

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

# Indiana State Board of Health

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**E. E. BARNARD, B. S.,** State Food and Drug Commissioner and Chemist.  
**R. E. BISHOP, B. S.,** Assistant Chemist.  
**J. A. CRAVEN,** Water Chemist.  
**WILL H. McABEE,** Drug Chemist.  
**R. L. SACKETT, C. E.,** Sanitary Engineer.

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.

## ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1913.

Total number of deaths, 3,050; rate, 13.4. In the same month last year, 3,117 deaths; rate, 13.9. In the preceding month, 3,558 deaths; rate, 15.1. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 457, or 14.9 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 224; 5 to 9, 62; 10 to 14, 45; 15 to 19, 94; 65 and over, 941, or 30.8 per cent. of total.

**SANITARY SECTIONS:** THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 962,050 reports 1,053 deaths; rate, 13.0. In the same month last year, 1,088 deaths; rate 14.1. In the preceding month, 1,200 deaths; rate, 15.6.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,139,717, reports 1,286 deaths; rate, 13.7. In the same month last year, 1,355 deaths; rate, 16.0. In the preceding month, 1,505 deaths; rate, 15.5.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 667,934, reports 731 deaths; rate, 13.3. In the same month last year, 674 deaths; rate, 12.3. In the preceding month, 793 deaths; rate, 13.9.

**REVIEW OF SECTIONS:** The Central Section presents the highest death rate, being .3 higher than that for the whole State. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles, pneumonia cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, influenza. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis and external causes. The highest death rate for cancer occurred in the Central Section.

**RURAL:** Population 1,518,339, reports 1,457 deaths; rate, 11.4. In the same month last year, 1,577 deaths; rate, 12.2. In the preceding month, 1,756 deaths; rate, 13.3.

**CITIES:** Population 1,221,371, reports 1,593 deaths; rate, 15.8. In the same month last year, 1,540 deaths; rate, 16.1. In the preceding month, 1,892 deaths; rate, 17.5. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.4; Evansville, 13.6; Ft. Wayne, 13.4; Terre Haute, 17.4; South Bend, 13.1; Gary, 19.7; Muncie, 13.8; Richmond, 6.8; Anderson, 14.3; Hammond, 22.5; New Albany, 15.3; LaFayette, 24.9.

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## SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR APRIL, 1913.

The most prevalent disease was measles. This was also true in February and March. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, tonsillitis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, bronchitis, influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, smallpox, pneumonia, whooping cough, malaria fever, chickenpox, other forms of tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, intermittent and remittent fever, cerebro-spinal fever, erysipelas, dysentery, rabies in human, rabies in animals, cholera morbus, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis.

**SMALLPOX:** 540 cases in 35 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year 141 cases in 25 counties, with

### BIRTHS FOR APRIL, 1913.

Total births, 4,328 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 19. Males, 2,224; females, 2,104.  
 White males, 2,184; white females, 2,050.  
 Colored births, 84; males, 40; females, 24.  
 Stillbirths, 139; white, 137; colored, 2.  
 Northern Sanitary Section, population 962,439; rate, 18.4.  
 Central Sanitary Section, population 1,139,717; rate, 20.4.  
 Southern Sanitary Section, population 667,934; rate, 20.4.  
 Highest rate, Fountain County, 29.6.  
 Lowest rate, Ohio County, 5.6.  
 Total births for year 1913 to date, 14,819.

2 deaths. The following counties reported the disease present: Brown, 6; Carroll, 4; Clark, 1; Clay, 13; Dearborn, 10; Dekalb, 7; Dubois, 2; Floyd, 26; Fountain, 7; Gibson, 15; Grant, 3; Greene, 7; Harrison, 4; Hendricks, 1; Knox, 24; Kosciusko, 2; Lake, 10; Madison, 40; Marion, 1; Martin, 1; Miami, 15; Orange, 1; Owen, 10; Perry, 19; Pike, 1; Posey, 4; Scott, 1; Shelby, 15; Steuben, 1; St. Joseph, 3; Vanderburgh, 170; Vigo, 57; Wabash, 1; Warrick, 8; White, 37.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** 383 deaths, of which 335 were of the pulmonary form, 193 males, 190 females. Of the males, 41 were married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 82 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 66 were married in the same age period as above and left 132 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans caused by tuberculosis in one month, 214. Number of homes invaded, 361.

**PNEUMONIA:** Total deaths, 265; rate, 116.4 per 100,000. Males, 144; females, 122. In the same month last year, 358 deaths; rate, 160.4. In the preceding month, 441; rate, 189.6.

**DIPHTHERIA:** 147 cases in 34 counties, with 23 deaths. In the same month last year, 120 cases in 33 counties, with 14 deaths. In the preceding month, 139 cases in 41 counties, with 24 deaths.

**TYPHOID FEVER:** 117 cases in 37 counties, with 27 deaths. In the same month last year, 200 cases in 29 counties, with 31 deaths. In the preceding month 53 cases in 19 counties, with 27 deaths.

**SCARLET FEVER:** 578 cases in 52 counties, with 24 deaths. In the same month last year, 540 cases, in 54 counties, with 12 deaths. In the preceding month 641 cases in 54 counties, with 38 deaths.

**RABIES:** 16 persons were bitten by rabid dogs and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

**POLIOMYELITIS:** 2 cases reported, with two deaths. Allen County 1 death, female, 11 months. Daviess County 1 death, male, 2 years.

