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 AUGUST, 1904.

Total number of deaths reported, 2,980; an annual rate of 13.2. In the preceding month, 2,772, rate 12.3. In August, 1903, 2,933 deaths, rate 13.7. By the last compari on, which is the one to be used, there is shown a decrease of .5 in the death rate. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 681; 1 to 5, 247; 5 to 10, 62; 10 to 15, 61; 15 to 20, 97; 65 and over, 648. 24 per cent. of total deaths during the month were under 1 year of age, and 23 per cent. were over 65 years.

Some important causes of death were: Consumption, 303, which is 44 more than in the same month last year; typhoid fever, 100; diphtheria, 14; scarlet fever, 6; measles, 4; whooping cough, 10; pneumonia, 61; diarrhœal diseases, 473; cerebro spinal meningitis, 34; influenza, 4; puerperal septicemia, 13; cancer, 103; violence, 175; smallpox, 3.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 889,376, reports 888 deaths, rate 11.7. In the preceding month 792 deaths, rate 10.5. In the corresponding month last year, 988 deaths, rate 13.8.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,093,412, reports 1,257 deaths, rate 13.5; in the preceding month 1,160 deaths, rate 12.5. In the corresponding month last year, 1,240 deaths, rate 14.3.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 673,610, reports 835 deaths, rate 14.6. In the preceding month 820 deaths, rate 14.3. In the corresponding month last year, 705 deaths, rate 12.7.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: As usual, the Northern Section shows the lowest death rate. The Central Section has a rate .3 higher than the average for the whole State, and the Southern Section, 1.4 higher. In consumption, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and diarrhœal diseases, the Northern Section shows the lowest death rate, and for cancer, violence and smallpox, the highest death rate

BY COUNTIES: The lowest death rate appears in Benton County, 6.1; and the highest death rate in Lawrence County, 23.9. The counties showing a death rate below the average (13.2) are: Adams, 12.3; Allen, 10.6; Benton, 6.1; Blackford, 9.7; Carroll, 9.4; Dekalb, 9; Elkhart, 11.7; Fulton, 7.3; Grant 12.1; Howard 12; Jasper, 9.1; Jay, 10.1; Kosciusko, 9.2; Lagrange, 13.1; Laporte, 12.4; Marshall, 10.1; Miami, 10.5; Newton, 8.5; Pulaski, 6.2; Steuben, 6.8; St. Joseph, 12.7; Wabash 12.3; White, 8.6; Whitley, 4 7; Boone, 10.7; Brown, 7.2; Clay, 10.6; Clinton, 12.9; Fountain, 12.8; Franklin, 9.3; Hamilton, 11.7; Hendricks, 11; Henry, 10.1; Johnson, 10.8; Madison, 10.2; Monroe, 10.7; Morgan, 12.3; Putnam, 13.1; Randolph, 12.2; Shelby, 11.8; Tippecanoe, 11 2; Tipton, 7.9; Warren, 10.2; Crawford, 10.5; Dearborn, 11.1; Gibson, 10.3; Jefferson 10.2; Jennings, 12.6; Martin, 9.9; Scott, 9 7; Sullivan, 8.1; Switzerland, 12.9; Warrick, 10.9; Washington, 11.4.

CITIES: All cities having a total population of 922,372, report 1,292 deaths, rate 16.5; in the preceding month 1,262, rate 16.1. In the corresponding month last year 1,266, rate 17 4. The cities show a higher death rate than the country in the following diseases; Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, diarrhœal diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis and violence. The country death rate is higher for pneumonia, puerperal septicemia and cancer.

COUNTRY: Population, 1,734,032, reports 1,688 deaths; rate 11.4. This rate is .8 more than the average for the whole State. In the preceding month there were 1,510 deaths; rate 10.2. In the corresponding month last year, 1,667 deaths; rate 11.8.

CITIES BY CLASSES: CLASS A, having 50,000 population and over, total population 262,515, including Indianapolis and Evansville, report 359 deaths; rate 14.3. In the preceding month, 389 deaths; rate 18.5. In the corresponding month last year, 330 deaths; rate 17. Indianapolis, rate 15.4. Evansville, rate 15.1.

