MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health.

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

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1904.

Total number of deaths reported, 2,858, rate 12.6. In the preceding month, 2,566 deaths, rate 11.7. In December, 1903, 2,848 deaths, rate 12.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under one year, 386, or 13.8 per cent. of the total; 1 to 5, 141 deaths; 5 to 10, 72; 10 to 15, 57; 15 to 20, 91; 65 and over, 851, or 31.4 per cent. of the total. Some important causes of death were: Pulmonary consumption, 332; other forms of tuberculosis, 36; typhoid fever, 67; diphtheria, 39; scarlet fever, 22; pneumonia, 351; diarrhœal diseases, 28; cerebro spinal meningitis, 30; influenza, 27; puerperal fever, 10; cancer, 121; violence, 163; smallpox, 8.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 889,376, reports 881 deaths, rate 11.6. In the preceding month, 744 deaths, rate 10.2. In December of last year, 988 deaths, rate 13.8.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,093,418, reports 1,257 deaths, rate 13.5. In the preceding month, 1,122 deaths, rate 12.5. In December of last year, 1,172 deaths, rate 13.1.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 673,610, reports 720 deaths, rate 12.6. In the preceding month, 700 deaths, rate 12.5. In December of last year, 688 deaths, rate 12.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section shows the lowest death rate, and this is the usual case. It also shows the lowest rate in consumption, typhoid fever and pneumonia. The Southern Section shows the highest consumption death rate, also the highest rate for typhoid fever and diphtheria. The Central Section shows the highest rate for pneumonia.

BY COUNTIES: The lowest death rate appears in Warren County. It was 6.1. The counties showing death rates above the average, 12.6, were Elkhart, 13; Fulton, 13.3; Lake, 16.9; Laporte, 14.5; St. Joseph, 15; Whitley, 14 3; Bartholomew, 18; Brown, 14.5; Fayette, 15.4; Franklin, 14.4; Hancock, 13.2; Hendricks, 14.9; Marion, 16.9; Monroe, 16; Montgomery, 13; Morgan, 13.4; Putnam, 14.8; Rush, 13.2; Tippecanoe, 15.4; Vermillion, 14.7; Vigo, 18.2; Wayne, 17.9; Daviess, 13 6; Dearborn, 14.8; Floyd, 13.2; Greene, 14 3; Jennings, 14.6; Lawrence, 16.4; Martin, 13.4; Ohio, 14.9; Pike, 24.5; Spencer, 13.6; Sullivan, 14.1; Vanderburgh, 13.

CITIES: All cities, total population 922,372, report 1,246 deaths, rate 15.9. In the preceding month, 1,126 deaths, rate 14.8. In the corresponding month last year, 1,309 deaths, rate 17.5. The cities show a higher death rate than the country in the following diseases: Consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria, diarrhœal diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, influenza, cancer, violence and smallpox.

COUNTRY: Population 1,734,032, reports 1,612 deaths, rate 10.9. In the preceding month, 1,440 deaths, rate 10.1. In December of last year, 1,539 deaths, rate 10.1.

CITIES BY CLASSES: Class A, having 50,000 population and over, total population 262,515, including Indianapolis and Evansville, reports 336 deaths, rate 15.7. In the preceding month, 287 deaths, rate 12.7. In December last year, 380 deaths, rate 16.9. Indianapolis rate, 16.7; Evansville, 12.4.

CLASS B, having from 25,000 to 50,000 population, total population 126,969, reports 196 deaths, rate 18.2. In the preceding month, 174 deaths, rate 14.1. In December last year, 191 deaths, rate 18.1. This class includes Fort Wayne, rate 12.5; South Bend, 19.3; Terre Haute, 24.1.

CLASS C, having from 10,000 to 25,000 population, 15 cities in all, total population 235,632, reports 304 deaths rate 15.2. In the preceding month, 316 deaths, rate 16.3. In December of last year, 347 deaths, rate 16.8. This class includes Anderson, rate 15.3; Elkhart, 17.3; Elwood, 7.9; Hammond, 23.1; Jeffersonville, 15.2; Kokomo, 15.6; Lafayette, 22.1; Logansport, 12.4; Marion, 10; Michigan City, 13.2; Muncie, 15.1; New Albany, 16.1; Richmond, 13 2; Vincennes, 16.5.

CLASS D, having under 10,000 population, total population 303,137, including 64 cities, reports 400 deaths, rate 15.8. In the preceding month, 376 deaths, rate 14.8. In the corresponding month last year, 391 deaths, rate 15.7. Chart showing deaths by sanitary sections on page 141.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN DECEMBER, 1904.

DISEASE PREVALENECE: The most prevalent malady during the month was bronchitis, and this was the case in November. Pneumonia stood fifth and smallpox eighth. The order of prevalence was as follows: Bronchitis, tonsolitis, rheumatism, influenza, pneumonia, scarlet fever, pleuritis, smallpox, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, diphtheria, and membraneus croup, erysipelas, diarrhoea, inflammation of bowels, whooping cough, puerperal fever, typho-malaria fever, dysentery, measles, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum.

SMALLPOX: Four hundred and seventy-two cases reported in 38 counties, with 8 deaths. In the preceding month, 355 cases in 37 counties, with 12 deaths. In December of last year, 530 cases in 40 counties, with 2 deaths. The counties invaded were: Bartholomew, 5; Boone, 12; Brown, —; Carroll, 1; Clark, 10; Clay, 13, with one death; Daviess, 6; Dubois, 53, with 3 deaths; Floyd, 41; Fulton, 2; Gibson, 2; Grant, 1; Greene, 2; Hendricks, 9; Huntington, 2; Jasper, 16; Jay, 4; Jennings, —; Kosciusko, 1; Lagrange, 3; Lake, —; Madison, 38; Montgomery, 4; Owen, 2; Posey, 4; Spencer, 5; St. Joseph, 2; Sullivan, 25; Vanderburgh, 122; Vermillion, 3; Vigo, 34, with 4 deaths; Warrick, 4; Washington, 10; Wells, 10. At Colfax the disease has prevailed extensively and the town board refused, on account of lack of funds, to take action. The local health officer resigned and confusion resulted. At Sellersburg, Clark County, Dr. John M. Nickels has been indicted for refusing to report smallpox cases coming under his care. At least one of his smallpox cases died, and it may be said this man was responsible for the spread of the disease in his locality. He certainly was not able to diagnose smallpox, for he told the writer that the cases of typical smallpox existing at Sellersburg were not smallpox.

TUBERCULOSIS: Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 368. All but 36 of these were of the pulmonary form. The rate was 147.4 per 100,000 population. In the same month last year consumption deaths numbered 279, a rate of 135.2 We have therefore a record of increase in this disease by this comparison. By ages, the deaths were: Under 10, 26; 10 to 20, 44; 20 to 30, 98; 30 to 40, 75; 49 to 50, 42; 50 and over, 84. Of the total deaths, 163 were males and 205 were females. Of the females 87 were mothers, between the ages of 18 and 40; and left 180 orphans. Of the males 39 were fathers, in the same age period as above, and left 81 orphans. The disease, therefore, brought to the state 261 orphans under 12 years of age. How many of these will find their way into orphan asylums to be cared for for a number of years we can not tell. It is sad to contemplate the 126 homes which were rendered desolate, either by the loss of the mother or the father.

TYPHOID FEVER: Typhoid fever was reported from 51 counties, and very probably existed in every one of them. Three hundred and seventy-three cases were reported, with 67 deaths. In the preceding month, the disease was reported from 61 counties, with 141 deaths. In December of last year, 342 cases, with 65 deaths in 60 counties. Evidently, the infection of the disease is widespread in Marion County, for it presents the highest rate of cases and deaths of any county in the State.