**EXTERNAL CAUSES:** Total deaths, 228, males, 156; females, 72. *Suicide total*, 41; males, 30; females, 11. Means of suicide, poisoning, 19; asphyxia, 5; hanging or strangulation, 1; drowning, 8; firearms, 5; cutting or piercing instruments, 3. *Accidental or undefined total*, 174; males, 118, females, 56. Poisoning by food, 2; other acute poisonings, 6; conflagration, 2; burns (conflagration excepted), 19; absorption of deleterious bases (conflagration excepted), 4; accidental drowning, 12; traumatism by firearms, 4; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 1; traumatism by fall, 37; traumatism in mines, 5; traumatism by machines, 3; railroad accidents and injuries, 41; street car accidents and injuries, 5; automobile accidents and injuries, 3; injuries by other vehicles, 6; other crushing, 4; effects of heat, 1; electricity (lightning excepted), 1; fractures (cause not specified), 6; other external violence, 12. *Homicide total*, 13, males, 8; females, 5. Homicide by firearms, 9; homicide by cutting or piercing instruments, 2; homicide by other means, 2.

### REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR APRIL 1913.

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

During the month of April 94 samples of food were analyzed, 57 of which were classed as legal and 37 illegal. Nine of the 50 samples of milk analyzed were illegal and

were so rated because they contained visible dirt or were below standard in butter fat content.

Six of the 7 samples of vinegar analyzed were below standard.

All of the three samples of cider analyzed were illegal. Two were misbranded and one contained benzoate of soda.

The three samples of ice cream analyzed were found to be below standard.

Seven of the nine sodas analyzed were illegal because they contained benzoate of soda or were misbranded.

Thirty-five drug samples were analyzed, thirty-three of which were legal and two illegal.

### RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
<b>FOODS.</b>			
Beers—Temperance.....	0	4	4
Beverages—			
Ciders.....	0	3	3
Grape juice.....	2	0	2
Sodas.....	2	7	9
Extracts—Vanilla.....	1	0	1
Fruit Butters—Apple.....	0	1	1
Meats—Mince.....	2	0	2
Milk Products—			
Ice cream.....	0	3	3
Milk.....	41	9	50
Mother's milk.....	2	0	2
Salmon.....	1	0	1
Syrups—Maple.....	3	3	6
Vegetables—Canned tomatoes.....	1	0	1
Vinegar.....	1	6	7
Miscellaneous foods.....	1	1	2
Total.....	57	37	95
<b>DRUGS.</b>			
Acid—Carbolic.....	3	0	3
Alcohol.....	1	0	1
Liniments.....	2	0	2
Lined oil.....	2	0	2
Purgative.....	1	0	1
Patent Medicines.....	15	1	16
Toilet articles.....	1	0	1
Tonics.....	2	0	2
Miscellaneous drugs.....	3	1	4
Total.....	33	2	35

### INSPECTORS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

During the month of April 980 visits were made to places where foodstuffs were manufactured or handled. Eighty-five of the places inspected were in excellent condition, 556 were rated good, 280 fair, 53 poor and 6 bad.

Three hundred and forty-two grocery stores were visited, of which 29 were excellent, 196 good, 102 fair, and 15 poor.

Of the 172 meat markets inspected, 6 were rated excellent, 111 good, 46 fair, 7 poor and 2 bad.

Six of the 40 dairies visited were rated good, 19 were fair and 15 poor.

One hundred and twelve drug stores were inspected, 25 of which were rated excellent, 73 good, 13 fair and one poor.

Ten of the 119 bakeries and confectioneries visited were rated excellent; 77 were good, 29 fair, 2 poor and one bad.

One hundred and nine hotels and restaurants were visited. Fourteen of this number were excellent, 51 good, 33 fair, 10 poor and one bad.

One of the 16 ice cream parlors visited was rated excellent, 6 good and 9 fair.

Of the eleven slaughter houses inspected, 2 were rated good, 8 fair and one bad.

Other inspections were made of wholesale groceries, poultry houses, fish markets, milk depots, etc.

Thirty-three condemnation notices were issued during the month, because of unsanitary conditions or improper construction.

**VENEREAL DISEASE AND IGNORANCE OF SEX LIFE IN GENERAL ARE POTENT FACTORS IN THE INCREASE OF DIVORCES AND THE CONSEQUENT DESTRUCTION OF THAT GREAT MONUMENT OF CIVILIZATION—THE HOME.**

Three prosecutions were filed during the month. In one case the proprietor of a slaughter house was fined for maintaining unsanitary premises. A dealer was fined for selling oleomargarine for butter. One case was brought for selling unprotected foodstuffs.