CLASS B, having 25,000 to 50,000 population, a total population of 126,959, reports 160 deaths; rate 14.8. This is 1.6 higher than the average for the whole State. In the preceding month last year, 180 deaths; rate, 18.1 This class includes Fort Wayne, rate 11.7; South Bend, 15 2; Terre Haute, 18.3.

CLASS C, having under 10,000 population, total population 303,137, reports 471 deaths, a rate of 17.9. In the preceding month, 698 deaths, rate 15.2. In the corresponding month last year, 407 deaths; rate 16.2.

Chart showing deaths by sanitary sections on page 93.

THE STATISTICS SHOW THE FOLLOWING SUMMARIES FOR AUGUST:

Diarrhœa heads the list as the most prevalent malady. It stood first in the preceding month and also in the corresponding month of last year. The order of prevalence was as follows: Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery, inflammation of the bowels, rheumatism, intermittent fever, tonsilitis, bronchitis, scarlet fever, erysipelas, pleuritis, pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, whooping cough.

SMALLPOX: There were reported 56 cases of smallpox in fourteen counties with three deaths. In the preceding month there were 114 cases in 21 counties and 5 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 129 cases in 24 counties and 12 deaths. The counties reporting the disease were: Clay, 4 cases; Dearborn, 1; Elkhart, 9 and 2 deaths; Lagrange, 4; Lake, 1; Posey, 2; Sullivan, 2; Vigo, 9; Wabash, 1. The State Board was called upon to make only one visit on account of smallpox in August, and this was at Goshen. Many citizens complained that the physicians were not taking proper precautions against carrying the infection, and made a petition to the State Board to investigate. The results of the visit are believed to be beneficial, but the State health officer found all of the cases thoroughly quarantined but no public hospital in use. Two deaths from the hemorrhagic form had occurred. Still it remains true that a great many cases of this disease received no medical attention on account of their slightness, and a great many cases are wrongfully diagnosed; and further, the reporting of cases is sometimes purposely omitted to shield the family.

TUBERCULOSIS: 364 deaths reported, all but 61 being of the pulmonary form. Of these, 135 were males and 168 females. Of the males, 25 were married and between the ages of 18 and 40, leaving 50 orphans. Of the females, 82 were married, of the same age period as the above, leaving 164 orphans. All of these orphans were under 12 years of age, and many will fall under public care. The total number of orphans bereaved by this one disease was 214, and almost 300 homes were invaded. This is a slightly higher record than was presented in the corresponding month last year.

TYPHOID FEVER: 485 cases of typhoid fever were reported from 74 counties, with 100 deaths. In the corresponding month last year there were 496, with 108 deaths. By this comparison there is a very slight decrease. The greatest number of cases, 123, was in Marion county, and the deaths numbered 18. In this connection we record 38 deaths from diarrhœal diseases in Marion county in the month.

PNEUMONIA: 61 deaths reported. 29 males and 32 females. In the corresponding month last year, 79 deaths—40 males and 39 females. By ages, the deaths were: under 1 year, 12; 1 to 20, 10; 20 to 40, 10; the remainder being 40 to 90.

178 DEATHS BY VIOLENCE. Murders, 2; suicides, 34; accidents, 142. Both murders were by stabbing. Of the 34 suicides, seven were females and 27 males. The methods used were: drowning, 3; gunshots, 5; hanging, 5; cutting throat, 1; carbolic acid, 9; morphine, 3; chloroform, 1; arsenic, 1; strychnine, 1; other poisons and unknown, 5. The female suicides chose the following methods: drowning, 1; carbolic acid, 1; morphine, 1; chloroform, 1; strychnine, 1. Most male suicides chose gunshots and hanging, but this month, eight males committed self-destruction with carbolic acid. Of the 142 accidental deaths, railroads caused 33; trolley cars, 3; drowning, 19; fractures and crushing injuries, 27; gunshots, 10; horses, 4; ptomaine poisoning, 3; burns and scalds, 8, and the remainder by various ways.