PNEUMONIA: Pneumonia deaths numbered 351, rate 155.9, per 100,000. In the preceding month, 229 deaths, rate 105.1. In December of last year, 392 deaths. rate 183.8. There was, therefore, less pneumonia and a lower rate this December than in the same month last year. The male pneumonia deaths numbered 166 and the female 185. By certain ages, the deaths were: Under one year, 75; 20 to 50, 64; 60 to 80, 99; 80 and over, 35.

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE: The deaths by violence numbered 163, which is exactly the same number of violent deaths as in the preceding month. The figure for December, last year, was 153. Ten were murders, 18 suicides and the rest accidental deaths. Of the 18 suicides, 7 chose gunshots, 6 males and 1 female; 2 males chose hanging; 2 drowning, and one corrosive sublimate; 2 males and 3 females chose carbolic acid. Of the accidental deaths, railroads caused 26; burns and scalds, 26; gunshots, 20; falls, 5; asphyxiation, 4; butter-color, 1; horses, 2; explosion of dynamite, 2.

WISHES TO VENTILATE: Miss McClure, a school teacher of Ripley County, writes to the State Board of Health: "My school house is a stone structure, fairly well built, and has the usual deep-set windows found in large buildings, three on both east and west sides. There is a transom over the door. I am not satisfied with the ventilation and write to ask you what can be done to better the conditions? I will thank you for any suggestions." It is not difficult in one's imagination to see that there would be a marked improvement in the health of the pupils of the State if all the teachers were interested in ventilation like Miss McClure. It is very conservative to say that at least sixty per cent. of the ills of school children are due to bad ventilation. Most of the children have foul air forced on them at home and then again in the school room, and the only chance they have to enjoy God's fresh air is in the passage from the miserably ventilated home to the equally miserably ventilated school house. It is a common occurrence, upon visiting school houses, to find the air in the school rooms with a decided bad odor, which is abundant evidence of bad ventilation. In such rooms the children are sleepy, heavy, restless, afflicted with coughs and colds and not a few of them showing elevated temperature. Only a week ago in a school room at Loogootee eleven children were picked out as probably not being well by simply observing that they drooped and had flushed faces. These children were carefully examined and temperature taken, and ten of them had a temperature above 100. In another school room in the same town we found light admitted, not from the sides, but from the ends of the room. One little flaxen-haired girl sat on a front seat

with the sunshine streaming square into her eyes. She shaded her eyes with her arm and squirmed in her seat and was trying her best to contend against the adverse conditions which had been placed upon her. The teacher did not notice the torture which was being imposed, for she took no action, and not until the health officer moved the child to another seat and called the attention of the teacher to the conditions did she become in the least aroused. Even then she defended herself upon the ground there was no other seat in which the little girl could sit. It was suggested she might be sent home, which would be far better than sitting in school looking direct into the sun light to the great detriment of eyesight and general health.

* * *

OILING OF SCHOOL ROOM FLOORS: Prof. William F. Clark, Superintendent of the Public School, Clinton, Ind., writes:

Conditions at Clinton are such that we have much dirt carried into our school rooms, and consequently considerable dust. For some years we have oiled the floors, and this practically solves the dust problem The lady teachers, however, revolt because of the injury done their skirts. Do you think for this reason that we should discontinue oiling the floors?

In answer to this, we said: Dust is a constant carrier of disease. Even when it does not carry disease germs, it is irritating and in many ways objectionable. Long skirts are an abomination. On the street they gather all kinds of filth, and no doubt they are effective agents in distributing infection. It therefore appears it is highly desirable to keep down dust and to shorten skirts. We think it is far more important to keep dust out of the school room than it is to save the over-long skirts of the teachers. They can, in great degree, overcome the injury to their skirts by shortening them, and, as intimated above, this would be a good thing for the streets as well as for the school room. We advise and urge that you continue to oil the floors of the school room and keep down the dust.

* * *

SMALLPOX CURES TUBERCULOSIS: Here is an article written by Ex-Supreme Judge Timothy E. Howard, which presents some interesting statements and explains itself:

"Then, there was the venerable Father Neyron, of Notre Dame, who died at nearly 100 years; I remember that old patriarch well. He was a soldier under Napoleon on that fatal trip to Moscow, was captured among Napoleon's soldiers at Waterloo, and in his then capacity as surgeon, was made to care for England's wounded by his captors. He thought that everyone should try to get the smallpox and get ready for it when it came. He claimed that it cleared up the system completely of all that menaced health and left one as good as new. He told me how his mother, while he was a child in France, took him and others of the family over to a neighbor who had smallpox, to be exposed. He did not take it then, but did so in after years, while in the army.

"At Notre Dame, still a healthy, hard-working member of the community, is Brother Emanuel. Now, Father Neyron has been dead many years, but before his death, Brother Emanuel was considered hopelessly ill with consumption. Father Neyron frequently called upon him professionally as a physician. One day as he was about to enter the sick room and inquire of the emaciated and wasting away brother how he felt, the patient spoke up and said he was sick otherwise than he had been. He did not know what was the matter, but told some of his symptoms. The venerable priest stopped, gazed at him intently and with a critical eye, and then with a significant pointing of his finger and in a reassuring tone of voice remarked, "Ah, now I will cure you. You have the smallpox." Brother Emanuel came from his smallpox experience with a new lease of life, and despite the fact that one lung had already been lost and part of another before the smallpox visitation, he is now, in all these years after, one of the robust figures at Notre Dame."

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VACCINATION—WHAT TO DO; HOW TO DO IT; WHAT TO EXPECT: This was the title of a paper read before the Illinois State Medical Society by Dr. Ezra Read Larned, of Chicago, which commanded unusual attention. The questions here given were published in a recent Bulletin of the Chicago Health Department:

Simple as the operation of vaccination seems, it requires considerable technical skill to perform it perfectly, and an amount of theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject which is rarely appreciated. Vaccination is a surgical operation, apparently insignificant in practice but important in its results. Well performed, it saves many lives, prevents suffering; indifferently performed, it either causes unnecessary pain and suffering, or may lull with a false sense of security.

Failure of active vaccine, properly inoculated, means that the person vaccinated is at the time immune, but gives no information as to the condition a few months later. Susceptibility to vaccination frequently returns within one year of the time of a successful vaccination. Even smallpox does not always confer permanent immunity.

Every child should be vaccinated during its first year of life, and should be revaccinated before beginning school life with its possibility of exposure to infection. Every person, at whatever age, should be vaccinated at a time of possible exposure to smallpox unless he has been successfully vaccinated within three or four months. To secure absolute immunity an individual must be revaccinated repeatedly.

Some people are rendred immune for life; in others immunity exists only for two or three years. The test is revaccination, which if successful shows that the person was not immune, although if the vaccination is unsuccessful it does not follow that the person is immune, everything depending upon the potency of the vaccine and the technique employed.

* * *

CAUSES KIDNEY DISEASES: Dr. Charles Harrington, Professor of Hygiene in Harvard University, by experiments with borax and boric acid on cats and dogs, has discovered that the continued administration of this drug, even in small doses, frequently induces kidney diseases. He therefore warns the public against using foods which are preserved with borax or boric acid.

TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIANA: Dr. S. A. Knopf has summed up the situation in Indiana as follows:

The modern statesman interests himself in the problem of tuberculosis for economic reasons, and it does not require great calculations to show his wisdom in doing so. The following table shows the deaths from tuberculosis in Indiana during the year 1903. From it we learn that the total number of deaths from tuberculosis during the past year was 4,740. As is usual, the greatest mortality from the dreadful disease is at the age when the individual should be a bread-winner, useful citizen, and, if possible, the supporter of a family. Thus we have from that one form of tuberculosis alone which we usually designate as phthisis pulmonalis:

318 deaths between the ages of 15 and 20
543 deaths between the ages of 20 and 25
491 deaths between the ages of 25 and 30
338 deaths between the ages of 30 and 35
289 deaths between the ages of 35 and 40
252 deaths between the ages of 40 and 45
199 deaths between the ages of 45 and 50

2,430 cases between the ages of 15 and 50

This gives us 2,430 people taken away in the prime of life by a disease which is eminently preventable and curable.

Statistics from sanatoria show that in the early stages the pulmonary form of tuberculosis is curable in at least 75 per cent. of cases. Now, I venture to say that of those 2,430 people, at least 1,800 belonged to the laboring class, who had earning capacity of about two dollars per day. Through their untimely loss, hundreds of families probably are plunged in sorrow, and not infrequently in misery and want. A large number of tuberculous invalids have doubtlessly also been for months a burden to the community, for humanity demands that the hopelessly-sick consumptive, no matter how poor, should be tenderly cared for until his end. The average consumptive, if not properly treated in time, may live from one to three years. The majority of cases are usually incapacited for work for at least one year. The maintenance of such a patient, whether in a private home, a general hospital or an almshouse, can not be estimated at less than one dollar a day. Thus there is either a loss to the community or the poorer classes of population of 1,800 times $365 a year, or $657,000.

What would have been the cost if the State would have given these citizens an opportunity in a sanatorium for treatment? In the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium the cost per patient is $8.00 per week. In the equally good but more recent Massachusetts State Sanatorium, at Rutland, Mass., where the physicians are paid for their services, it is $8.40.

Taking the average, it requires about nine months to cure these 75 per cent. of consumptives in a sanatorium. But let us say even forty weeks at $8.20 per patient per week—that is to say, to cure 75 out of 100 consumptives and make them the bread-winners of their families, costs $328 per patient. To let them die costs at least $365. This leaves a difference of $37, which would be one of the items of the direct financial loss of which we may know. This amounts to 1,800x37; that is to say, $66,600, which is spent uselessly on 1,800 citizens of Indiana suffering from tuberculosis, and with no other aim in view than allowing them to die.

But we must not forget that every consumptive not properly treated, since he can expectorate seven billions of bacilli a day, may, if he is careless and ignorant, infect any number of his friends, neighbors, or whoever he may come in contact with, by his carelessly deposited sputum, and thus indirectly multiply the oss of money and lives many times over.

Now a properly conducted sanatorium for the exclusive treatment of tuberculosis diseases is not only an institution where consumptives are treated, but also one where they are trained. The patient is not only taught how to take care of his expectoration, how not to infect others or to reinfect himself, but he also will learn how to live a sober, regular and hygienic life, and will, on his return, constitute a hygienic factor among his family, friends and neighbors. The value of such an institution to the State or community is simply inestimable. Properly conducted, it can never become a danger to the neighborhood, but, on the contrary, a school of hygiene for whoever has lived in it, visited it, or learned to know of its workings through an immediate neighborhood."

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS: Secretary Hay has transmitted to the House a report on the best means of combating and treating tuberculosis and of avoiding its propagation in penal institutions of every kind. The report was prepared by Dr. J. B. Ransom, physician at Clinton prison, Dannemora, N. Y. Dr. Ransom says his statistics show that nineteen States comprise what might be termed the tuberculosis area of the United States, and within their borders are all of the densely populated cities of the country. This area has a total population of 46,129,871, and a prison population of 29,167, of whom 1,097 have tuberculosis. The total tuberculosis prison population of the country is given as 2,151, a percentage of 4.88.

Dr. Ransom recommends governmental supervision of penal institutions, sanitary and airy buildings and a revision of punishment and exercise rules.

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LECTURES ON SCHOOL HYGIENE: Dr. James McDowell, health officer of Knox County, recently lectured on school hygiene before the County Teachers' Annual Meeting. The Vincennes Daily Commercial makes report of the matter as follows:

Dr. James McDowell, Secretary of the Knox County Board of Health, was introduced and gave a splendid lecture on school hygiene. This talk was not only learned, but it also practically dealt with the various branches of school hygiene. The closing remarks were on hygienic surroundings of the school proper, as related to the physical condition of the pupils—location, light, heat, ventilation, seats. The seat that does not suit the pupil was most emphatically blamed for the great white plague, consumption, and a very lucid explanation was given for this view. He urged the teachers to take children into the open air and there teach the proper form of respiration.

DEFECTIVE EYES.

The lecturer feared that children with defective eyes were often blamed for inattention—he therefore urged the teacher to notice how the child held his books and to do everything possible to have defective eyes examined by a competent oculist.

Under each heading of his lecture Dr. McDowell not only pointed out defects in the school buildings, but also gave suggestions that the teachers could practically overcome a few of the many hindrances to health. The teachers very enthusiastically applauded Dr. McDowell's excellent paper.

After a short intermission the pupils of the eighth grade of Mrs. Bruat's class sang "A Song of Labor" and the "Watch on the Rhine." After these two choruses were finished the lassies of the class retired and the laddies sang Burns' "My Heart is in the Highlands." A member of the class, Miss Fay Bradshaw, was accompanist. The children received hearty hand-clapping applause.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL CURIOSITY: One of the psychological curiosities of our age is to be found in the widespread insistence placed upon the cleanliness of the individual and the widespread indifference touching the cleanliness of the municipality. It is well, however, that the consenses of opinion as to the individual is as broad as it is, since it leads to a reasonable hope that in some near future the requirements for community and individual will be the same. Indeed, it leads some of the most sanguine among us to hope that some day the same courtesy will be shown to our neighbors upon the streets that we show to them in their houses. That the man who refrains from spitting upon the floor of his own or his neighbor's house, will also refrain from spitting upon the sidewalk, or in the trolley car, or store, or theater—Exchange.

HEALTH HINTS TO FARMERS.

READ BY DR. J. D. MCCANN BEFORE THE WHITE COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

In January, 1872, I was first privileged to behold the ice ponds of Indiana, our family locating in Monon township. During the years of '72 and '73 I performed the duties of a small boy on a farm when I did not have chills. In the fall of '73 I shook the sand burs from my well skaken and greatly reduced anatomy and returned to my former home in the Buckeye State, landing there without a birthright or so much as a mess of pottage, malaria, epizootic, and measles having sought, found and conquered all the health, wealth and ambition of my boyish fancy.

In the winter of '78 I returned to White County on a visit. Not having that visit as yet terminated, I am with you today and able to rejoice with you in the privilege of living in a county so richly endowed with good people and happy homes.

For twenty-six years I have beheld a transformation taking place in farms, in animal industry, in drainage, in home building, in schools and in the intelligence and sobriety of the whole people. Where is the Hiawassia of twenty years ago? or the milk sick that was always a little ways beyond? or the huckleberry farm so much sought after at certain seasons?

Typhoid and malarial fever were then the prevailing diseases. Possibly all members of the family were sick at the same time, not one able to assist the other in their dire need. The quinine bottle was set on the table three times a day, to be taken as a relish or dessert by the elders and with a "take it or the goblins will get you" to the protesting child. All this has changed, and the then busy doctor now looks longingly for the periodical patient to help him keep, if not the wolf, the hungry creditor from his door.

