

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice.)

VOLUME XVII.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1914.

NUMBER 1
25 Cents a Year

T. HENRY DAVIS, M. D., PRESIDENT..... Richmond.
JAMES S. BOYERS, M. D., VICE-PRESIDENT..... Decatur.
JOHN R. RICKS, M. D.,..... Covington.
H. H. BUTTON, M. D.,..... Aurora.
J. M. MURTY, M. D., PHAR. D., SECRETARY..... Indianapolis.

WM. F. KING, M. D.,..... ASST. SECRETARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGIST.
J. L. ANDERSON..... CHIEF CLERK.
CHAS. A. CARTER, M. D.,..... STATISTICIAN.
WM. SHIMER, A. B., M. D.,..... SUPT. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.,..... ASSISTANT BACTERIOLOGIST.
L. W. BARRY, M. D.,..... ASST. PATHOLOGIST.
K. W. HEDY, M. D.,..... ASSISTANT, PASTEUR LABORATORY.
H. E. HARNARD, B. S.,..... STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER AND CHEMIST.
R. E. BISHOP, B. S.,..... ASSISTANT CHEMIST.
J. A. CRAVEN..... ENGINEER AND WATER CHEMIST.
WILL H. McABEE..... DRUG CHEMIST.
R. L. SACKETT, C. E..... SANITARY ENGINEER.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1914.

Total deaths reported, 3,080; rate, 12.9. In the preceding month, 2,659 deaths; rate, 11.3. In the same month last year, 3,237 deaths; rate, 13.8. Deaths by important ages were: Under one year, 439, or 14.2 per cent; 1 to 4, 162; 5 to 9, 59; 10 to 14, 56; 15 to 19, 59; 65 and over, 1,130, or 36.6 per cent.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 972,129, reports 1,042 deaths; rate 12.6. In the preceding month, 889 deaths; rate 10.8. In the same month last year, 1,085 deaths; rate 13.4.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population, 1,152,277, reports 1,333 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the preceding month, 1,167 deaths; rate, 12.0. In the same month last year, 1,400 deaths; rate, 14.4.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 672,551, reports 705 deaths, rate 12.3. In the preceding month, 608 deaths; rate, 10.6. In the same month last year, 752 deaths; rate, 13.2.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The highest death rate occurs in the Central Section and is 0.7 higher than the rate for the whole State. The Southern Section presents the highest rate for tuberculosis, measles, whooping cough, influenza, and smallpox. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, lobar and broncho pneumonia, cerebro spinal fever, puerperal septicemia, cancer and external causes. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diarrhea and enteritis and poliomyelitis.

RURAL: Population, 1,550,642, reports 1,536 deaths; rate, 12.0. In the preceding month, 1,252 deaths; rate, 13.5. In the same month last year, 1,687 deaths; rate, 12.8.

URBAN: Population, 1,246,315; reports 1,494 deaths; rate, 14.1. In the preceding month, 1,407 deaths; rate, 9.5. In the same month last year, 1,550 deaths; rate, 15.0. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.1; Evansville, 11.7; Fort Wayne, 10.1; Terre Haute, 13.2; South Bend, 11.7; Gary, 12.9; Muncie, 10.8; Richmond, 12.4; Hammond, 19.0; Anderson, 17.2; East Chicago, 17.5; Lafayette, 19.9; New Albany, 16.5; Elkhart, 13.7; Michigan City, 9.8.

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.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Births for January, 1914.....	1
Abstract of Mortality Statistics for January, 1914.....	1
Summary of Morbidity and Mortality Statistics for January, 1914.....	2
Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.....	2
Report of the Department of Food and Drugs for January, 1914.....	2
Reducing Mortality at the Higher Age Groups.....	3
Inspectors' Report for the Month of January, 1914.....	3
Water Laboratory Report for January, 1914.....	4
Watching the Water Supply.....	4
Poor Business.....	5
Vacuum Cleaners for Dairies.....	5
Avoiding Urine.....	5
Report of Bacteriological Laboratory for January, 1914.....	5
Patients Who Have Finished Pasteur Treatment.....	6
Rules Governing Free Pasteur/Preventive Treatment for Rabies.....	6
The Butchers' Lament.....	6
Unsterilized Dishes and Utensils in Restaurants.....	6
Domestic Science.....	7
Normal Human Beings.....	7
Root and Branch.....	7
Cost of Illness.....	7
Constipation.....	7
Signing Death Certificates by Telephone.....	7
See That Child's name is on the Certificate of Birth.....	8
Eight Little Maids for School.....	8
Chart Showing Geographical Distribution of Deaths from Certain Communicable Diseases.....	9
Table 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties.....	10
Table 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities.....	11
Mortality in Indiana for January.....	11
U. S. Weather Report.....	11

BIRTHS FOR JANUARY, 1914.

Total births, 4,801 (stillbirths excluded). State rate, 20.2. Males, 2,436; females, 2,365.
White males, 2,308; white females, 2,318.
Colored births, 85; males, 38; females, 47.
Stillbirths, 160; white, 157; colored, 3.
Northern Sanitary Section, population, 972,129, 1,725 births; rate, 20.8.
Central Sanitary Section, population 1,152,277, 1,919 births; rate, 19.6.
Southern Sanitary Section, population 672,551, 1,157 births; rate, 20.2.
Highest rate, Lake County, 32.2.
Lowest rate, Scott County, 10.7.
Total births for 1913 (to date), 50,391.

SUMMARY OF MORBILITY AND MORTALITY FOR JANUARY, 1914.

Scarlet fever was reported as the most prevalent disease, 73 per cent of observers reporting it present. The order of prevalence is as follows: Scarlet fever, diphtheria, tonsillitis, influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis, measles, acute bronchitis, acute rheumatism, typhoid fever, chickenpox, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, whooping cough, smallpox, other forms of tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteri-

tis, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, erysipelas, rabies in human, puerperal fever, dysentery, rabies in animals, pollomyelitis, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal fever.