THE WISE PHYSICIANS. The physicians in the Indiana State Medical Association are giving a good account of themselves in the way they attack the evil of communicable diseases and the means of communication—the filthy streams, the filthy habits that leave us exposed, especially to the great white plague The physicians are equal to their opportunity. It is their place to sound the alarm, to lead in educating the public. They have not been derelict But it takes so long to accomplish a thing of this kind that by way of encouragement we urge them to continue. They have struck lusty blows in the good cause at this meeting. We are moving though it may not look like it. It may seem as if we preferred to go and die in the good old way. But we are not to be allowed to do so. The ravages of consumption are so great that it becomes a public question. We cannot afford to have orphans left as a charge on some one that are left by the hundreds every year from the death of parents who in a majority of cases might be preserved to life by the enforcement of proper care and the provision of proper means with relation to consumption.

Here is where the State will have to lead. Ohio has already started a State sanatorium for consumptives. Indiana must not be behind. The State cannot do all. But as it is Indiana is doing nothing. And now that consumption is discovered to be a preventable disease and a curable one in four-fifths of the cases; now that it has been learned, in other words, that its eradication is only a question of the extent and thoroughness of the work, the State must lead with a sanatorium, both as a help to the helpless and as an example and education to those that can help themselves, giving the age and body of the time the form and pressure that will awaken every one to the necessity and desirability of taking every means—abolishing public spitting among them—to prevent contagion and stamp out disease.—Indianapolis News.

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TYPHOID AND CONSUMPTION: Life insurance statisticians discover that 25 per cent. of all who have typhoid fever and recover die within a few years with consumption. Applied to Indiana for 1903 the following estimate appears: Typhoid fever cases that recovered in 1903, not less than 10,000. One-fourth, or 2,500, are to die with consumption, probably induced or invited by the lessened resistance which attended and followed the fever.

DISTILLED WATER.

A peculiar experience, says The Clinic, is related by a physician who has practiced for nearly thirty years in a California valley. The hills upon one side of this valley were of granite formation, and the water was consequently "soft." Upon the other slope the rocks were limestone, and the water from all the wells and springs was "hard." After nearly a generation's practice, this physician suddenly awoke to the fact that his practice was enormously more upon the limestone slope than upon the granite side. He found that the people who had drunk the "hard" water died of Bright's disease, and were crippled with chronic rheumatism, while upon the other slope the people lived generally longer and were free from these diseases.

Progressive physicians are awakening to the fact that pure water means water not only free from any decaying animal or vegetable matter or disease organism, but also free from any lime. The only way in which to obtain such pure water is by distillation.

The person who drinks distilled water avoids the possibility of any experience with typhoid fever. No filthy mass of disease germs will be swallowed at each gulp of what may appear to be clear, sparkling water. Boiling kills these bacteria, but it is not pleasant to think that you are swallowing their carcasses.

"Hard" water was pure originally, when it fell from the clouds, but now it is full of particles of dissolved stone. These particles are not like the organized lime found in cereals, which may enter into our bodies and add to their strength, but, on the contrary, it is stone partially dissolved, and produces irritation in the kidneys, aids in the formation of renal calculi and gall stones, attaches itself to the walls of the arteries, to the valves of the heart, and causes chalky deposits in the joints. Everywhere it does harm and no possible good.

If a person is as "old as his arteries," a person who drinks distilled water will be a long time growing old. And then there is a delight in raising a glass full of delicious distilled water to one's lips, and thinking that in this age of frauds, substitutions and adulterations, you may know you are taking something into your stomach really pure.—The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

NOBLE COUNTY TO THE FRONT: Dr. Green, health officer of Noble county, does something more than draw his salary. He seems to have the tact and influence to bring things about. The rules concerning schools written by him and passed by the Noble County Board of Health are given herewith as an example of what Dr. Green is doing.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF NOBLE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH CONCERNING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

WHEREAS: It is a well established fact that the children of the public schools often suffer from headaches, sore eyes, nervous disorders and other sickness on account of improper heating, ventilation and light in the public school rooms, and of lack of good fresh water, the Noble County Board of Health orders the following:

RULE 1. All windows to be furnished with two curtains, one attached to the lower and one to the upper sash, one to roll up, the other down, so teacher can temper light at all times.

RULE 2. All stoves to be furnished with a proper jacket of galvanized iron, so as to protect those sitting near from excessive heat.