My duties as physician and health officer have led me to observe many things. Some such observations I deem worthy of a place in this paper.

The person who has eyes and will see not, ears and will hear not, nose and will smell not, is not a good sanitarian. Sanitation means to take advantage of every detail that will make more healthful surroundings, and to avoid the things that are dangerous to health and happiness. The primary object of a habitation is to secure us the comforts of home and protection against the elements. If we are to have a sanitary home we must consider the site on which we build. An elevation where there is sure to be air and sunlight is one of the essentials. Some will build near the base of a hill, with barn and outbuildings on the elevation. What can you expect as to that sanitary condition? Possibly an open well to receive the noxious drainage from above. In a general way a gravelly or sandy soil of good depth on a slope makes a desirable site; but you may have an impermeable stratum of rock or clay beneath a shallow bed of gravel that will hold the pollutions of years. Clay, marl, peat or made soil should be avoided when selecting a site for your building, because they are damp, and the presence of organic matter, apart from favoring the proliferation of disease germs, also tends to pollute the ground air, which is in constant communication and interchangeable with the atmosphere. If we can not secure the desirable building site, let us then overcome largely the faulty one by thorough and deep drainage. If we build a brick house, let us see to it that an open space is left between the brick wall and the plastering, the same acting as an air chamber. The ordinary clay brick building will absorb hundreds of gallons of watar, which will permeate the inner wall and create a dampness that will not be conducive to good health if you neglect the important matter of an air chamber.

You have seen farm cellars in the spring time when the remains of decayed vegetation caused a condition that was appalling. Possibly the milk and butter were kept in the same cellar, and around the churn dasher a highly colored mold more ornamental than hygienic.

Trees are lovely things to have about one's premises, but do not allow them to overshadow the house and yard in such a manner as to exclude the air and sunshine that is one of the greatest and cheapest of our disinfectants.

If I should step on the toes of the good housewife regarding her milk pans I will likewise go after the lord of the manor and tell him to drain his barn yard, keep his barns clean and the refuse carted away, that the atmosphere may not be overloaded with vileness.

Not long since a farmer came for treatment. A slight abrasion of the skin that meant but little, and to which he gave slight heed till a passing fly alighted upon the spot and left its poison. In a few hours that poison had so ramified the arm that a serious condition was imminent, and, but for timely and heroic treatment he might have been maimed for life. If one fly can cause such a physical disturbance with poison gathered from this same man's premises, what infection might not a whole swarm spread to his or his neighbor's family?

A luxury of my early life was an open fireplace. It was not only a good place to roast apples and bake corn pone, but it was a very convenient cuspidor. Nowadays the meshes of carpet or rug is a good place to hide our expectorations. However, heed the warning of a personal experience about an infected carpet. Some years since a

family of children were stricken with diphtheria. Two or three were taken by that fell destroyer from the embrace of fond and anxious parents. In the spring time, several months after the outbreak, house cleaning time came, and as all housewives are wont to do, the carpets in this house came up for a general cleaning. The carpets were piled in a heap in the yard; the children, innocent of all danger, played upon them, but lurking unseen within the meshes of those carpets was a deadly germ which impregnated those children with a poison so destroying, so awful in its effects that the grave opened to receive and closed over two more of mother's darlings

Notwithstanding this and much other evidence which might be presented, some of you will damn the doctor and damn the health officer when he commands you to save yourself from the terrible ghost that stalks about your homes clad in unsanitary garments.

State lines, county lines, farm lines, yard lines can not be too closely guarded when the other fellow is shooting our way. We have hysterical jim-jams regarding the feuds in Kentucky or the death-dealing conditions that prevail in the isles of the sea, and then close our eyes and stop our nostrils to the death-dealing poison in our own back yard. Some people in White County have laid upon Providence the awful calamities that befell them, but they did not scrape off the nastiness that had accumulated on their milk covers. Others have wailed long and loud because of the untimely loss of loved ones, but they did not burn or bury the hogs that died of cholera. Poison has permeated the household, but the drainage is neglected, and so I might go on and on, and yet some will have eyes and see not, souls and save them not, children and protect them not.

I should feel that I came short of doing my duty if I closed this paper without asking you about your school house and its surroundings. Did you use the same precaution in selecting its site as you would for your home or the place to keep your animals? To be honest now, you haven't, have you? There are some school houses in the county that certain times in the year are almost surrounded by water. The children can scarcely find a dry spot to hold their games. Some little chap will sit all day with feet in mid-air and his body tortured by reason of the position he is obliged to keep. Manfredi, learned scientist, found an average of 761,521,000 microbes to the dram of street dust, from which he cultivated pus, œdema, tetanus, tubercle and septicæmia. So you see what may happen in school when floor and desk are none too clean, and the means at the teacher's hand not plentiful to maintain good sanitary conditions.

Several years of my life was spent on the farm and as teacher in the district schools, and I am not faulting you because I am living in town. I know your advantages and disadvantages. Personally I love the rural life and its environments, largely, possibly, because I could get the first choice of the good things and sell what I did not want to the fellow in town that don't know any better. But another thing I know, and you know, that the life and health of the man and the animal is endangered when you do not have good home and farm sanitation.

CITY LIABLE FOR COST OF CONTROLLING SMALLPOX: The Appellate Court has held that where a city has not organized a local Board of Health, and the council appoints a committee to take measures against the spread of diseases, the city is bound by contracts which this committee may make for that purpose. A judgment for $427.50 recovered by Joseph Irvin for taking care of the smallpox patients in the Frankfort pesthouse during a two months' epidemic of smallpox, and burying the bodies of three persons who died of the disease was affirmed. The court said that what the committee did was ratified by the council in many respects and could not be repudiated as to the particular contract for Irvin's services.

The pesthouse was outside the city limits, but its location was held not to affect the liability of the city. And the court said that while it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to bury paupers, the city could incur such expenses for the burial of smallpox patients as were necessary to control a threatened epidemic of the disease. "The statute," said Judge Robinson, "makes it the duty of the Board of Health to take prompt action in all cases to arrest the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. It is left to the discretion of the board as to how this may best be done. We think it can be said that the employment of a nurse to care for persons afflicted with smallpox is an essential precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the disease. And the maintenance of the pesthouse and the care of such citizens as it caused to be removed thereto were part of the plan adopted to control the disease and to prevent its spread in the city." Irvin demanded $1,200 for his two months' work.

* * *

THE SOMETIME MANAGEMENT OF SMALLPOX: One of our State correspondents writes us a letter in regard to smallpox in his vicinity. He says: "There are two cases here of what the doctor pronounces 'discreet smallpox,' both persons being sick in one room up-stairs in a building with a grocery down-stairs. A brother of one of the patients is in the same room with them. The town has been quarantined as a whole, but the building in which the smallpox patients are confined is not under quarantine, and the well person who is living with the two persons with the smallpox is allowed to roam at pleasure. He has stood and talked with parties not five feet from them, and just at the time the sores are beginning to dry up on the patients. The health officer was asked to quarantine the building, as there are quite a number of students here, and some of the people are going in and out of the grocery, and the grocery keeper is one of the parties who stood and talked to the man who attends those that are sick. Vaccination has been recommended, but nothing has been done toward furnishing pure virus or really encuraging the people to vaccinate."

Comment upon this method of managing smallpox is hardly necessary. Nevertheless, we marvel that health officers, with specific directions and rules before them, will conduct outbreaks of smallpox in the manner above set forth. Upon receipt of the above information, the State Board took appropriate action to remedy the lax quarantine and general management.

THE OUTDOOR LIFE.