SMALLPOX: 234 cases in 26 counties with one death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Benton, 20 cases; Blackford, 2; Boone, 1; Carroll, 2; Cass, 1; Clark, 3; Clay, 5; Clinton, 4; Dubois, 2; Elkhart, 1; Floyd, 1 case and 1 death; Gibson, 9 cases; Grant, 3; Harrison, 1; Hendricks, 1; Jennings, 1; Madison, 1; Marion, 84; Martin, 2; Orange, 3; Spencer, 2; Steuben, 12; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 2; Vanderburg, 68; Washington, 2; Wayne, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 319 deaths, of which 260 were of the pulmonary form and 59 other forms. The male tuberculosis deaths numbered 149; females, 170. Of the male deaths, 20 were in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 40 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 56 were in the same age period as above and left 112 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans under 12 years of age made in one month by this preventable disease, 152; number of homes invaded, 280.

PNEUMONIA: 405 deaths; rate 170.5 per one hundred thousand. In the preceding month, 238 deaths; rate, 101.1. In the same month last year, 430 deaths; rate, 183.6. Of the deaths reported this month, 91 were under one year of age; 43 in the age period of 1 to 4; 10 in the age period 5 to 9; 100 in the age period 10 to 60 and the remainder were in the age period of 60 and over.

TYPHOID FEVER: 142 cases in 40 counties with 37 deaths. In the preceding month 181 cases reported in 41 counties with 60 deaths. In the same month last year 74 cases in 34 counties with 26 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 409 cases in 65 counties with 42 deaths. In the preceding month 487 cases in 47 counties with 50 deaths. In the same month last year 428 cases in 62 counties with 66 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 602 cases in 68 counties with 16 deaths. In the preceding month, 485 cases in 68 counties with 13 deaths. In the same month last year, 564 cases in 56 counties with 13 deaths.

MEASLES: 645 cases in 48 counties with 9 deaths. This disease was epidemic in the following counties: Allen, 34 cases, Bartholomew, 28; Crawford, 40; Green, 10; Lawrence, 31; Marion, 54; Owen, 28; Pike, 50; Porter, 40; Vigo, 37.

RABIES: 8 persons were bitten by rabid animals and treated by the state Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 5 cases in 4 counties with 2 deaths. The deaths occurred in Henry County, female 10 years; and Kosciusko county, male 5 years.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths, 183, males 146, females 37. Suicide total, 38; males, 30; females, 8. Means of suicide: Poisons 17, asphyxia 2, hanging or strangulation 6, fire arms, 11, cutting or piercing instruments 2. Accidental or undefined—total, 136; males 108, females 28. Poisoning by food, 1; other acute poisonings, 3; conflagration, 1; burns (conflagration excepted) 14; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted), 6; accidental drowning, 2; traumatism by fire arms, 2; traumatism by falls, 31; traumatism in mines, 4; traumatism by machines, 4; railroad accidents and injuries, 28; street car accidents and injuries, 9; automobile accidents and injuries, 7; injuries by other vehicles, 2; other crushing, 12; injuries by animals, 3; electricity (lightning ex-

cepted), 1; other external violence, 6. Homicide total, 9; males, 8; females, 1. Homicide by fire arms, 6; homicide by other means, 3.

DELAYED BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

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

BIRTHS.

Adams, 1; Allen, 15; Bartholomew, 3; Benton, 3; Blackford, 1; Boone, 1; Carroll, 3; Cass, 2; Clark, 14; Daviess, 1; Dearborn, 3; Dekalb, 2; Delaware, 10; Elkhart, 1; Fayette, 1; Fountain, 1; Franklin, 3; Fulton, 1; Gibson, 3; Grant, 7; Greene, 3; Hamilton, 3; Harrison, 3; Hendricks, 2; Henry, 2; Howard, 2; Huntington, 2; Jasper, 5; Jefferson, 1; Johnson, 2; Knox, 2; Kosciusko, 1; Lake, 51; Laporte, 4; Lawrence, 2; Madison, 9; Marion, 6; Marshall, 1; Monroe, 34; Montgomery, 1; Morgan, 3; Noble, 2; Ohio, 1; Owen, 1; Parke, 6; Perry, 4; Pike, 2; Porter, 3; Pulaski, 2; Randolph, 4; Ripley, 5; Scott, 8; Shelby, 1; Starke, 1; St. Joseph, 8; Sullivan, 1; Tippecanoe, 5; Tipton, 3; Union, 1; Vermillion, 2; Vigo, 3; Warren, 4; Warrick, 1; Washington, 6; Wayne, 8; Wells, 2. Total, 327.

DEATHS.

Allen, 7; Bartholomew, 3; Brown, 1; Cass, 2; Clark, 3; Dearborn, 2; Delaware, 1; Dubois, 2; Fulton, 1; Grant, 1; Greene, 1; Hamilton, 1; Jasper, 4; Jefferson, 1; Lake, 2; Madison, 3; Martin, 1; Miami, 1; Monroe, 6; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 1; Orange, 2; Owen, 1; Pike, 1; Posey, 1; Ripley, 1; Shelby, 2; Steuben, 1; St. Joseph, 1; Sullivan, 6; Wells, 2; Whitley, 1. Total, 65.

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

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

During the month of January 174 food samples were analyzed, of which 113 were classed as legal and 51 as illegal. Fifteen out of the 21 samples of weinerwurst sausage contained starch. Five out of the 35 pan sausage samples also contained starch. Two of the 7 samples of bologna sausage were adulterated with starch and one sample of hamburger steak showed a similar fraudulent addition of cereal. Nearly all of these samples were collected from markets in the city of Indianapolis and the results can only be taken as showing great laxity on the part of dealers who should know by previous experience in the courts that the pure food laws no longer allow the sale of large quantities of water soaked up with starch under the name of sausage. Dealers in food products must know what they are selling. Any plea that they are ignorant of the composition of lard or sausage is additional evidence that they are not proper persons to handle food. The Indiana Supreme Court long ago laid down the basic principle that the man who engages in the business of handling food must assume the responsibilities connected therewith. Any butcher who buys sausage containing so much cereal and water that it might more properly be sold for the making of pancakes than for frying as a meat product must know what he is buying. He cannot rest secure in the belief that the wholesaler or manufacturer is going to furnish him complete protection.

While the sale of sausage containing cereal is not pro-

hibited if every package delivered to the customer is plainly marked, even under such circumstances the amount of cereal added is limited to 2 per cent.

But 2 of the 47 samples of milk examined were illegal. This is an excellent showing, especially for a winter month, and is a hopeful sign of increased interest in cleanly dairying.