RULE 3. That all school houses shall have driven wells with vent basin walled up with brick and cemented bottom and circumference, the cement around stock being elevated at least two inches, with proper, tight, cemented joint tile drain. The vent pit should be covered with a good tight platform and the ground around platform should be a little higher than surrounding surface ground. There should also be a good trough to carry surplus water from spout into vent-drain. Said tile drain should have 3-inch fall to the rod, and should lead into a pit at least thirty-five feet from well, and should be filled with coarse cobble stone and covered with earth, and said pit shall be at least five feet deep and three feet in diameter. All wells should be, where possible, located in front of school house and furnished with a good iron pump and two pressed tin cups fastened to pump with chains.

RULE 4. That each school house shall have two well-built privies, with earth closets or with vaults, separated by a tight high fence made of boards, or when far apart to have entrance protected by an L screen of boards, with gravel or cement or other good walk leading to same. The trustee to have same properly cleansed at expense of township.

RULE 5. That all weeds shall be cut on school grounds and disposed of before school opens.

RULE 6. That the floors shall be scrubbed with soap and water and all wood work washed with same and the entire interior to be fumigated with formaldehyde, used one pound of the same to each 1,600 cubic feet of space. This can be done by putting one pound of formaldehyde in two pints of water and sprinkling floor of room and then shutting up tight and allowed to remain closed for twelve hours and then opened up and aired out.

All trustees are hereby notified this must be done as soon as possible.

The above rules and regulations adopted by the Noble County Board of Health this 5th day of September, 1904.

THOS. E. BUDD, President,
JAMES KINNISON,
A. J. MORRIS,
Noble County Board of Health.

W. T. GREEN, Secretary.

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CASS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ACTS: The Logansport Daily Reporter of August 26, says: "The regular monthly meeting of the Cass County Medical Society was held in the north court room last night. The major portion of the time was occupied by a representative of the Pure Water Company in explaining their system of filtration. Although this was very instructive, there was some grumbling because the regular program was not carried out.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. Hessler were unanimously adopted:

CONCERNING TUBERCULOSIS.

WHEREAS, Tuberculosis is the cause of over 4,500 deaths annually, in Indiana, producing hundreds of widows and orphans, and playing no little part in the production of insanity and crime, and costing the people of the State not less than $5,000,000 each year, and

WHEREAS, Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, being also curable in its incipiency, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Cass County Medical Society, that a proper statute looking to the prevention of tuberculosis should be passed by the legislature, without delay, and be it further

Resolved, That a State consumption hospital for poor working people afflicted with tuberculosis, is a crying humanitarian and economical need, and should be built and put into commission as soon as practicable.

ADVOCATING LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

WHEREAS, A public laboratory is absolutely essential in the work of disease prevention, and in discovering food and drug adulterations, and also for making pathological examinations to aid correct and early diagnosis of disease, and in making examinations of, and giving an impartial report on, matters pertaining to public water supplies and sewerage contaminations, and,

WHEREAS, Indiana is without such a laboratory, while many other States have long been supplied and have been doing a work of great economic and humanitarian worth to their citizens, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Cass County Medical Society, a State laboratory of hygiene is greatly needed in Indiana, in order that modern scientific disease prevention work may be done.

* * *

PNEUMONIA: The pneumonia months are at hand. In August, 1903, there were 79 deaths in the State from pneumonia; in September, 110; October, 132; November, 241; and December, 392. In August just passed there were 61 pneumonia deaths, and the probabilities are this will be nearly doubled in September. The succeeding months of the year will increase over each other in about the ratio of the same months in 1903. It is therefore certain that from October 1st to January 1st there will be not less than 700 deaths from pneumonia, and the calculation is based upon the assumption that the disease is decreasing, instead of upon the fact that it is perceptibly increasing. If based upon the fact of increase, the deaths will number almost 800. The cases will number about 4,000, and those who recover will be invalids for a considerable time, and a proportion will ultimately contract tuberculosis. This sure to happen catastrophe can be mitigated to a considerable degree if each individual will carefully follow certain rules of living which will reduce one's liability to the disease. Briefly these rules are:

Lead a temperate life. Always, under all conditions and circumstances give yourself an abundance of pure air. Refuse absolutely to remain in any room that has the least smell of closeness. If the trolley car is crowded or if the air stinks, open the ventilators, even if there are protests from people who wish to take into their lungs air which has already been down into other lungs several times. Air which has been once used in human lungs is unfit for using again. It carries the debris of other human bodies. It is nasty. If you can not secure good air in the car, then ride on the step or walk. Don't heat your house above 75 degrees in the coldest weather—better not above 70. Wear light underwear and a heavy overcoat rather than heavy underwear and a light overcoat. Avoid getting chilled, especially if tired or hungry. Take plenty of out-door exercise every day. Right living with special regard to fresh air is the only preventive of grippe, pneumonia, consumption and all diseases of the lungs and air passages.