THE OUTDOOR LIFE is the name of a monthly magazine published at the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, Trudeau P. O , New York.

Its aim is to be helpful to persons suffering from, or threatened with, pulmonary trouble. It disseminates knowledge of preventive measures and publishes letters from different parts of the country giving valuable information to those seeking work in healthful climates. Among the distinguished contributors to the columns of The Outdoor Life thus far may be mentioned E. L Trudeau, M. D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.; William Osler, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; E. R. Baldwin, M. D.; Saranac Lake, N. Y.; S. A. Knopf, M. D., New York City; Vincent Y. Bowditch, M. D., Rutland, Mass.; Chas. L. Minor, M. D., Asheville, N. C.; Frederick I. Knight, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Dr. Robt H. Babcock, Chicago; Dr. Herbert Maxon King, Liberty, N. Y.; Dr. S. G. Bonney, Denver, Col.

Other well known physicians will contribute articles from time to time. The subscription price of The Outdoor Life is $1.00 a year; six months trial subscription, 50 cents; single copies, 10 cents.

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MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES: This institution will be several large buildings situated near Leech Lake. The grounds cover 700 acres. There will be accommodation for 300 patients.

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PNEUMONIA A MIXED INFECTION: The director of the "New York Pneumonia Commission," Dr. J. F. Biehn, reports as the result of his researches that the cause of pneumonia is a mixed infection. Dr. Biehn finds that pneumonia germs are widely distributed. They are present in the secretions of the mouth and throat of the majority of healthy individuals, but are obviously dormant and inactive if the person is well. It is significant that when these inactive pneumonia germs in one person are mixed with those from another person they generally develop the disease It is found that when rabbits are injected with the mixed sputum of two healthy persons, the animals never fail to have pneumonia. The practical point for prevention is to avoid breathing the air in the neighborhood of a coughing person, for he sprays his germs into the air through the act of coughing, also to avoid all unnecessary contact with a pneumonia patient. Another wise thing to do is to wash the mouth and teeth two or three times a day, and each time use a good liquid antiseptic, like diluted peroxid of hydrogen. Further, if you are compelled to cough, always hold your handkerchief before your face to prevent spraying your own germs into the air which others might breathe. It is not guesswork when it is said that coughing sprays fine particles of spittle into the air, for any one can prove this by placing a cold mirror before his face when coughing and then looking at it closely and discovering the fine drops upon its surface.

INDIANA HEALTH OFFICERS' SCHOOL FOR TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

Two Health Officers' Schools are held each year by the order and under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

The spring school is for the benefit of the county and city health officers; the autumnal school for the town officers. The sessions are held in the supreme court room in the State House; occasionally in the Medical College of Indiana. The expenses of the officers attending the meetings are paid by the towns or counties represented. The addresses are given and conferences conducted by men interested in special departments of State medicine. There are nearly 600 health officers in Indiana, and the attendance varies from two to three hundred in each school.

Among the men of distinguished eminence who have addressed these schools are Drs. Frederick G. Novy and Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan; ex-Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon Geddings, of the Marine Hospital Service; Profs. Stanley M. Coulter and Severance Burrage, of Purdue University; Dr. Charles O. Probst, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health; Dr. J. J. Kenyoun, ex-Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service and Superintendent of the Mulford serum and vaccine laboratory; Dr. Wilmur Batt, of Philadelphia, editor of Sanitation, and in charge of and historian of the epidemic of typhoid in Butler, Pa.

Of physicians in the State addresses have been made by Berton D. Myers, of the State University; Drs. W. D. Cox, of Spencer; Hugh A. Cowing, of Muncie; Dr. Tilford, of Martinsville; G. W. Bence, of Greencastle.

From Indianapolis the teachers and readers have been: Dr. Wm. Chas. White, on serum therapy; Charles R. Sowder, on infant feeding; Chas. E. Ferguson, on the water supply of Indianapolis; John J. Kyle, on the examination of the eyes and ears of school children; A. W. Brayton, on scarlatina, diphtheria and atypical smallpox.

The leading scientific addresses at the recent meeting were three by Dr. Kenyoun on "The Production of Prophylactic and Curative Sera;" an evening address on "The Present Status of Serum Theraphy;" and finally an address upon "The Propagation and Testing of Vaccine." The latter address was informal. The speaker exhibited a hundred slides by aid of the stereopticon, relating to the nature and preparation of vaccine. Over half of these were Dr. Councilman's original slides, upon which are based his deductions as to the nature of the vaccine organism.

Dr. Kenyoun stated that the virus of smallpox and the vaccination virus are living organisms, probably protozoal; that they are subject to the life-changes and modifications characteristic of organisms; that all vaccine virus was originally smallpox virus modified by passing through other animals, notably calves.

He showed a series of some twenty color drawings made by Jenner, showing the natural course of a good vaccination lesion from the 4th to the 15th day, side by

side of the same course of lesions from inoculation of smallpox. The inoculation case developed smallpox pustules about the arm, chest and shoulder. These remarkable water color drawings were preserved by the French Academy of Science for a century, but are now accessible in black and white modern reproductions.

Dr. Kenyoun took no side in the question as to which is better, safer and more highly and permanently protective—the bovine or the humanized virus. He stated that Germany with 50,000,000 of people has 27 vaccine farms to furnish vaccine, all under government supervision, and that Germany is the best vaccinated and best protected country in the world. Hamburg has used one strain of vaccine for twenty years derived directly from a smallpox patient and modified by passing through a series of heifers—a most excellent vaccine. He made no comments upon the insistence with which the Mexicans hold to humanized virus, nor the claims of many health officers, including McCormack of Kentucky, that human virus is more lasting and attended with better scars. Nor did he speak of the quick preparation of vaccine pulp by the "chloroform process," as follows:

Emulsions of vaccine pulp exposed for a time to chloroform vapors after the method devised by Dr. Alan B. Green of London have been found by Dr. J. F. Biehn, Director of the Department Laboratory of the Chicago Health Department, uniformly free from all foreign organisms except those causing vaccina. This vaccine was used by a physician five days after it was removed from the calf. One day was required to prepare it, one day to ship it to Chicago, two days to test it bacteriologically, and one day to send it to the clinician who made the clinical test. Ten days after its receipt the clinician reported that the chloroformed vaccine had given 100 per cent. of successful primary vaccinations. The most important advantages of the chloroform process is the rapidity with which vaccine lymph may be purified. Purifying by the action of glycerin requires from forty to sixty days; by chloroform, four hours.

Dr. Green, who devised this method of purifying vaccine pulp as it is collected from the calf, says, in a recent report, that since April, 1903, the date of his preliminary note on this subject, a large number of vaccines have been treated. These lymphs have been freed from their non spore-bearing extraneous bacteria within a period ranging between one and eight hours after their collection from the calf, and have, subject to the usual tests, been issued for general vaccination purposes about two weeks after collection. Their use, he claims, has resulted in high "case" and "insertion" success.—Medical Record.

Dr. W. Batt, editor of Sanitation, an excellent new Philadelphia monthly at one dollar a year, gave a fine address on the "Practical Management of Sporadic and Epidemic Typhoid Fever," with special description of the Butler, Pa., epidemic, when, out of a town of 16,000, over one hundred cases developed in a single day. The practical fact was that contact infection was prevented by the aid of over twenty trained nurses, who went from house to house and taught the people how to avoid getting the disease from their house cases. Dr. Batts' second address was on the "State and City Control of Public Water and Milk Supplies."

This was discussed by Dr. Charles E. Ferguson, of Indianapolis, who read a paper on "The Water Supply of Towns," giving a vivid account of the spring (1904) epidemic of Indianapolis, due to the use of a river supply that had become infected, and was washed by high water into the city reservoir.