Nine of the 13 samples of vinegar examined were illegal, usually because of the low acidity or cider vinegar solids.

Five of the 7 samples of pickles were illegal because of the presence of alum.

Of the 20 drug samples examined, 18 were passed as conforming to the required standards, and 2 were condemned as illegal.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Ciders	1	2	3
Grape punch	1		1
Lime juice	1		1
Catsup	1	2	3
Flour	2		2
Meat Products—			
Bologna	5	2	7
Lard	10	3	13
Liverwurst		1	1
Meat		1	1
Sausage	30	5	35
Weinervurst	6	15	21
Milk Products—			
Butter	2		2
Buttermilk		2	2
Cheese		1	1
Cream	11	1	12
Milk	45	2	47
Pepper	1		1
Pickles	2	1	3
Vinegar	1	1	2
Miscellaneous		1	1
Total	113	51	164
DRUGS.			
Patent medicines	12		12
Snuff			1
Spirits of camphor		2	2
Tenon extract			1
Aromatic spirits of ammonia			1
Tincture of ginger			1
Miscellaneous			1
Total	18	2	20

REDUCING MORTALITY AT THE HIGHER AGE GROUPS.

In the December number of the American Journal of Public Health, Dr. Jouis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has an interesting article on the "Possibilities of Reducing Mortality at the Higher Age Groups," and shows that while the death rates as a whole have diminished in recent years, there has been not only no diminution but an actual increase in the death rates of persons over 50. The increase is particularly marked in diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Dr. Dublin emphasizes the effect of the occurrence of communicable diseases in childhood and early adult life, the effect of venereal diseases and alcohol and the effect of occupation. He summarizes his very suggestive study as follows:

"1. We must place even greater emphasis upon the municipal control of the communicable diseases of early life in order to reduce the instances of heart and kidney impairments which often result therefrom.

"2. We must encourage the movements directed against the spread of venereal disease as well as against the intemperate use of alcoholic beverages.

"3. We must further all efforts for the improvement of adequate labor legislation and promote better understanding between employers and employees. This programme will include the improvement of factory sanitation, the medical examination of employees and the instruction of both employers and employees in industrial hygiene.

"4. It will be necessary to supplement labor legislation with the careful examination of death certificates to see that in every instance those who are responsible for preventable deaths are properly prosecuted.

"5. Finally, we must heartily encourage the movement for public education on all topics connected with personal hygiene that there may be better co-operation between physicians and their patients and that there may be no unnecessary losses sustained through neglect of symptoms pointing to serious organic diseases."

That the increase in mortality at the higher age groups which Dr. Dublin describes has really taken place has been recognized by public health statisticians for some time. In fact, so far back as 1908, Dr. Wm. H. Guilfooy, Registrar of the Department of Health of New York City, published a paper in which this very point was emphasized.

Dr. Dublin's conclusions give an admirable statement of the important public health work of the immediate future and deserve the careful attention of all interested in this important field.—*Bulletin New York City Board of Health.*

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

During the month of January the inspectors reported 1,253 visits to places handling foods and drugs. Eleven of these establishments were classed as in excellent condition, 587 good, 551 as fair, 84 as poor and 20 as bad. Eighteen of the 20 places classed as bad were dairies, the other two places being grocery stores.

Of the 63 dairies inspected none were even good, 6 were classed as fair, 39 poor and 18 bad.

Nine of the 502 grocery stores were in excellent condition, 240 were good, 237 were fair, 14 were poor and 2 bad.

Two of the 260 meat markets visited were rated excellent, 130 as good, 117 fair and 11 poor.

Eighty-two of the 103 drug stores visited were good and 21 fair. None were either in poor or bad condition.

Of the 166 bakeries and confectioneries visited 79 were in good condition, 79 were fair and 8 were poor.

Of the 121 hotels and restaurants inspected 36 were rated good, 77 fair and 8 poor.

Other places inspected during the month included creameries, milk depots, slaughterhouses, ice cream parlors, cold storage plants, etc.

During the month of January nine prosecutions were brought charging violation of the pure food and drug, sanitary and pure advertising law. One case involved the sale of misbranded camphor; one the sale of sweet cider preserved with benzoate of soda; one of grape juice containing sulphites; two the operation of unsanitary grocery stores; one the sale of unprotected food stuffs; one the sale of dirty milk and one the sale of adulterated butter.

The adulterated butter was sold by Dora Kenworthy of Seymour, and was perhaps the most interesting case of food adulteration which has come to the attention of the department. In this case the butter was sold in the form known as country roll and appeared to be a fair quality

of country butter, but when the roll was broken open the entire center was found to be a solid mass of grease, used over and over again for frying various food stuffs such as chicken, fish, etc., if the presence of fish scales and feathers in the grease could be taken as evidence of the use to which it had been put. The roll of grease was covered with a thin coating of butter so spread on that it completely hid the fact as to what the bulk of the roll really was.

The false advertising case involved the sale of a product as a hair color restorer, when as a matter of fact the product was simply an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate, obviously not a color restorer at all. The pure advertising law is stringent in its provisions and will be used to supplement the pure food and drug law wherever goods are dishonestly advertised. The fines and costs collected during the month amounted to \$217.40.

During the month of January 72 condemnation notices were issued, 65 because of unsanitary conditions and 63 because of improper construction. The summarized list appears below.

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

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	63			6	39	18
Grocery stores.....	302	9	240	237	14	2
Meat markets.....	260	3	130	117	11	
Drug stores.....	103		62	21		
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	166		79	79	8	
Hotels and restaurants.....	121		36	77	8	
Creameries.....	4		2	2		
Milk depots.....	3		2	1		
Fish market.....	1		1			
Slaughter houses.....	6		2	4		
Poultry houses.....	5		3	1	2	
Ice cream parlors.....	13		5	6	2	
Ice cream factories.....	2		2			
Wholesale grocery.....	1		1			
Cold storage plant.....	1		1			
Flour mill.....	1		1			
Fruit and vegetable store.....	1		1			
Total.....	1,253	11	587	551	84	20

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Constructions.	
Bakeries.....	3	4	4
Confectioneries.....	2	2	2
Drug stores.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	12	9	13
Groceries and meat markets.....	9	8	11
Hotels.....	9	9	9
Meat markets.....	5	4	5
Restaurants.....	23	25	26
Saloons.....	1	1	1
Total.....	65	61	72

WATER LABORATORY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1914.