The total fines and costs imposed amounted to \$51.35.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.**

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	40	0	6	19	15	0
Grocery stores.....	342	29	196	102	15	0
Meat markets.....	172	0	111	46	7	2
Drug stores.....	112	25	73	13	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	119	10	77	29	2	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	109	14	51	33	10	1
Creameries.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughterhouses.....	11	0	2	8	0	1
Fish markets.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Wholesale groceries.....	3	0	5	0	0	0
Bottling works.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	16	1	6	9	0	0
Poultry houses.....	6	0	1	5	0	0
Flour mills.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit and vegetables.....	20	0	12	6	1	1
Milk depots.....	3	0	1	1	1	0
Ice and cold storage plants.....	2	0	1	0	0	0
Brewery.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice plant.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canning factories.....	1	0	0	2	0	0
Coffee company.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lunch carts.....	3	0	2	1	0	0
Wholesale meat markets.....	2	0	2	1	0	0
Ice cream factory.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	980	83	556	280	53	6

**NOTICES OF CONDEMNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.**

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	2	1	2
Candy factories.....	1	0	1
Dairies.....	21	10	21
Drug stores.....	1	0	1
Grocery stores.....	1	1	1
Grocery and meat markets.....	2	0	2
Restaurants.....	4	1	4
Slaughterhouses.....	1	0	1
Total.....	33	13	33

**THE NECESSITY FOR LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.**

The State Board of Health has long felt that those who use meat slaughtered at local abattoirs should be given the same protection as those whose meat supply comes from government inspected packing houses, but as yet, save a few instances, local meat is unprotected and the consumer faces the danger that always accompanies the use of untested food. We quote a letter recently received concerning the inspection of a slaughterhouse made in accord with the request of all the Health Officers of the State for more complete data concerning the slaughterhouses operated in their jurisdiction:

"Enclosed find a report of the inspection of a slaughterhouse. In regard to sanitation and cleanliness this plant will compare favorably I think with any in the State, but it is to the diseased condition of some of the animals that I would call your attention. I believe the same state of affairs may be found in any dairy and packing house in the State which is not inspected. The Secretary of our Board of Health gave me the inspection blank and requested me to make the inspection. In company with a friend, I entered the killing pen just in time to see an old dairy cow slaughtered. We were invited to go through the place but I insisted on seeing this particular animal dressed. I found the omentum and pleura studded with military tubercles. From the pathologist's viewpoint, it was an "elegant specimen," in fact one of the worst cases I ever saw. The lungs also contained abscesses, nodules and caseous deposits. When the teats were removed from the udder at least four quarts of milk flowed out upon the floor, showing that this animal had been milked right up to the time of killing. I informed the man in charge that this carcass would have to be destroyed. He told his man to let it hang until he came back. We were then shown through the place and he finally called to one of his men and told my friend to go with this man and he would be shown the way the meats were put up, handled, etc. He then took me back to the killing room. During our absence the man had finished dressing the carcass (although nodules were still to be found here and there) and was in the act of washing it. At this time the superintendent ordered the work stopped and the carcass tanked which was done in my presence. This animal came from one of our dairy farms which Mr. Willett and myself visited last week. The Health Officer informs me that to his personal knowledge there have been two deaths of babies under the age of three months from intestinal tuberculosis in the past year in this town. How many more, he did not know.

"I merely relate this instance to call your attention to what I believe is the condition among dairies and slaughterhouses throughout the State."

This report was made by a food inspector who is fortunate in being a veterinarian. What stronger evidence do we need of the necessity for the regulation of local slaughterhouses and the inspection of all animals handled by them?

**CLEANSING OF MILK, CREAM AND ICE CREAM CANS.**

One of the excellent sanitary laws passed in the last session of the Legislature was the act requiring cans and receptacles used for shipping milk, cream and ice cream to be washed thoroughly before being returned. The law holds the shipment of milk, cream or ice cream to be prima facie evidence that it was shipped for consumption as human food. It requires the consignee to see that the receptacle is clean before returning and whenever a can or receptacle is used, and returned, delivered or shipped in violation of the law, every such use of each can or receptacle is deemed to be a separate violation.

A similar law has been enforced in the State of New

**LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.**

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Carroll		William and Harry Spitzer, Flora	Maintaining unsanitary slaughterhouse.....	4-26-13	Fined \$10 and costs.
St. Joseph		Max Hurwick, South Bend	Selling unprotected food stuffs.....	4-21-13	Fined \$10 and costs.
Vigo	6611 D	M. K. Imhof, Terre Haute	Selling oleomargarine for butter.....	4-8-13	Fined \$10 and costs; case appealed.

York for some time. Under the law Fred Frudenburg, driver for a milk company, who had unclean milk bottles in his possession, was convicted and fined. The case was carried to the appellate division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which affirmed the conviction in the following clear language:

"The danger to be apprehended from the use of unclean receptacles for milk intended for human food is so obvious and so well known that drastic measures to prevent the possibility of such use are reasonable and justifiable."

The testimony in the case showed that the driver had failed to take the bottles to the milk company's sterilization station because it was out of the way. The defense was that the law was unconstitutional, but the court holds that it is clearly within the police power of the State to require milk and cream dealers to wash bottles before they are refilled. In view of this decision, there is little doubt but what the Indiana law is a good law, and Health Officers are strongly urged to see that its provisions are complied with.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF FOODS AND DRUGS

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 20. SUBJECT: CARE OF CONTAINERS.

To Ice Cream Manufacturers, Milk Shippers and Consumers:

Your attention is called to Chapter 69, Acts 1913 entitled "An Act Concerning the Cleaning of Cans and Receptacles used in the Transportation of Milk, Cream and Ice Cream." This law makes it illegal to return any can or receptacle which has been used for the holding of milk, cream or ice cream until such receptacle has been thoroughly cleaned. The law also forbids the use of milk and cream cans for holding sweepings, refuse, dirt, garbage or any other animal or vegetable substance liable to decay and tending to produce or promote unsanitary conditions. Violation of the law is declared a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and every can or receptacle returned uncleaned constitutes a separate violation.

