.....	10	10	8	12	SW.
Southern Section	65.9	—3.3	95	3	Vincennes	31	14	Salem	3.98	+1.07	.....	9	12	7	11	SW.
State	63.8	—3.4	95	3	Vincennes	28	14	Winamac	4.76	+2.00	.....	10	11	7	12	SW.