During the month of January, 1914, a sanitary examination was made of 111 samples of drinking water. Three of these samples were taken from public supplies, i.e.: New Carlisle, Brazil and Ft. Wayne, and all were found to be potable.

One hundred and eight samples from private supplies distributed about the State were examined. Of this number, 71 were classed as good, 17 were doubtful and 20 showed such evidence of surface pollution that they were deemed unpotable. Special investigations consisted of a visit to Liberty, Indiana, where an additional supply was sought, and the examination of a series of samples from the St. Francis Convent located at Oldenburg, Indiana, where a hypochlorite plant has been installed.

Private Supplies.....	Total 108
Good.....	71
Bad.....	20
Doubtful.....	17
Public Supplies—	
New Carlisle.....	Good
Brazil.....	Good
Ft. Wayne.....	Good

WATCHING THE WATER SUPPLY.

That the cities of Indiana are interested in the work of the State Board of Health is well illustrated by the following comment clipped from the Fort Wayne Sentinel:

"Announcement has just been made that the Indiana Board of Health will hereafter devote specific attention to a campaign to bring the water supplies of Indiana cities up to a standard that shall be unquestionably safe, and they are asking the active co-operation of the superintendents of waterworks plants and other city authorities in the effort. The state health department has already been of much aid to cities and towns in the preservation of a safe water supply, but the work has never been undertaken on any such pretentious scale as is now proposed. There is every possible reason why the board should meet prompt and enthusiastic acquiescence and assistance from every Indiana city and town which has a waterworks system.

"Admittedly nothing is more important to public health than that the water supply of cities and towns be absolutely safe. No surface water can be free from danger of pollution, and often it is of a character that cannot be detected save by expert analysis. The state board proposes a systematic analysis of every water supply in the state at least four times a year in order to safeguard the public against contamination, whether the water is under suspicion or not, taking the position that prevention is to be infinitely preferred to the cure that might be necessary if prevention be neglected.

"Fort Wayne had a splendid illustration of the efficacy of watchfulness over the water supply during the days

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

COUNTY.	Laboratory Number.	Names and Addresses of Defendants.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Cass.....	7213D	Fred C. Langfret, Logansport.	Misbranding of camphor	1-26-14	Fined \$20.00.
Plynd.....		John Smith, New Albany.....	Selling sweet cider with benzoate of soda.	1-7-14	Fined 18.80.
Hamilton.....		E. H. Day, Noblesville.....	Dirty milk.	1-21-14	Fined 25.00.
Jackson.....		Dora Kenworthy, Seymour.....	Selling adulterated butter.	1-13-14	Fined 51.20.
Lake.....		Frank Wozniak, Indiana Harbor.....	Conducting store in unsanitary manner.	1-16-14	Fined 24.80.
Lake.....		James Marrell, Indiana Harbor.....	Selling unperfected food stuffs.	1-16-14	Fined 24.80.
Lake.....		Leo Orzechowski, Indiana Harbor.....	Conducting store in unsanitary manner.	1-16-14	Fined 24.80.
Marion.....		Miss M. E. Phelan, Indianapolis.....	False advertising.	1-13-14	Fined 25.00.
Marion.....	7135K	Ben Freiberg, Indianapolis.....	Selling grape juice containing sulphur.	1-15-14	Fined 10.00.

following the flooded season last spring. So thoroughly was this done and so readily was the warning accepted that the city escaped an epidemic that was for a time greatly feared by those in position to appreciate the danger. To deal with the state-wide problem intelligently it will in all probability be necessary to have a sanitary survey of the watershed and a study of local conditions at each point. Whatever pains and whatever expense may be involved, however, is likely to prove the finest sort of investment for Indiana cities and towns."

POOR BUSINESS.

The operators of moving picture shows are complaining about business. They say the interest in the "movies" is not so great as it was a year or so ago, and that the attendance is showing a notable falling off. But few of the Indianapolis theatres are doing better than making expenses. The Board of Health of the city of Chicago has a good explanation for this lack of business, and the same explanation holds for Indiana.

Dr. Young says in part: "A little enlightenment on the reason why may lead some of these unfortunate proprietors to remove the cause before their business is entirely gone. A word to the unwise when backed up by evidence that touches the pocketbook should be sufficient to cause them to mend their ways.

"For the last six or seven years, especially the last three, the people of this city have been hearing a very great deal about the dangers of breathing impure air and they have been particularly warned against frequenting unventilated places of public assemblage. The Department of Health, all civic organizations, women's and men's clubs, churches, schools and other teaching institutions have been active in spreading the gospel of pure air and more recently they have been urging upon the people the necessity of avoiding the unventilated theatres of the city.

"The great majority of our citizens now understand the importance of avoiding unventilated theatres, and the number practicing this avoidance is daily increasing. This means a diminishing attendance for the unventilated or improperly ventilated theatres.

"The folly of denying the people something which an aroused public opinion demands is, as is always the case, leading to the elimination of those who are so foolish as to persist in their denials."

We have been preaching fresh air and ventilation persistently to the operators of moving picture shows to more successfully attract the patronage of people who have made up their minds to live under healthful conditions. If as much attention were paid to the installation of ventilating apparatus in the theatre as is given to the construction of papier mache fronts, business would be better.

VACUUM CLEANERS FOR DAIRIES: A dairy in Wisconsin has installed vacuum cleaners. They are near the doors of the thoroughly screened *milking houses* and as the cows enter they come under the vacuum cleaners and are ridded of dirt and flies. What won't the cranks for betterment do next?

AVOIDING URINE: The doctor reported in his death certificate that the death was due to "uremia." He was asked to give the cause of the uremia and in his reply said—"Uremia due to infant never avoiding his urine."