This law plainly prohibits the return by the milk or ice cream dealer of any bottle or can which has not been thoroughly washed. Similar laws enacted in other States have been held to be constitutional by the highest courts, since in the language of the court—

"The danger to be apprehended from the use of unclean receptacles for milk intended for human food is so obvious and so well known that drastic measures to prevent the possibility of such use are reasonable and justifiable."

We have instructed our inspectors and deputies and the Health Officers of the State to see to it that this law is rigidly enforced. We trust that you will give us your hearty support in our efforts to secure observance of law.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

May 16, 1913.

A BOY'S REMARKS TO HIS STOMACH

What's the matter with you—ain't I always been your friend?  
 Ain't I been a pardner to you? All my pennies don't I spend?  
 In getting nice things for you? Don't I give you lots of cake?  
 Say, stummick, what's the matter, that you had to go and ache?

Why, I loaded you with good things yesterday. I gave you more  
 Potatoes, squash and turkey than you'd ever had before!  
 I gave you nuts and candy, pumpkin pie and chocolate cake—  
 And last night when I got to bed you had to go and ache!  
 Say, what's the matter with you? Ain't you satisfied at all?  
 I gave you all you wanted; you was hard just like a ball;  
 And you couldn't hold another bit of puddin', yet last night  
 You ached mos' awful, stummick; that ain't treatin' me just right!  
 I've been a friend to you, I have; why ain't you a friend of mine?  
 They gave me castor oil last night because you made me whine.  
 I'm awful sick this mornin', and I'm feelin' mighty blue.  
 Becoz you don't appreciate the things I do for you!  
 —Selected.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY  
 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
 FOR APRIL, 1913.

WILL SHIMER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive .....	93	
Negative .....	336	
		429
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	1	
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	2	
Guinea pig inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	1	
Urs for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	4	
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	2	
Milk for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	2	
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....	2	
		14
Widal tests for typhoid bacilli—		
Positive .....	1	
Negative .....	72	
		73
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive .....	29	
Negative .....	143	
Suspicious .....	10	
No growth .....	2	
Epidemics—		
Negative .....	30	
		214
Brains for Negri bodies—		
Dogs:		
Positive .....	18	
Negative .....	8	
Unsatisfactory .....	3	
Hog:		
Positive .....	1	
Cow:		
Positive .....	1	
Calf:		
Negative .....	1	
		32

Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma .....	16	
Sarcoma .....	5	
Miscellaneous .....	19	
	—	40
Blood counts .....		10
Blood for malaria—		
Negative .....	7	
	—	17
Cerebro-spinal fluid for meningococci—		
Negative .....		4
Pus miscellaneous .....		4
Gastric contents .....		3
Urine for chemical analysis .....		26
Feces miscellaneous .....		4
Pus for gonococci—		
Positive:		
Males .....	15	
Females .....	5	
No sex given .....	3	
Negative:		
Males .....	13	
Females .....	20	
No sex given .....	1	
	—	57

Complete number of specimens examined..... 917

OUTFITS SENT OUT DURING APRIL 1913.

Tuberculosis .....	429
Diphtheria .....	50
Widul .....	148
Special .....	59
Malaria .....	17
Total .....	712

PATIENTS WHO FINISHED PASTEUR TREATMENT  
During April 1913.

Name	County	Sex	Age	Treatment	
				Began	Ended
Jack Rawley	Marion	M	25	3-8-1913	3-27-1913
Frank Barnes	Marion	M	15	3-13-1913	4-2-1913
J. C. Egold	Marion	M	43	3-14-1913	4-3-1913
Paul Meyer	Marion	M	15	3-22-1913	4-11-1913
Arthur Gwinup	Marion	M	35	3-22-1913	4-11-1913
Mason Gwinup	Marion	M	12	3-20-1912	4-10-1913
Opal Trueblood	Jay	F	9	3-22-1913	4-11-1913
Luella Hardley	Ripley	F	11	3-22-1913	4-11-1913
Robert Berger	Marion	M	7	3-20-1913	4-9-1913
Truc Fenton	Vigo	M	25	3-22-1913	4-11-1913
Robert Burgess	Marion	M	14	3-20-1913	4-11-1913
Josephine Curney	Marion	F	43	3-22-1913	4-11-1913
Clyde Hawkins	Marion	M	7	3-24-1913	4-14-1913
W. E. Wilson	Scott	M	17	4-9-1913	4-29-1913
W. L. Wilson	Scott	M	46	4-9-1913	4-29-1913

**A BIRTH CERTIFICATE WANTED:** Doctor G. B. Breedlove, Health Commissioner of Martinsville, Indiana, had an application for transcript of the birth certificate of a child named J. A. Charles Anderson, born July 16, 1896. No record of the birth of the child could be found, and so he applied to the State Board of Health to see if, perchance, the record existed with it. Said record was not found and then further examination was made as to why the birth was not reported, and as to why certificate of said record was desired. It was found that a damage suit had been filed because the lad had been employed in a factory, and presumably being under age it was necessary to prove the date of his birth. The parents have now learned the importance of having legal records made of the birth of their children. The physician who attended the birth

now knows of the damage he did to his patron through carelessness and neglect. He will hereafter promptly make out birth records for which he is responsible and thus perform his duty to his patrons, to the State and to the science of medicine.