Dr. Berton D. Myers, of the State University, Bloomington, Ind., read a paper on the "Prophylaxis of Venereal Diseases," based largely on the writings of Morrow, Weisse and others, who considered this subject at the Atlantic City meeting last spring, and also on the "Report of the Committee of Fifteen," which considered at length and published in a book the conditions in New York City, and also gave a historical resume of the regulation of prostitution. His address was well read and well received by the convention.

Dr. A. W. Brayton occupied the morning hour of the fourth session with an address on the "General Relations and the Opportunities of Health Officers and Physicians in Preventing the Infectious Diseases," and discussing the especial importance of the early use of diphtheria antitoxin, the need of thoroughness of disinfection in scarlet fever, and the diagnosis of atypical smallpox—particularly the diagnosis of smallpox in the papular stage from chickenpox, measles, rubeola, syphilis, acne, etc.

Dr. W. N. Wishard, President of the State Board of Health, called the assembly to order. Dr. G. W. Bence, of Greencastle, acted as chairman throughout and proved an excellent officer. The first session was devoted to health legislation, the proposed law being read and discussed. The session lasted two days. The meetings were well attended, the interest was unflagging. The meeting was regarded as the most useful and successful held since the Indiana Health Conference system was inaugurated. —Indiana Medical Journal for January.

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HOW WE LET THEM DIE IN INDIANA: Dr. John W. McMahan, of Earl Park, writes: "Some time ago I was called to see a case of 'grippe' which had prevailed for a long time. The patient was a young girl of seventeen who was in the beginning stages of consumption. The sputum showed the bacilli. I frankly told the parents of the condition and advised out-door life day and night. There are seven children and the parents in the family, nine in all, and they live in a house that has insufficient cubic space. If I could send this girl to a State health farm, and if the health department would disinfect the house and advise the family to sleep with the windows wide open, doubtless the present case of consumption would get well and other cases which are quite sure to happen would be prevented. As it is, in a year or two I will probably see the death certificate, which might read, 'Immediate cause, consumption. Chief cause, ignorance and lack of proper prophylaxis.'"

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN DECEMBER, 1904.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	889,376
Total deaths	881
Death rate per 1,000	11.6
Consumption, rate per 100,000	118.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	17.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	9.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	14.5
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	18.5

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,093,418
Total deaths	1,257
Death rate per 1,000	13.5
Consumption, rate per 100,000	159.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	26.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	17.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.2
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	8.6

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	673,610
Total deaths	720
Death rate per 1,000	12.6
Consumption, rate per 100,000	166.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	50.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	17.5
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	14.0
Diarrhœal diseases, rate per 100,000	10.5

TABLE No. 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties, During the Month of December, 1904.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population Estimated According to U. S. Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1904.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages.						Deaths from Important Causes.																
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana	**2,656,404**	**2,858**	**12.6**	**151**	**386**	**141**	**72**	**57**	**91**	**851**	**332**	**36**	**67**	**33**	**6**	**22**	....	**10**	**351**	**28**	**30**	**27**	**10**	**121**	**163**	**8**	**177**
Northern Co's	**889,376**	**881**	**11.6**	**48**	**118**	**52**	**19**	**18**	**21**	**285**	**89**	**7**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**11**	....	**5**	**80**	**14**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**46**	**57**	....	**50**
Adams	22,912	24	12.3	2	3	1	....	....	1	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....
Allen	80,956	85	12.3	6	15	4	2	1	3	24	9	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	2	....	1	....	5	6	....	8
Benton	13,525	11	9.5	....	2	....	....	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Blackford	20,544	19	10 9	4	3	1	1	....	....	6	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carroll	19,953	15	8.8	1	....	1	....	....	....	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cass	35,675	39	12.9	2	1	2	....	1	1	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	11
Dekalb	26,158	21	9.4	1	4	....	....	....	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....
Elkhart	47,066	52	13.0	3	7	4	1	1	....	19	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1
Fulton	17,673	20	13.3	....	2	....	....	2	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Grant	68,786	67	11.8	2	7	4	1	2	2	22	9	1	2	....	....	4	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	16
Howard	29,353	28	11.2	2	3	....	....	....	2	13	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....
Huntington	29,291	21	8.4	3	1	1	....	....	1	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jasper	15,481	11	8.3	1	....	....	1	1	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Jay	27,960	22	9.2	2	2	1	....	1	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	3	....	....
Kosciusko	29,240	27	10.8	3	1	2	....	....	....	5	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Lagrange	15,284	12	9.2	....	1	2	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
Lake	44,563	61	16 9	5	18	7	3	2	1	13	6	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	9	4	1	....	....	7	5	....	4
Laporte	39,699	49	14.5	2	7	1	....	1	1	20	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3	3	....	2
Marshall	25,533	26	12 0	....	1	1	....	1	1	9	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	1	....	....
Miami	29,177	22	8 8	....	3	2	1	1	....	9	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Newton	11,034	7	7.4	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Noble	23,582	22	11.0	....	5	....	....	....	....	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Porter	19,532	14	8.4	....	2	2	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pulaski	15,081	13	10 1	....	....	....	1	....	2	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Starke	11,748	8	8 0	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Steuben	15,452	16	12.2	....	1	2	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	....
St. Joseph	65,717	84	15.0	7	20	5	4	1	2	17	8	1	2	1	....	....	....	4	6	3	2	....	2	4	2	....	5
Wabash	28,582	21	8 6	....	1	3	....	....	1	7	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
Wells	24,082	26	12.7	1	2	4	1	....	1	9	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
White	20,407	14	8.0	....	2	....	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Whitley	17,328	21	14.3	....	4	....	....	1	....	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Central Co's	**1,093,418**	**1,257**	**13.5**	**58**	**146**	**53**	**32**	**23**	**50**	**371**	**148**	**16**	**25**	**16**	**2**	**3**	....	**1**	**170**	**8**	**16**	**15**	**1**	**49**	**65**	**5**	**98**
Bartholomew	24,815	38	18.0	2	4	2	3	3	....	11	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	6	....	....
Boone	26,321	27	12.1	2	3	....	1	1	1	10	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Brown	9,727	12	14 5	....	2	1	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Clay	35,560	27	8.9	1	2	3	1	....	1	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....
Clinton	28,202	28	11.7	1	4	1	1	1	3	10	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Decatur	19,594	20	12.0	3	....	1	1	....	....	6	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Delaware	59,256	58	11 1	4	9	4	1	1	3	16	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	1
Fayette	13,770	18	15.4	....	4	....	....	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Fountain	22,070	20	10.6	1	4	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Franklin	16,388	20	14.4	....	....	1	1	....	....	10	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....
Hamilton	31,215	28	16.5	2	5	1	....	....	1	11	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Hancock	19,627	22	13.2	....	2	1	....	....	1	6	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....
Hendricks	21,292	27	14.9	2	7	....	....	1	3	7	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	1	3	....	1
Henry	25,472	22	10.1	3	1	1	....	....	....	11	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Johnson	20,429	19	10.9	1	1	1	1	....	3	7	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Madison	90,152	78	10.2	1	12	2	1	....	1	22	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	2	1	....	1	5	....	1
Marion	220,717	317	16.9	14	28	13	7	8	17	69	44	5	3	4	....	....	....	....	52	1	2	4	....	8	15	....	67
Monroe	22,006	30	16.0	....	4	1	2	3	....	7	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Montgomery	29,820	33	13.0	2	2	1	2	....	1	14	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Morgan	21,052	24	13.4	....	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Owen	15,181	8	6 2	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Parke	23,918	20	9.8	3	3	1	....	....	1	4	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Putnam	21,478	27	14.8	2	5	3	1	....	3	5	5	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Randolph	28,825	21	8 5	1	5	....	3	....	....	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Rush	20,505	25	13.2	2	2	....	....	....	1	8	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....
Shelby	26,817	27	11.8	....	5	1	....	1	1	6	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Tippecanoe	39,842	52	15.4	1	3	2	1	....	....	21	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	7
Tipton	19,320	19	11.6	1	4	....	....	....	1	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....
Union	6,748	5	8.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermillion	15,980	20	14.7	2	3	2	....	....	....	6	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Vigo	66,427	103	18.2	5	13	8	4	2	4	20	15	1	6	1	....	1	....	....	14	1	1	1	....	4	6	4	9
Warren	11,501	8	6.1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	39,391	60	17.9	1	7	....	....	1	2	25	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	10
Southern Co's	**673,610**	**720**	**12.6**	**45**	**122**	**36**	**21**	**16**	**20**	**195**	**95**	**13**	**29**	**10**	**3**	**8**	....	**4**	**101**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**26**	**41**	**3**	**29**
Clark	32,332	35	12.7	3	1	1	2	2	1	13	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1
Crawford	13,476	12	10.5	....	2	2	....	1	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Daviess	31,179	36	13.6	2	8	1	2	2	2	6	6	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Dearborn	22,194	28	14.8	....	7	....	1	....	....	11	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....
Dubois	20,388	21	12.1	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Floyd	30,317	34	13.2	3	8	2	....	1	....	11	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	....
Gibson	31,977	22	8.1	....	5	....	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Greene	32,135	39	14 3	1	5	4	1	3	1	5	6	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	6	....	....
Harrison	21,988	19	10.1	1	1	....	1	1	1	7	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Jackson	27,456	22	9.4	1	5	1	2	....	....	7	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Jefferson	22,913	25	12.8	2	2	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Jennings	16,130	20	14.6	2	4	....	....	....	2	7	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Knox	34,396	36	12.3	4	8	4	....	1	....	4	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	5	1	1	....	....	1	5	....	....
Lawrence	28,045	39	16.4	5	2	2	3	1	....	14	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Martin	14,945	17	13.4	1	3	2	2	....	1	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Ohio	4,724	6	14.9	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Orange	17,602	14	9 3	....	1	....	2	....	....	3	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perry	18,941	15	9.3	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Pike	21,131	44	21.5	3	12	3	....	1	3	9	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....
Posey	22,580	24	12 5	1	1	....	....	....	1	7	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....
Ripley	20,042	18	9.4	....	3	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....
Scott	8,459	8	11.1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Spencer	22,515	26	13.6	....	7	2	....	....	....	9	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....
Sullivan	27,479	33	14.1	1	7	1	....	....	....	11	8	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1
Switzerland	11,810	11	10 9	....	5	1	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vanderburgh	76,075	84	13.0	9	10	5	2	....	4	20	9	....	7	3	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	2	6	....	23
Warrick	22,697	22	11.4	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	5	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....