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

WILL SHIMER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	78	
Negative	332	410
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		5
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		4
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		3
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	8	
Negative	64	72
Paratyphoid for typhoid fever—		
Positive		1
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	155	
Negative	351	
Suspicious	22	
No growth	2	
Unsatisfactory	8	538
Epidemics for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	12	
Negative	407	
Suspicious	16	435
Brains for Negri bodies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	17	
Negative	3	
Cats:		
Positive	1	
Cow:		
Positive	1	
Horse:		
Negative	2	
Hog:		
Negative	1	25
Pathological tissues—		
Sarcoma	1	
Carcinoma	14	
Miscellaneous	34	49
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—		
Negative		3
Blood counts		8
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Negative		8
Pus miscellaneous		5
Urine for chemical analysis		29
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive	4	
Negative	13	
Suspicious	1	
Males:		
Positive	8	
Negative	6	
Suspicious	1	
Unsatisfactory	1	

Sex not given:	
Positive	1
Negative	6
	41
Cerebro-spinal fluid	1
Knee joint fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative	1
Tape worm for identification.....	3
	4
Total number specimens examined.....	1641
Doses of antityphoid vaccine sent out.....	132

OUTFITS SENT OUT DURING JANUARY, 1914.

Tuberculosis	386
Diphtheria	1048
Widals	99
G.C.	76
Special for blood.....	9
Malaria	16
Bile Media.....	2
Hook worm.....	3
	4
Total number sent	1,639

PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT THIS MONTH.

NAME.	Town.	County.	Sex.	Age.	Began Treatment.	Finished Treatment.
Gordon Lee.....	Terre Haute	Vigo	M	15	12-11-13	1-1-14
D. L. Collins.....	Gwynneville	Shelby	M	61	12-15-13	2-4-14
W. E. Erzstina.....	Indianapolis	Marion	M	44	12-15-13	1-4-14
Mrs. B. Richardson.....	Indianapolis	Marion	F	38	12-16-13	1-5-14
L. E. Short.....	Indianapolis	Marion	M	48	12-16-13	1-5-14
P. Smith.....	Gwynneville	Shelby	M	23	12-16-13	1-5-14
Luke Sweeney.....	Terre Haute	Vigo	M	10	12-17-13	1-6-14
A. V. Bradford.....	Terre Haute	Vigo	M	52	12-19-13	1-8-14
A. J. Eckert.....	Hautsadt	Gibson	M	19	12-25-13	2-15-14
Elmer Pattman.....	Indianapolis	Marion	M	10	12-31-13	1-20-14
Fred Neuman.....	Indianapolis	Marion	M	12	1-2-14	1-22-14
Frieda Klinge.....	Indianapolis	Marion	M	12	12-31-13	1-20-14

RULES GOVERNING FREE PASTEUR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT FOR RABIES.

(Passed by the Indiana State Board of Health, December 17th, 1913.)

Rule 1. Persons taking Free "Pasteur" preventive treatment, upon signature hereto, shall personally assume all risks, such as accidents or complications occurring during or following treatment.

Rule 2. After the third day of treatment, all treatments will be given every day between 9:00 A. M. and 10:00 A. M. unless special arrangements are made. Treatment will be postponed till the following day for patients who come late.

Rule 3. New treatments will not be begun on Saturday or Sunday.

Rule 4. All patients over fourteen years of age, if called upon, must give their assistance in the public health work of the State Board of Health.

Rule 5. Parents or guardians with children must keep close and careful watch over them, and they shall be held responsible for the deportment and for any damage said children may do.

Rule 6. All patients, unless permission to do otherwise is given by the physician administering treatment, must be in their rooms at boarding house or hotel by 9:00 P. M.

Rule 7. Alcohol shall not be used in any form during the treatment or for one month following completion of treatment.

Rule 8. Children must not eat candy, bananas or other sweets during the treatment, nor shall any medicine be given to them except the same is prescribed by the attending physician.

Rule 9. Persons taking the Free "Pasteur preventive treatment who willfully violate these rules, shall immediately forfeit all rights to further free treatment.

Of my own free will I subscribe to the above rules in each part and as a whole, this day the _____ of _____, 191—.

THE BUTCHER'S LAMENT.

The meat inspector is mine enemy, I shall not like him.
 He maketh me to shoo out the flies and cover the sausage mill.
 He showeth me the meat I shall sell, and that I shall not.
 Yea, verily, tho' I scrub the ice-box twice yearly, he sayeth it is not clean,
 He kicketh if I keep hogs in the back yard and sayeth it is unsanitary.
 He smelleth of my sausage and heaveth it in the slop barrel, even tho' it be but slightly sour.
 He demandeth that I use not the larynx and mammae for sausage.
 And he speaks in harsh tones if I disobey him.
 I bringeth my meat to his office for inspection, wrapped in tree tops.
 He turneth it down and insists that I wrap it in clean, white cloths.
 Yea, verily, tho' mine hog grew up in mine own orchard, he condemneth it for cholera, and fly-blows, and I lose twelve dollars and a half.
 He hurls threats at me if I bring not the livers and "lights," and if I am slow about paying my bill at the month's end, he maketh me bring the money at the time of inspection.
 He anointeth my livers with kerosene and insisteth on seeing the hides and ear-marks even tho' I tell him there is none.
 Surely, the words "Clean up and stay clean" will be hurled at me all the days of my life, and I shall live in fear of the inspector for ever and ever. Amen.—
Mulford Vet. Bulletin.

UNSTERILIZED DISHES AND UTENSILS IN RESTAURANTS.

Indiana is not the only state where the necessity for cleanliness and proper sterilization of kitchen utensils and dishes is appreciated. In other countries the public health movement has gone so far that the need of asepsis in connection with the food supply is beginning to be appreciated. The London Times in a recent issue has this to say of the danger of contagion through the use of glasses, utensils and towels which have been infected with the germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis and syphilis.

"When one thinks that a typhoid carrier, a victim of ambulatory typhoid fever—that is, typhoid fever in an active stage—of influenza, mumps, or diphtheria, of tuberculosis, of syphilis, may have caused the contamination of glasses, spoons, forks, etc., within an hour of their being used by a healthy man, one realizes how momentous the question of sterilization in restaurants really is. A cracked lip, a small ulcer, even a trifling abrasion of the mucous membrane of the mouth may afford a lodging ground for the invading organisms, which will quickly pass from there to the blood stream. Undoubtedly infectious diseases are spread, and

epidemics invited by this curious oversight of the restaurant proprietors and their public. In the report of the Out-Patient Committee of the London Hospital on syphilis it is recorded that a case was recently under treatment of a glassblower's boy assistant. The boy was infected on the lip. The elder man was induced to come up to hospital, and was found to be suffering from an active condition of the mouth, 'infection,' the report continues, 'through glasses, drinking utensils and towels is met with, but is not common. Dr. Sequeira recently had a case in which a beer-can handed from one workman to another was the agent which carried the infection * * * Dr. Fields reported to us a case of a patient infected in the eyelid as the result of the attempted removal of a foreign body from the eye by the corner of a handkerchief moistened with saliva.' From all the data available the committee arrived at the conclusion that about 12 per cent. of the population of London might be supposed to be infected with this disease."