**GOV. RALSTON'S LETTER.**

Governor Ralston promised conditionally to address the annual health officers' conference. When the hour arrived his office was filled with citizens from a distance asking to be heard and so he wrote the letter given below.

*Members of the Indiana Health Officers' Conference:*

Gentlemen—I find it impossible at the last moment to pay the little visit to your Conference that I promised yesterday, and say a word of congratulation and encouragement to the health officers of our State. This I regret all the more because of my inability to comply with your request for a more formal address of welcome to you.

It is but a trite saying, that health is an asset of the most substantial value; but the fact remains, that for generations the great body of the people paid but little attention to health preservation or disease prevention. They gave thought to their horses, cattle, hogs and chickens, but had little knowledge of themselves—the construction of the human body, or the relations and functions of its various parts. With a faith as childlike as it was fatuous they turned the vital matter of personal health and its conservation over to "the doctor," placing upon him an unwarranted responsibility, expecting from him unwarranted results. To this public ignorance and indifference to the laws of physical health much of the quackery and bigotry of the medical profession is chargeable; for these are but the children of credulity.

But a great change has come in the public mind, as to the importance of public health and its value to society and the State. In the present widespread and powerful movement for conservation the matter of public sanitation and health has kept well to the front as of perhaps the most vital importance.

I congratulate the health and sanitary officers of Indiana not only on the publicly recognized importance of their work but upon their personal interest and alertness in this work. It was said aforesaid that health makes wealth, but in these latter days it is understood that good physical health lies at the foundation of everything that is of moral as well as material value in this old world of ours.

With best wishes for your own good health and for an increased success in your work for the uplift of humanity, I remain

Sincerely yours,  
SAMUEL M. RALSTON.

Governor.

May 14, 1913.

**BROKE QUARANTINE: COST HIM \$40.**

Dr. R. F. Frost, the efficient health officer of Huntington, Ind., arrested one David Shott for violation of quarantine. Shott was given a hearing before Mayor Feightner, and was fined ten dollars and costs, making a total of forty dollars. Being unable to pay the fine, he was sent to jail. Shott and his son lived in a room over a saloon. The son was sick with scarlet fever and the place had been quarantined. The elder Shott refused to obey the quarantine and openly and flagrantly violated all regulations. Before bringing Shott to court, health officer Frost took him to the municipal disinfecting rooms and thoroughly disinfected him. He was then admitted to the mayor's court.

**DELAYED BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.**

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

**DEATHS.**

Adams, 2; Allen, 1; Brown, 1; Carroll, 4; Cass, 5; Clark, 13; Clay, 2; Crawford, 1; Daviess, 6; Dearborn, 2; Dekalb, 3; Elkhart, 2; Fayette, 2; Franklin, 2; Fulton, 1; Grant, 3; Hamilton, 1; Harrison, 4; Henry, 2; Knox, 1; Lake, 2; Laporte, 2; Madison, 1; Marion, 2; Miami, 2; Morgan, 3; Noble, 1; Perry, 1; Ripley, 1; Rush, 1; Shelby, 1; Spencer, 1; Steuben, 1; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 1; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 1; Vermillion, 2; Vigo, 2; Warrick, 3; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Wells, 4; White, 1; Whitley, 2. Total, 98.

**BIRTHS.**

Allen, 2; Bartholomew, 2; Benton, 3; Boone, 6; Brown, 1; Carroll, 8; Cass, 3; Clark, 11; Clay, 1; Clinton, 2; Crawford, 11; Dearborn, 24; Dekalb, 4; Delaware, 12; Dubois, 1; Elkhart, 1; Fayette, 2; Floyd, 4; Fountain, 1; Franklin, 1; Gibson, 2; Grant, 18; Greene, 7; Hancock, 1; Harrison, 4; Henry, 3; Howard, 3; Jackson, 1; Jasper, 5; Jefferson, 4; Knox, 14; Kosciusko, 1; Lake, 39; Laporte, 4; Lawrence, 2; Madison, 2; Marion, 11; Marshall, 3; Martin, 1; Miami, 2; Monroe, 4; Montgomery, 4; Noble, 2; Owen, 3; Park, 2; Porter, 1; Pike, 1; Posey, 3; Putnam, 1; Randolph, 3; Ripley, 2; Rush, 1; Shelby, 6; St. Joseph, 94; Sullivan, 3; Tippecanoe, 12; Tipton, 1; Union, 1; Vanderburgh, 6; Vigo, 6; Warrick, 4; Washington, 8; Wayne, 17; Wells, 3; White, 1; Whitley, 4. Total, 420.

**FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.**

The Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene will be held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., August 25th to 30th, inclusive, under the patronage of President Wilson.

It is the purpose of this congress—the first of its kind ever held in America—to take action with a view to promoting the health and efficiency of school children. It proposes to be of direct benefit to each individual community.

A comprehensive program of papers and discussions covering the entire field of school hygiene is being arranged. There will be scientific and commercial exhibits. Plans are being made for the entertainment of the delegates, which will include receptions and a grand ball, a pageant in the park and excursion trips to the great industrial plants of Buffalo, as well as to Niagara Falls. Buffalo has taken up a collection of forty thousand dollars for the purpose of covering the expense of the congress. Delegates will be present from all the leading nations, from every college and university of note in this country and from various other educational, scientific, medical and hygienic institutions and organizations. The congress is open to all persons interested in school hygiene. Membership may be secured on the payment of a five-dollar fee. Applications should be sent to Dr. Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York, New York City.