HUSBAND FLEES FROM DYING WIFE.

DISCOURAGED, HE GIVES UP AND LEAVES HER TO THE CARE OF NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. Mays, nurse for the Flower Mission, found a pitiful case of tuberculosis and reported it to the police yesterday, saying that the husband had deserted his dying wife.

"In the rear of 42 South Oriental Street," says Mrs. Mays, "I found a woman alone in the last stages of consumption. Her husband had become discouraged because he could find no place to take her and had left her. Her name is Mrs. Herschel Thrusher.

"The department for incurable women in the Flower Mission hospital is full and I have been taking care of the poor woman as best I could, hoping that there would soon be a vacancy.

"The neighbors are all afraid of the disease and the woman lies for hours without attention.

"She told me that her husband had come home angry and had torn his picture from the wall.—Indianapolis News.

PULASKI COUNTY: Dr. J. J. Thomas, Health Officer of Pulaski County, in his annual report, says: "In building schoolhouses more attention is given to economy than to securing sanitary conditions. Our schoolhouses are often too small, with low ceilings, insufficient lighting and poor ventilation. Out-houses are generally a disgrace."

Is it not a mistake to designate as *economy* the building of cheap, unsanitary schoolhouses? An unsanitary schoolhouse means putting a handicap upon the pupils. Unsanitary surroundings prevent progress in lessons, and are a threat against health and life. Where, pray, is the economy in such foolishness? Scratch an economist who builds unsanitary schoolhouses, and you will find a narrow, selfish fellow, who hopes to make political capital for himself. The people are certain to lose money and happiness if their children are compelled to attend school in schoolhouses which, instead of conserving health and strength, are so constructed as to induce ill health or disease.

* * *

WHERE THE GREATEST DANGER LIES: Concerning infectious diseases, the people in general are yet to learn that the greatest danger lies in the mild and unrecognized cases. Marked and severe cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and smallpox, are dreaded and avoided, and probably rarely are responsible for spreading infection. The mild cases, however, circulate freely, leaving infection in their wake. From the child who has mild scarlet fever the infection may readily be transmitted to another, and the second time produce a violent attack. The quarantining of bad cases only, will never reduce diphtheria and scarlet fever. Early diagnosis is essential to early isolation, and therefore, until we can make early diagnosis, the complete control of infectious diseases is unlikely.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS ON NATIONAL LINES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was formally organized, under the most promising auspices, at a large meeting held in Atlantic City, on Monday of this week, on the eve of the great annual meeting of physicians—the American Medical Association.

Dr. Edward L. Trudeau of Saranac, N. Y., is the first president of the new association; Dr. William Osler of Baltimore, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York, are its vice-presidents; Dr. George M. Sternberg of Washington, D. C, late surgeon-general, is its treasurer; and its secretary is Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore. The board of directors, in addition to the officers above named, consists of Dr. Bridges of California; Dr. Solly of Colorado; Dr. Foster of Connecticut; Dr. Sternberg of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Klebs and Dr. Babcock of Illinois; Dr. Hurty of Indiana; Dr. Welch, Dr. Osler, Dr. Jacobs and Dr. Fulton of Maryland; Dr. Bracken of Minnesota; Dr. Porter of Missouri; Dr. Otis and Dr. Bowditch of Massachusetts; Dr. Hoffman of New Jersey; Dr. S. A. Knopf, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Trudeau and Edward T. Devine of New York; Dr. Minor of North Carolina; Dr. Probst of Ohio; Dr. Flick, Dr. Ravenel, Dr. Anders and Dr. Pearson of Pennsylvania; Dr. M. M. Smith of Texas; Dr. Bushnell of the United S ates Army Hospital, and General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital.

There are two conspicuous and equally gratifying features of this national movement. It is thoroughly representative of the leaders of the medical profession; and at the same time there are ample evidences of their determination to make the association of direct practical value in legislation, in the education of the public, and in bringing about a co ordination of philanthropic, medical and educational agencies for the conquest of the great scourge.