"This is undoubtedly an exceedingly moderate statement of the case. But is it surely an exceedingly disquieting one, when one thinks of the tens of thousands of persons who drink daily from the same unsterilized glasses, and eat with the same spoons and forks."

"Happily, the remedy is simple. It consists in the installation in every restaurant, tea-room, and bar of an efficient sterilizer, and the regular use of this. It would not be difficult to combine washing and sterilizing in a single process, so that no great loss of time need be incurred. In any case, the advantages from the public health point of view would far outweigh any additional trouble caused, whilst the public would possess a graduate of immunity from danger. One can not suppose that anything but ignorance is responsible for the present methods. It is impossible to think that they can remain in vogue. In view of the prevalence of orally transmitted diseases, the introduction of sterilizers is a matter of grave public urgency. It is absurd that any man should be required to expose himself to a needless and most insidious risk when a means of escape from it lies ready to hand."

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

MISS CALLA KRENTTEL

The lunch rooms of the Gary, Indiana, schools have been organized to fulfill three purposes. The First: To supply foods best adapted to the needs of the growing child at the lowest possible cost. Second: In placing the preparation of these lunches entirely in the hands of classes in Domestic Science who are learning food values, cost of production and are forming ideals that will remain with them always. They are able to see the direct results of their efforts and handiwork, which fills the serious mind of a child with the full responsibility of her position in the school and in society. Third: The children who buy their lunches learn the foods which are best for them. They are taught to choose soups, vegetables and milk, rather than pies, pickles, coffee or sweets.

It is hoped that this movement will be met with favor by all parents, and if there are any enquiries, that they will feel free to come to the kitchens. The teachers in charge will always be glad to help with any menus for children or answer any questions relative to the work.

EMERSON CAFE.

Menu, Oct. 16, 1913.

Chicken soup	\$0.04
Chicken sandwich .....	.05
Escalloped potatoes .....	.03

Tapioca pudding	\$0.03
Pear sauce .....	.03
Cake .....	.03
Oatmeal cookies .....	.01
Lima beans .....	.03
Milk .....	.03
Cocoa .....	.03
Bananas .....	.02
Apples .....	.02 and .03
Grapes .....	.03

JEFFERSON LUNCH MENUE.

Nov. 10, 1913.

Vegetable soup, crackers.....	\$0.04
Boiled rice, milk.....	.03
Creamed corn .....	.03
Graham gems .....	.02
Plain sandwiches .....	.02
Gem cakes .....	.02
Cake .....	.02
Bananas .....	.02
Apples .....	.02
Plates in Paraffine Paper.....	.01
Milk, skimmed .....	.01

SUGGESTIVE MENUS FOR LUNCHEES FOR TEN CENTS.

No. 1.

- Baked beans.
- Brown bread.
- One half-pint bottle milk.
- Sweet chocolate.

No. 2.

- Creamed beef on toast.
- Banana.
- Cocoa.
- Figs or dates.

NORMAL HUMAN BEINGS: If our central idea and efforts for the last three generations had been to produce normal human beings, woman suffrage and quite all other consummations to be wished, would now obtain.

ROOT AND BRANCH: A thousand people are engaged in lopping off the branches of evil to one engaged in axing at the root.

COST OF ILLNESS: Fisher says 1,500,000 constantly ill of preventable maladies in the United States, annual cost, \$1,000,000,000.

At above rate in Indiana 50,000 constantly ill, cost \$10,000,000 annually.

CONSTIPATION, the bane of civilization, is generally the result of the neglect of the bowels and of wrong eating; and cathartic medicines have become a plague.

SIGNING DEATH CERTIFICATES BY TELEPHONE:

Among the certificates received at the office of the State Board for December was one from Scott County reporting the death of a child 1 month old. The cause of death as stated by the certificate was "Asphyxiation." Contributory (secondary) "Indigestion."

We wrote and asked the physician to please state how Asphyxiation occurred. He replied as follows:

"Case referred to was one of Indigestion—Contributory cause. Immediate cause was Autointoxication. I gave this over a phone that was in very poor working order that day."

Here was a case of careless reporting which any physician should be ashamed of.

SEE THAT CHILD'S NAME IS ON THE CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

The first name of the child should be on the birth certificate. Parents should see to it that the first name of the child is on the certificate. Otherwise in years to come, where there are several children, it might be impossible to identify the different children.

"There is nothing in all the world so important as little children; nothing so interesting. If ever you wish to go in



for philanthropy; if ever you wish to be of any use in the world, do something for little children. If ever you yearn to be truly wise, study children.

"We can dress the sore, bandage the wound, imprison the criminal, heal the sick, and bury the dead, but there is always a chance that we can save the child.

"If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out our race's salvation it will be because a little child has led them."—David Starr Jordan.

The most important event in the life of any child is the beginning of his existence. It is meet then that proper record should be made of this. How about your baby?

In the near future a certified copy of the official record of your birth will be a legal requirement for proof of age, to establish your right to inherit property, etc. How about yours?

The most crude interpretation of common humanity demands that we protect helpless infants. Perhaps the strongest instinct in the lower animals is the protection of their helpless young. Are you giving your baby a square deal? Start right by having your physician make out a proper birth certificate and file with the Health Department, as is required by law.

Don't fail to insist that your births, deaths and infectious-contagious diseases be reported to the Health Officers. This is to your interest as well as to your neighbor's interests. If legal complications should occur you would be hurt in court without a legal record.

An official birth record is the best proof of legitimacy, of descent, of right to inherit, of age for schooling, for work, for voting, for marriage and of citizenship.

DR. C. A. ZINN,

Clinton County Health Commissioner.

EIGHT LITTLE MAIDS FOR SCHOOL.