**THE LITTLE FLY.**

Consider now the little fly, whose name is rhymed with "baby-bye."

He has his birth in the manure, crawls forth and loiters

in the sewer, and smeared with deadly typhoid germs, he leaves his brother maggotworms, unfurls his dainty wings of silk and damps his microbes in the milk, where their huge numbers mount and mount, increasing the bacterial count, until they reach the food supply some woman feeds her "baby-bye."

The fly comes gaily unto us, his feet all gummed with poison-pus, and singing clear his song so sweet, alights and cleans them on the meat. He gathers scarlet-fever spores and leaves them on the walls and floors; he is not proud, and oft will stoop to carry heavy loads of croup, and place it where its awful death may come and go with baby's breath. Oh, do not call him indolent! He calls that summer day misspent in which he's failed to load the breeze with the live germs of some disease; and if he finds them not, though hurt, he'll be content with just plain dirt.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

BY MAREHA LOUIS, ANDERSON, IND., 5-B GRADE.

Tuberculosis is a terrible disease which is caught through people's carelessness and bad habits. Some people are more afraid of catching other diseases than tuberculosis. Some know not that it is catching and others know not that it may be prevented.

Tuberculosis may be taken in most any part of the body. Most times it is of the lungs, which is called consumption. Young children are more liable to have tuberculosis of the bone, which makes them have crooked backs and hip diseases.

In the year 1882 Dr. Robert Koch discovered the cause of this terrible disease, and found that a tiny plant called tubercle bacillus causes it. In an inch you could lay ten thousand side by side. They multiply by splitting and dividing. This tiny plant grows only in human bodies. The tubercle bacillus looks like a tiny rod. It is ten times longer than it is wide, and takes a very powerful microscope to see it.

The tubercle bacilli cannot grow in the fresh air and if left in sunshine are killed in a few hours. If boiled they are killed immediately.

Tuberculosis cannot be inherited. Children may crawl around in the dust and dirt and catch the disease. They may touch the same things. If the parent has consumption, the child may take it from them.

Tuberculosis cannot be cured with any medicine. Advertised medicines sometimes contain alcohol and bring on tuberculosis. We should always remember to keep away from the tuberculosis D's. They are dirt, darkness, dampness, dust and drink. A good motto is "You can not expect to rate as a gentleman if you expectorate on the floor."

How I prevent tuberculosis:

To prevent tuberculosis, I keep myself clean, I eat wholesome food and drink pure water. I go to bed early and get up early. I take plenty of outdoor exercise and breathe pure, fresh air. I always have my window open at night. I keep my bedroom clean. I keep the yard clean, and my home is clean.

**CURRENT REFERENCES ON PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONS.**

Compiled by the Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information.

(All of this material may be consulted at the State Library and may be loaned with the exception of the magazines. The reports and bulletins of State and city health departments may also doubtless be obtained from the boards issuing them.)

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Nineteenth Century, May, 1913. Poor-law children and the efficient inspection of the "divine" system, by M. H. Mason. pp. 1008-22.

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American Journal of Public Health, May, 1913. Vital statistics number.

## Contents:

Necessity for uniformity of national, State and municipal vital statistics, by C. L. Wilbur. Relation of morbidity

reports to public health administration, by J. W. Trask. Misleading mortality statistics on tuberculosis, by P. P. Jacobs. Two ways by which vital statistics can be made more useful to the health office, by G. W. Atherholt. Practical value of vital statistics in the South, by W. R. Rankin. Identification records for unknown dead, by T. H. D. Griffiths. Statement of duration of diseases on death certificates as a determining factor in classifying causes of death, by G. H. Van Buren.

## A PRAYER FOR THE BABIES.

O God, since Thou hast laid the little children into our arms in utter helplessness, with no protection save our love, we pray that the sweet appeal of their baby hands may not be in vain. Let no innocent life in our city be quenched again in useless pain through our ignorance in sin. May we who are mothers or fathers seek eagerly to join wisdom to our love, lest love itself be deadly when unguided by knowledge. Bless the doctors and nurses, and all the friends of men, who are giving of their skill and devotion to the care of our children. If there are any who were kissed by love in their own infancy, but who have no child to whom they may give as they have received, grant them such largeness of sympathy that they may rejoice to pay their debt in full to all children who have need of them.

Forgive us, our Father, for the heartlessness of the past. Grant us great tenderness for all babes who suffer, and a growing sense of the divine mystery that is brooding in the soul of every child. Amen.—WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH, *The Survey*, September 7, 1912.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE NEEDED. A boy of thirteen residing in Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, was insured in one of the larger life insurance companies in 1904 under one name, and designated his mother as beneficiary under the policy. Nine years later, in March, 1913, he advised the company that he had been insured under a wrong name and that the relationship of the beneficiary as given in the original application was incorrect. His contention was that the true beneficiary was not his mother, but his foster mother. In proof of this the company desired a certified copy of the birth record of the boy, to establish his identity, but the officials were informed that no record could be obtained, although the two names in the case represented old and well known families. It would appear, therefore, in Porter County that no accurate records of births were kept as recently as the year 1892.