The objects of the association, as stated in its constitution, are:

(*a*) The study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations; (*b*) the dissemination of knowledge about the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis; (*c*) the encouragement of the prevention and scientific treatment of tuberculosis.

Its membership is to consist of three classes:

(*a*) Members—those who are elected by the board of directors and who pay annual membership dues of $5.00. (*b*) Life members—those who pay $200 and are already members of the association. (*c*) Honorary members—persons distinguished for original researches relating to tuberculosis, eminent as sanitarians, or as philanthropists who have given material aid in the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

The government of the association, the planning of work, the arrangement for meetings and congresses, and everything that appertains to legislation and direction are to be in the hands of the board of directors, and committees are to have the power to execute only what is directed by the board.

The board of directors is empowered, however, to appoint an executive committee of seven members to which is entrusted the executive work of the association. This committee, chosen at the meeting in Atlantic City, consists of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Dr. Edward O. Otis, Dr. Mazyck Ravenel, Dr. A. A. Klebs, Dr. John N. Hurty and Edward T. Devine.

The board of directors is empowered to appoint representatives in the International Committee on Tuberculosis. It was decided, at the meeting on Monday evening, that this representation was to be headed by Dr. William Osler, and his associates will be selected later. The board is authorized, also, to appoint such committees as may be necessary for scientific and educational work, and for the holding of meetings and congresses.

While the scope of the association has not been officially outlined, it is evident from the stirring addresses made at the meeting on Monday evening, that it will work directly for the better education of the public as to the means by which tuberculosis is communicated; for the erection of hospitals and sanatoria; for the adoption by local boards of health of such measures as have been so effective in reducing the death-rate from the disease in New York city; for the formation of local committees and associations in various communities, and for the intelligent co-operation of State and municipal authorities, private voluntary agencies, and the medical profession.

The question as to whether a special journal shall be established, was left over for later consideration; but either through a special periodical or through the use of the medical and the lay press, the association will aid to bring about a practical and beneficent interchange of experiences, and a more intimate knowledge on the part of those who are at work in any community of the measures which have been found effective elsewhere. The executive committee was empowered to select an executive secretary, who will probably be a layman, and as soon as the condition of the association's treasury warrants it, a determined and aggressive campaign will be opened.

It will be a source of pride and gratification, not only to physicians, but to all who have taken a sympathetic interest in the warfare against consumption, that there now is a national body to which local associations and committees, hospitals and sanatoria, legislatures and local municipal administrations may turn with confidence for the last word on any disputed subjects, and for encouragement and sympathy for all good work on lines which experience has approved as promising of good results.—Charities.

GEORGIA: A bill has recently passed the Georgia legislature providing for a tuberculosis commission to investigate consumption in the State. Such a bill was before the Indiana legislature at its last session, but it received little favor from any source save the medical profession. However, we predict that progress will have its way and Indiana will soon open the tuberculosis fight despite any narrow-mindedness, selfishness, or other human failings.

OPEN AIR FOR CONSUMPTION.

CONTUMELY FOR PHYSICIAN THAT FIRST PROPOSED THIS CURE.

In the City of Philadelphia some years ago there was a poor physician who became possessed with an idea. The scientific and medical world had heard a good deal, when he began his work, about the open-air cure for consumptives and those with weak throats and lungs and pulmonary troubles generally; but the great body of physicians viewed the matter in a cold, academic light, as a thing to be discussed and watched rather than as as a cure to be applied to their patients. This poor physician believed that the open-air cure was going to revolutionize medical practice on this point, and was also going to save human beings. He studied the subject day and night, experimented, wrote to medical journals, besieged newspaper offices, talked his friends out of the room on the subject, and finally became a bore.

Physicians who conducted sanatoria got tired of hearing the subject discussed, and told the attendants and doorkeepers not to let the fool in, because he was indubitably a crank who might cure a consumptive patient, but he would also freeze him to death with his outdoor winter cure, or give him the pneumonia; the editors of medical journals laughed at him, and finally let him know that they really had not the time to talk about his nonsense; newspaper editors laughed incredulously, and set him down as one of the floating myraid who seem to circulate feebly between lunatic asylums and newspaper offices on parole.