All eight of the young girls stepped off an Illinois-street car at the corner of North street. They were headed for the Shorrtridge High School. On the car I had carefully observed them. Not one presented a wholesome appearance. Every complexion was putty like. Every one of them had filled teeth and pale gums. Not one had cherry lips or apple cheeks. Lack luster eyes and languid manners prevailed. Just one-half of them had splotches or pimples on their faces. Each one wore high-heeled pointed slippers, and stockings as thin as the gossamer film of summer. Their feet had been considerably deformed by wrongly shaped shoes before they had reached seven years of age. High heels had been added later and the deforming of spine, hips, and shoulders, was now progressing finely. The deforming of the pelvis and the misplacing of internal organs had been going on for some time, for all wore corsets laced just a little tighter than mother approved, but permitted. No doubt the nutrition of these school girls, such as it was, was derived principally from chocolate creams, salads and ice cream soda water. In their earlier school days, glucose stick-candy and "all-day suckers" had knocked out wholesome appetites. Probably every one was taking a tonic, or some kind of "stomach medicine." One firm of stomach tablet-makers sold five tons of their tablets in one year and netted a big fortune. The takers are now just a little further on with their bad stomachs than before taking. The doctors who prescribed the tablets and the druggists who sold them, just smiled, for they know most people want health by medicine and not by right living, and it is little profit to instruct. Of course, nature's laws for gaining health cannot be followed. If they were, we could not ride in stuffy street-cars; nor go to school in illy-ventilated school-rooms; nor go to stuffy churches and theatres; nor have refreshments at parties, nor eat rich candies; nor drink alcoholic liquors, nor drug ourselves with nicotine and caffeine; nor eat riotously of meats; nor read fine print by glaring light; nor overheat our homes; nor sleep in unventilated bedrooms; nor stimulate appetite with spices and salads and gorge at table; nor could we build unsanitary school-houses; nor could we have cess-pools; nor could we drink polluted water; nor could we have house flies. It seems we just must have all of these conditions and things. Anyhow we do have them and cling to them. To suggest that they are contrary to nature's laws of health is to declare oneself a crank.

Well, what is the future of our eight little school maids who should have walked in the open air and sunshine to school, wearing broad flat-heeled shoes, and without stays; who should have eaten plain, well-cooked foods, sans salads, sans chocolate creams, sans ice cream sodas?

One in the eight will die early of consumption, two will die early of some one of the several diseases which follow malnutrition, the others will stumble along all their lives with headaches, rheumatism, billiousness, fugitive and ill-defined pains, liver and kidney troubles, coated tongues, and bad breaths. Sallow complexions have already arrived, hair will soon begin to thin out, and two hundred or three hundred cents worth of corpse hair will be bought to make up the loss. Eyes will become duller and glasses will be purchased. Wrinkles and dry skin will appear and drug store dopes will be bought and applied. Electric baths, cold baths, steam baths, massage, will all be tried; but the decadence was well started in youth and will not stop. Last scene of all—a rag, a bone and a hank of hair.

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

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

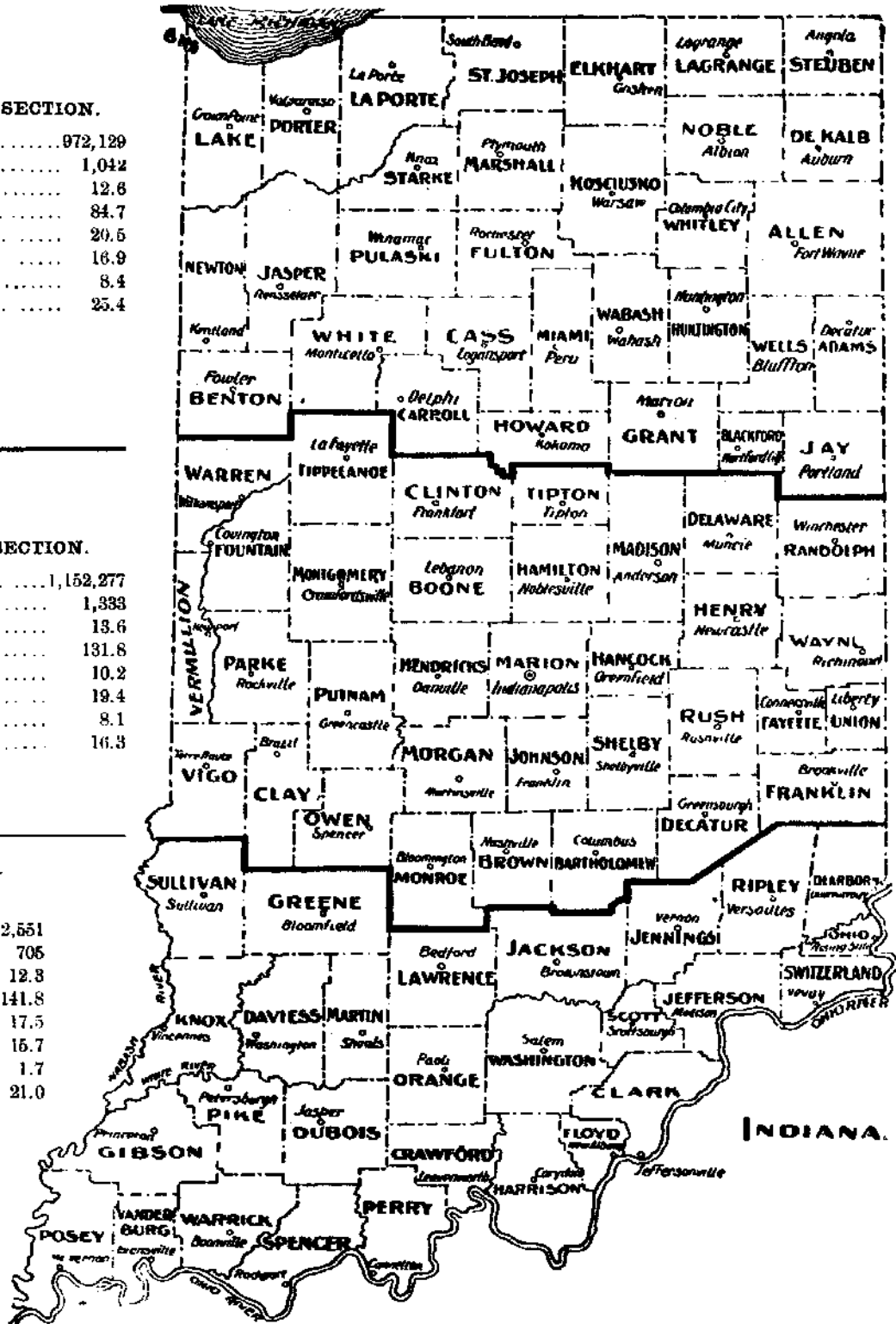
Total population	972,129
Total deaths	1,042
Death rate per 1,000	12.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	84.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	20.5
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	16.9
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	8.4
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	25.4