TABLE No. II. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of December, 1904.

CITIES.	Population Estimated According to U. S. Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1904.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages.						Deaths From Important Causes.																
					Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, inclusive.	5 to 9, inclusive.	10 to 14, inclusive.	15 to 19, inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicaemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
Cities over 50,000 Population	**252,515**	**386**	**15.7**	**17**	**35**	**16**	**8**	**8**	**18**	**71**	**49**	**3**	**9**	**6**	.....	....	....	....	**52**	**1**	**3**	**4**	.....	**9**	**20**	...	**56**
Indianapolis	191,023	271	16.7	12	25	11	6	8	15	57	41	3	3	3	.....	...	....	....	45	1	2	4	.....	7	14	...	42
Evansville	61,482	85	12.4	5	10	5	2	....	3	14	8	.....	6	3	.....	...	....	....	7	.....	1	....	.....	2	6	...	14
Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population	**126,969**	**196**	**18.2**	**14**	**32**	**15**	**10**	**3**	**6**	**38**	**22**	**2**	**5**	**2**	.....	**1**	....	**4**	**14**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**11**	**2**	**10**
Ft. Wayne	48,031	51	12.5	4	8	4	2	1	...	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	3	2	.....	1	.....	4	4	...	1
South Bend	40,327	66	19.3	6	17	5	4	1	2	8	7	1	1	1	.....	...	....	4	3	3	2	....	2	1	2	...	4
Terre Haute	38,611	79	24.1	4	7	6	4	1	4	15	11	1	4	1	...	1	....	....	8	1	1	1	.....	3	5	2	5
Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population	**235,662**	**304**	**15.2**	**18**	**34**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**100**	**31**	**2**	**4**	**1**	.....	**1**	....	....	**34**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**17**	**14**	...	**13**
Anderson	23,010	30	15.3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Elkhart	16,330	24	17.3	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Elwood	13,397	9	7.9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Hammond	14,258	28	23.1	3	3	2	3	1	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	5	2	...	2
Jeffersonville	10,807	14	15.2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1
Kokomo	11,314	15	15.6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	...	.....
Lafayette	18,677	35	22.1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	6
Logansport	17,068	18	12.4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	...	1
Marion	19,908	17	10.0	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
Michigan City	16,071	18	13.2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	9	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	...	1
Muncie	24,942	32	15.1	3	6	2	1	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	...	.....
New Albany	20,499	28	16.1	2	5	2	.....	1	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	...	.....
Richmond	18,712	21	13.2	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
Vincennes	10,669	15	16.5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	...	.....
Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population	**182,000**	**238**	**15.4**	**10**	**35**	**13**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**69**	**22**	**2**	**4**	**6**	.....	**1**	....	**1**	**31**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**11**	...	**1**
Alexandria	7,221	14	22.8	1	2	.....	1	...	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Bedford	6,115	8	15.4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bloomington	6,460	18	32.8	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	...	.....
Brazil	7,786	6	9.0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Columbus	8,180	21	30.4	1	1	1	2	2	.....	7	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....
Connersville	6,836	9	15.5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Crawfordsville	6,649	10	17.7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
East Chicago	7,500	10	15.7	1	5	3	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Frankfort	7,100	4	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Goshen	7,810	4	6.0	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Greensburg	5,033	9	21.1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Hartford City	5,912	7	13.9	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Huntington	9,491	9	9.9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Laporte	7,113	5	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Linton	7,250	8	13.0	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Madison	7,835	14	21.0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	1
Mishawaka	5,560	4	8.4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Mt. Vernon	5,132	9	20.6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Peru	8,463	9	12.5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Princeton	6,041	8	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Seymour	6,445	7	12.8	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Shelbyville	7,169	12	19.7	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Valparaiso	6,280	4	7.5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Wabash	8,818	7	9.5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Washington	8,551	17	23.4	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Whiting	5,500	8	17.1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Cities under 5,000 Population	**125,226**	**172**	**16.2**	**16**	**22**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**53**	**21**	**4**	**5**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**19**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**8**	**9**	**3**	.....
Attica	3,005	3	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Auburn	3,396	4	13.9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Aurora	3,845	4	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Bluffton	4,479	7	18.4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Cannelton	2,188	Not reported			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Clinton	2,918	7	28.3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Columbia City	2,975	5	19.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Covington	2,213	4	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Decatur	4,142	4	11.3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Delphi	2,135	3	16.5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Dunkirk	3,187	5	18.5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	.....
Franklin	4,005	6	17.6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Garrett	3,910	5	15.0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Gas City	3,622	4	13.0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Greencastle	3,661	9	29.0	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Greenfield	4,489	5	13.1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Huntingburg	2,527	5	23.3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Kendallville	3,354	6	21.1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Lawrenceburg	4,326	6	16.3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Lebanon	4,465	8	21.1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Ligonier	2,231	3	15.8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Martinsville	4,038	7	20.4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Montpelier	3,405	4	13.8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Noblesville	4,792	8	19.7	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
North Vernon	2,823	3	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Plymouth	3,656	7	22.5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Portland	4,998	6	14.1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Rensselaer	2,255	4	20.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rising Sun	1,428	3	24.7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rockville	2,045	2	11.5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rushville	4,541	7	18.1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....
Spencer	2,026	No deaths.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Tell City	2,580	4	17.6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Tipton	3,764	2	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	.....
Union City	2,716	2	8.6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Vevay	1,494	1	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Warsaw	3,987	5	14.8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Winchester	3,705	4	12.7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Total Urban Population	**922,372**	**1,246**	**15.9**	**75**	**158**	**59**	**39**	**23**	**37**	**331**	**145**	**13**	**27**	**17**	.....	**3**	....	**5**	**150**	**16**	**18**	**10**	**4**	**49**	**65**	**5**	**80**
Total Rural Population	**1,734,032**	**1,612**	**10.9**	**76**	**228**	**82**	**33**	**34**	**54**	**520**	**187**	**23**	**40**	**16**	**6**	**19**	....	**5**	**201**	**12**	**12**	**17**	**6**	**72**	**98**	**3**	**97**