The position of the company in this matter was simple enough. It had no desire to deny the request of the applicant. Its only motive was to protect itself against fraud and future litigation, but as it appears the records of the county were not at hand to make the change possible. This case will ultimately be brought into the courts.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR APRIL, 1913.

**NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

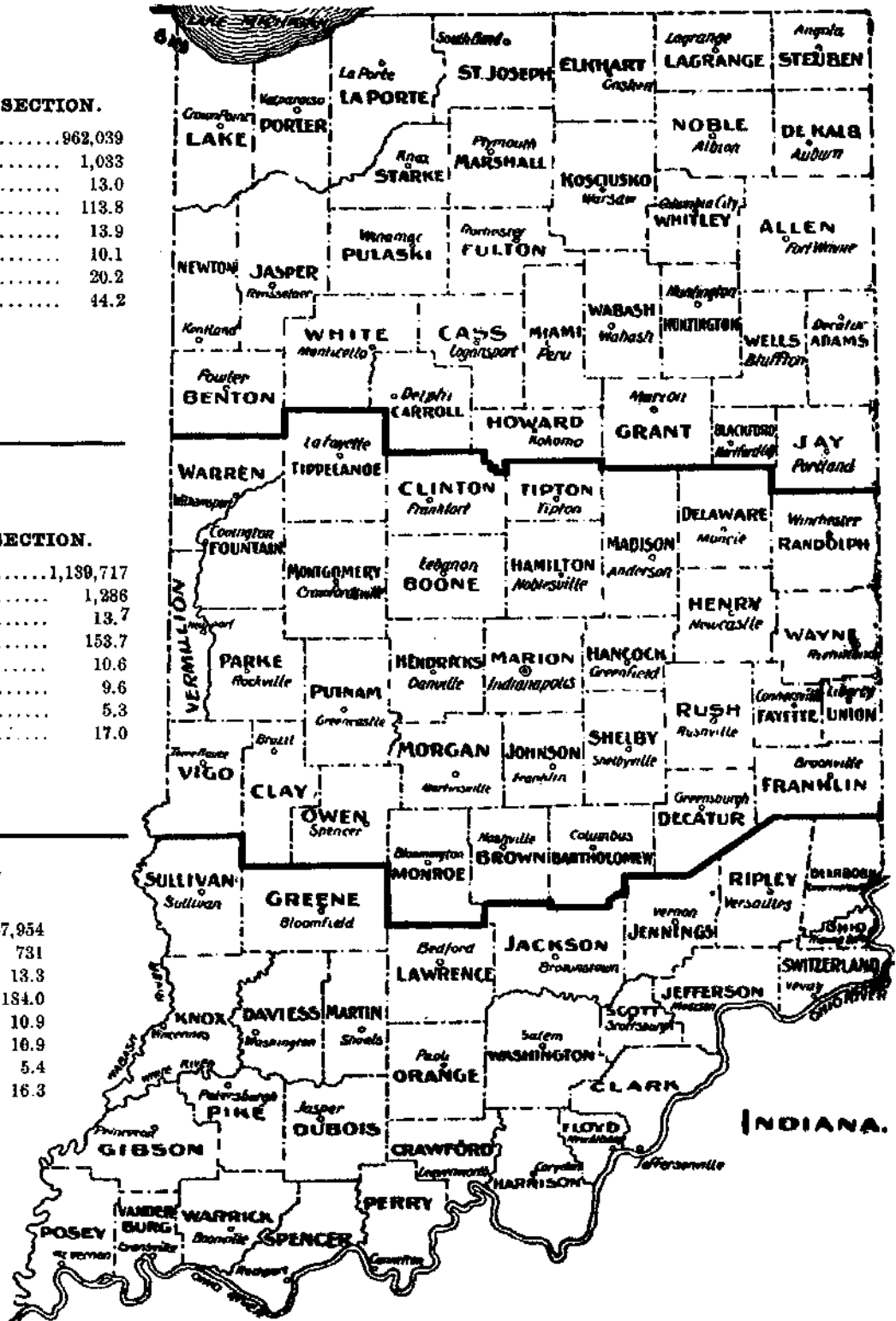
Total population	962,039
Total deaths	1,033
Death rate per 1,000	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	113.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	13.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	10.1
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	20.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	44.2

**CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	1,189,717
Total deaths	1,286
Death rate per 1,000	13.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	153.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	10.6
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	9.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	5.3
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	17.0

**SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	667,954
Total deaths	731
Death rate per 1,000	13.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	184.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	10.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	16.9
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	5.4
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	16.3