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,152,277
Total deaths	1,333
Death rate per 1,000	13.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	131.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	10.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	19.4
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	8.1
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	16.3

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total Population	672,651
Total deaths	706
Death rate per 1,000	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	141.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	17.5
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	15.7
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	21.0



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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.						Important Ages.										
							January, 1914.	December, 1913.	January, 1913.	Rate for Year 1913 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.					
State	2,786,957	3,020	2,650	3,237	3,080	3,237	12.9	11.3	13.6	12.9	13.6	439	14.2	162	5.2	59	1.9	56	1.8	59	1.9	1,130	36.5
Northern Counties	972,129	1,042	889	1,065	1,049	1,085	12.6	10.9	13.4	12.6	13.4	172	16.5	54	5.1	23	2.3	12	1.2	19	1.8	355	36.9
Central Counties	1,132,277	1,353	1,167	1,400	1,335	1,400	13.6	12.0	14.4	13.6	14.4	159	13.9	63	4.7	24	2.1	29	2.1	25	2.1	505	47.8
Southern Counties	672,551	705	603	752	705	752	12.3	10.6	13.2	12.3	13.2	106	15.3	45	6.3	12	1.7	15	2.1	12	1.7	240	34.0
All Cities	1,246,315	1,494	1,407	1,550	1,494	1,550	14.1	9.5	15.0	14.1	15.0	224	14.8	76	5.0	30	2.0	28	1.8	23	1.5	480	30.7
Over 100,000	252,994	347	298	320	347	320	16.1	14.9	15.9	16.1	15.9	34	9.5	12	3.4	5	1.4	11	3.1	5	1.4	91	36.2
45,000 to 100,000	267,060	266	274	307	266	307	11.7	12.5	13.8	11.7	13.8	40	15.0	16	6.0	4	1.5	3	1.1	3	1.1	87	32.7
20,000 to 45,000	229,816	291	194	291	291	291	14.9	13.8	15.8	14.9	15.8	79	27.1	14	4.6	10	4.4	4	1.8	4	1.8	69	30.4
10,000 to 20,000	174,438	217	302	297	217	297	14.6	14.5	15.1	14.6	15.1	17	7.8	6	3.4	3	1.7	4	2.3	3	1.7	77	35.4
Under 10,000	322,007	373	445	373	373	445	13.6	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.4	53	14.3	17	4.5	5	1.6	6	1.8	6	1.8	136	36.4
Country	1,550,642	1,586	1,242	1,687	1,586	1,687	12.0	13.5	12.8	12.0	12.8	215	13.2	86	5.5	20	1.3	22	1.3	36	2.3	670	43.2

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 2 Years.)	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Small-pox.																
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.																
State	280	117.9	39	16.4	37	15.5	42	17.6	16	6.7	9	3.7	24	10.1	405	170.5	49	20.6	5	2.1	2	.8	32	21.8	16	6.7	170	71.5	183	77.0	1	.4
Northern Counties	70	84.7	8	9.6	17	20.5	14	16.9	7	8.4	1	1.2	6	7.2	131	158.6	21	25.4	1	1.2	18	21.7	6	7.2	61	73.8	66	79.9	1	.4		
Central Counties	129	131.8	20	20.4	10	10.3	19	19.9	8	8.1	5	5.3	13	17.7	174	177.8	16	16.3	4	4.0	1	1.0	11	11.2	8	8.1	79	80.7	85	86.8	1	.4
Southern Counties	81	141.5	11	19.2	10	17.5	9	15.7	1	1.7	3	7.0	13	22.1	100	175.1	12	21.0	1	1.7	23	40.2	3	3.5	30	52.3	32	50.0	1	1.7		
All Cities	134	126.8	15	14.1	19	17.9	20	18.9	6	5.6	5	4.7	8	7.5	178	168.2	34	32.1	1	1.0	21	19.8	9	8.5	57	82.2	108	102.0	1	.9		
Over 100,000	35	162.0	5	23.2	4	18.6	1	4.6	2	9.3	1	4.6	2	9.3	41	190.8	3	13.9	1	1.0	3	13.9	3	13.9	23	107.0	34	158.3	1	.4		
45,000 to 100,000	15	66.1	1	5.1	13	32.2	4	17.6	1	4.4	3	14.5	2	8.2	33	145.3	2	35.2	1	4.4	1	4.4	1	4.4	15	66.1	25	110.2	1	.4		
20,000 to 45,000	19	97.3	1	5.1	15	33.3	3	15.3	2	10.2	2	21.5	1	5.1	42	215.1	1	76.8	2	10.2	2	10.2	2	10.2	11	56.3	19	97.3	1	.9		
10,000 to 20,000	22	145.5	3	20.9	3	17.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	2	26	175.3	1	5	20.2	1	4.4	1	4.4	2	13.5	1	4.4	11	74.2	12	81.0	1	.9		
Under 10,000	43	157.3	6	21.9	5	18.2	3	18.2	1	3.6	4	14.6	3	13.6	36	131.6	8	20.2	2	7.3	13	47.5	4	14.6	27	98.7	19	65.8	1	.9		
Country	146	110.9	24	18.2	18	13.6	22	16.7	10	7.5	4	3.0	16	12.1	227	172.4	15	11.3	5	3.7	2	1.5	31	23.5	7	5.3	83	63.0	75	56.9	1	.4

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

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.							
Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest.	Date.
34.9	+5.8	Rome	71	29	Hammond	3	12

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.					
Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
2.26	-0.79	Salamonia	3.49	Collegeville	0.53