Mortality of Indiana for December, 1904.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated According to U. S. Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1904.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages.												Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.							
					Under 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		65 and Over		Consumption.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.	
					Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	**2,656,404**	**2,858**	**12.6**	**151**	**386**	**13.8**	**141**	**5.2**	**72**	**2.6**	**57**	**2.1**	**91**	**3.3**	**851**	**31.4**	**332**	**147.4**	**36**	**15.9**	**67**	**29.7**	**33**	**14.6**
Northern Co's	889,376	831	11.6	48	118	14.1	52	6.2	19	2.2	18	2.1	21	2.5	285	34.2	89	118.0	7	9.2	13	17.2	7	9.2
Central Co'e..	1,093,418	1,257	13.5	58	146	12.1	53	4.4	32	2.6	23	1.9	50	4.1	371	30.9	148	159.7	16	17.2	26	28.9	16	17.2
Southern Co's	673,610	720	12.8	45	122	18.0	36	5.3	21	3.1	16	2.3	20	2.9	195	28 8	95	166.4	13	22.7	29	50.8	10	17.5
All cities	**922,372**	**1,246**	**15.9**	**75**	**158**	**13.4**	**59**	**5.0**	**39**	**3.3**	**23**	**1.9**	**37**	**3.1**	**331**	**28.2**	**145**	**185.5**	**13**	**16.6**	**327**	**34.5**	**17**	**21.7**
Over 50,000	252,515	336	15.7	17	35	10.9	16	5.0	8	2.5	8	2.5	18	5.6	71	22.2	49	228.9	3	14.0	9	42.0	6	28.0
25,000 to 50,000	126,969	196	18.2	14	32	17.5	15	8.2	10	5.5	3	1.6	6	3.3	38	20.9	22	204.4	2	18.5	5	46.4	2	18.5
10,000 to 25,000	235,662	304	15.2	18	34	8.8	10	3.2	6	2.0	6	2.0	5	1.6	100	32.9	31	155.2	2	10.0	4	20.0	1	5.0
5,000 to 10,000.	182,000	238	15.4	10	35	15.3	13	5.7	10	4.3	5	2.2	3	1.3	69	30.2	22	142.6	2	12.9	4	25.9	6	38.9
Under 5,000...	125,226	172	16.2	16	22	14.0	5	3.2	5	3.2	1	.6	5	3.2	53	34.0	21	197.8	4	37.6	5	47.1	2	18.8
Country	1,734,032	1,612	10.9	76	228	14.8	82	5.3	33	2.1	34	2.2	54	3.5	520	33.8	187	127.2	23	15.6	40	27.2	18	10.8

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																							
	Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping-Cough.		Pneumonia		Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicæmia.		Cancer.		Violence.		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.
State		**2.6**	**22**	**9.7**	....	.....	**10**	**4.4**	**351**	**155.9**	**28**	**12.4**	**30**	**13.3**	**27**	**11.9**	**10**	**4.4**	**121**	**53.7**	**163**	**72.4**	**8**	**3.5**
Northern Co's	1	1.3	11	14.5	....	.....	5	6.6	80	106.1	14	18 5	6	7.9	7	9.2	6	7.9	46	61.0	57	75.6	.....	.....
Central Co'g	2	2.1	3	3.2	....	.....	1	1.0	170	183.4	8	8.6	16	17.2	15	16.1	1	1.0	49	52.8	65	70.2	5	5.3
Southern Co's	3	5.2	8	14.0	....	.....	4	7.0	101	176.9	6	10.5	8	14.0	5	8.7	3	5.2	26	45.5	41	71.8	3	5.2
All cities	.....	.....	**3**	**3.8**	....	.....	**5**	**6.3**	**150**	**191.8**	**16**	**20.4**	**18**	**23.0**	**10**	**12.7**	**4**	**5.1**	**49**	**62.6**	**65**	**83.1**	**5**	**6.3**
Over 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	52	242.9	1	4.8	3	14.0	4	18.6	.....	.....	9	42.0	20	93.4	.....	.....
25,000 to 50,000	.....	.....	1	9.2	....	.....	4	37.1	14	130.1	6	55.7	3	27.8	2	18.5	2	18.5	8	74.3	11	102.2	2	18.5
10,000 to 25,000	.....	.....	1	5.0	....	.....	.....	.....	34	170.2	2	10.0	8	40.0	1	5 0	1	5.0	17	85.1	14	70.1	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000	.....	.....	1	6.4	....	.....	1	6.4	31	200.9	7	45.3	3	19.4	2	12.9	1	6.4	7	45.3	11	71.3	.....	.....
Under 5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	19	170.9	.....	.....	1	9.4	1	9.4	.....	.....	8	75.3	9	84.8	3	28.2
Country	6	4.0	19	12.9	....	.....	5	3.4	201	136.7	12	8.1	12	8.1	17	11.5	6	4.0	72	48.9	98	66.6	3	2.0

Meteorological Summary for December, 1904. Furnished by the Central Office, Indiana Section, Climate and Crop Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director.

SECTIONS.	Temperature.								Precipitation.				Condition of Sky.			Wind.
			Highest.			Lowest.			In Inches.				Number of Days.			
	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Degrees.	Date.	Place.	Degrees.	Date.	Place.	Average.	Departure from Normal.	Snowfall Unmelted.	Days with .01 inch or more.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Prevailing Direction.
Northern Section	5.	—3.4	70	27	Topeka	—12	14	Auburn	2.05	—0.34	4.7	7	11	8	14	SW.
Central Section	22.6	—3.9	66	17	Terre Haute	—7	28 / 14	Bloomington / Hector / Northfield / Richmond	4.32	+1.58	5.4	8	10	8	13	SW.
Southern Section	33.3	—1.7	68	1	Rome	0	14 / 13, 14	Greensburg / Seymour	4.07	+0.82	6.6	10	10	8	13	SW.
State	29.2	—3.0	70	27	Topeka	—12	14	Auburn	3.48	+0.79	5.6	8	10	7	14	SW.