Mortality of Indiana for April, 1913. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.																			
		April, 1913.		March, 1913.		April, 1912.		Rate for Year 1913 to Date.		Rate for Year 1912 to Same Date.		Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.									
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.								
		Total Deaths Reported for April, 1913.		Total Deaths Reported for March, 1913.		Total Deaths Reported for April, 1912.		Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Date.		Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Same Date.		April, 1913.		March, 1913.		April, 1912.		Rate for Year 1913 to Date.		Rate for Year 1912 to Same Date.		Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.	
State	2,769,710	3,050	3,558	3,117	12,833	12,662	13.4	15.1	13.9	14.1	13.9	457	14.9	224	7.3	62	2.0	45	1.5	94	3.0	941	30.2								
Northern Counties	962,039	1,033	1,260	1,088	4,427	4,248	13.0	13.6	14.1	13.6	13.6	193	17.6	50	7.1	21	2.0	17	1.6	29	2.8	322	31.1								
Central Counties	1,139,717	1,266	1,505	1,355	5,427	5,514	13.7	15.3	16.6	14.4	14.7	152	11.6	84	6.5	23	1.7	17	1.3	48	3.5	386	30.2								
Southern Counties	667,954	751	793	674	2,999	2,900	13.3	13.9	12.3	13.6	13.1	112	15.3	60	8.2	18	2.4	11	1.5	17	2.3	259	31.4								
All Cities	1,221,371	1,593	1,802	1,540	6,464	6,077	15.8	17.5	16.1	16.2	15.2	270	16.9	143	8.9	34	2.7	19	1.1	56	3.5	392	24.6								
Over 100,000	246,546	334	392	301	1,344	1,312	16.4	18.7	15.2	15.5	16.2	45	13.4	22	6.5	4	1.1	4	1.1	19	5.6	63	12.2								
45,000 to 100,000	260,199	306	365	268	1,319	1,222	14.4	16.5	12.9	15.3	14.5	47	15.2	32	12.3	7	2.3	2	0.6	11	3.5	42	26.3								
20,000 to 45,000	165,232	228	191	193	766	695	16.7	16.7	17.7	17.3	15.2	49	21.4	18	11.9	6	2.6	3	1.3	9	3.9	50	21.9								
10,000 to 20,000	211,392	291	372	339	1,281	1,126	16.7	19.0	19.3	16.9	16.3	84	28.8	42	17.5	7	2.4	4	1.3	7	2.4	51	18.5								
Under 10,000	338,032	431	482	448	1,754	1,722	15.5	16.7	16.5	15.7	14.7	45	19.4	43	9.9	10	2.3	6	1.3	10	2.3	143	33.1								
Country	1,548,339	1,457	1,756	1,577	6,389	6,585	11.4	13.3	12.2	12.5	12.6	157	12.8	51	5.5	22	1.9	26	1.7	35	2.6	549	37.6								

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-spinal Fever.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small-pox.			
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.		
	State		Northern Counties		Central Counties		Southern Counties		All Cities		Over 100,000		45,000 to 100,000		20,000 to 45,000		10,000 to 20,000		Under 10,000		Country													
State	335	147.1	48	21.0	27	11.8	23	10.1	24	10.5	83	36.4	47	20.6	285	116.4	60	28.3	1	.4	2	.8	46	20.2	9	3.9	159	69.8	228	100.1				
Northern Counties	90	113.8	13	16.4	11	13.9	8	10.1	16	20.2	29	36.6	22	27.8	92	116.3	35	44.2			1	1.2	16	20.2	1	1.2	58	73.3	87	110.0				
Central Counties	144	153.7	19	20.2	10	10.6	9	9.8	5	5.3	28	29.9	19	20.2	96	102.5	16	17.0					15	16.0	6	6.4	76	81.1	87	92.9				
Southern Counties	104	184.0	16	28.1	6	10.9	6	10.9	3	5.4	26	47.3	6	10.9	77	140.2	9	16.3	1	1.8	1	1.8	15	27.3	2	3.0	25	45.5	51	98.3				
All Cities	170	169.4	26	24.9	14	13.9	12	11.9	17	16.9	63	62.7	28	27.9	140	139.5	46	45.8	1	.9			15	14.9	5	4.9	71	70.7	131	130.5				
Over 100,000	53	261.6	5	24.6	1	4.9	4	19.7	1	4.9	1	4.9	7	34.5	39	148.0	6	29.6							1	4.9	13	64.1	26	128.3				
45,000 to 100,000	32	149.6	1	4.6	3	14.0	1	4.6	8	37.4	29	93.5	4	14.0	19	88.8	3	14.0	1	4.6			3	14.0	1	4.6	11	65.4	47	126.3				
20,000 to 45,000	21	154.6	6	44.1	3	22.0			4	29.4	6	44.1	3	22.0	22	162.0	10	73.6								1	7.3	31	51.5	23	206.2			
10,000 to 20,000	23	132.4	2	11.5	5	28.7	2	11.5	3	17.2	15	86.3	9	28.7	35	201.5	20	115.1								2	11.5	14	80.6	33	132.4			
Under 10,000	41	147.6	11	39.6	2	7.2	5	18.0	1	3.6	21	75.0	6	28.2	34	122.4	7	25.2								8	28.8	23	82.6	27	97.1			
Country	165	129.6	23	18.0	13	10.2	11	8.6	7	6.5	20	15.7	19	14.0	125	98.2	14	11.0					2	1.5	31	24.3	4	3.1	86	69.1	97	76.2		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of April, 1913.

C. E. NARQUEST, ACTING SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.							
		Station.		Highest.	Date.	Station.		Lowest.	Date.
		Princeton		89	18	Huntinsburg		20	8
51.9	+0.3	Princeton		89	18	Huntinsburg		20	8

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDRETHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.		Greatest monthly amount.	Station.		Least monthly amount.
		Butlerville <td>5.78</td> <th colspan="2">Crawfordsville <td>1.79</td> </th>		5.78	Crawfordsville <td>1.79</td>		1.79
3.36	+0.10	Butlerville		5.78	Crawfordsville		1.79