What did he do, and what could he do? Why, he became more persistent than ever; cried out in the wilderness, experimented the harder, wrote the more incessantly, talked the more earnestly. He could not under any sort of discouragement, insult, ridicule, be put down. He became poorer and poorer, and still he kept up the fight, and at last he won. The world paid attention to his ideas; he found supporters and patrons and patients; the people who jeered remained to praise, and, best of all, the kind of people who, when he began his crusade, were "given up" as incurable, began to take the open-air cure, get well and go back to their families as strong as any one else.

This is a mere suggestion for a short history which will be written some day in the medical annals of the country of a devoted, incessant, unconquerable, heroic persistence in a great cause which won. Nearly every one who sets out to do a worthy act and keeps at it is likely to accomplish something, and if he fails in his immediate quest he knows that his example has not been lost to the world.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PRACTICAL JAPAN: We take it that to be practical is to make application to every day life of our knowledge and discoveries. For instance — science discovers that diarrhœal diseases are simply cases of food poisoning. Infants dying of cholera infantum are simply poisoned by the toxins which bacteria elaborate in milk. To prevent the production of these poisons in milk with the consequent slaughter of the innocents, it is necessary to collect milk in a cleanly way from clean animals, cool it quickly, and deliver it to the child with as little delay as possible. Also keep the child clean and cool. This is done in Japan, and also to some extent in the United States, but not near to the extent as in the first named country. The results appear in the following statistics. Of course, other precautionary measures against other infantile causes of mortality are taken.

This table gives the birth rate and the death rate per one thousand population during eleven years in Japan:

	Birth rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.		Birth rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
1892	29.4	21.6	1898	31.3	20.4
1893	28.5	22.7	1899	31.4	21.1
1894	28.9	20.1	1900	31.4	20.2
1895	29.5	20.2	1901	32.7	20.3
1896	30.0	21.4	1902	32.1	20.1
1897	30.9	20.3			

The increase in birth rate is remarkable and is accounted for in part by the improved accuracy in statistics.

The Japanese are naturally a healthy and vigorous race. They have few constitutional diseases, and their army is perhaps the most healthy body of men in the world. During the Chinese campaign of 1890 this was observed and commented upon by the officers of other armies, for the percentage of sick among the Japanese troops was much lower than that of any other nation, as follows:

	Reported sick.
Russian troops	8.75 per cent.
French troops	5.42 per cent.
German troops	5.33 per cent.
British troops	5.22 per cent.
American troops	4.18 per cent.
Japanese troops	2.51 per cent.

As the figures show, the increase in population in Japan from natural causes is very rapid. There is very little immigration and considerable emigration. The excess of births over deaths, however, now reaches more than 600,000 a year. The following table shows the annual excess during the last eleven years:

	More births than deaths.		More births than deaths.
1892	371,263	1898	534,992
1893	308,373	1899	496,787
1894	424,902	1900	555,338
1895	457,405	1901	610,671
1896	437,644	1902	612,122
1897	520,599		

The government of Japan keeps a perpetual census. At every police office throughout the empire all deaths, births, marriages, divorces, removals and arrivals within its jurisdiction are recorded, as in Germany. The chief of police is notified whenever a stranger comes into a community, and no resident can leave his home without reporting the fact. Hence the statistics are very accurate. The name of every citizen is recorded and his biography is kept from the day of his birth until his burial.

WHAT IS IT? A letter from Drs. Harris and Radcliffe, of Bourbon, Ind., calls attention to four cases of a malady which they can not diagnose. They say: "Three of the cases are in one family and one in another, and said families have had no communication with each other. The comp'aint is best described as an acute, contagious, infectious, inflammatory disease, characterized by painful swelling of the superficial glands located back and under the ear, with fever very high for the first four or five days and gradually subsiding within three or four weeks, usually involving one side at a time. In some cases, both from the inception and breaking down about the twelfth or fifteenth day, rupturing either in the middle ear or throat. No other gland affected. In only one case was there any disturbance in throat, and that appeared after enlargement of glands. The K–L bacillus was not to be found. Other systemic symptoms not marked. In the four cases, only one tonsil was enlarged. Temperature runs from 103 to 105. In our study of the disease, we have excluded diphtheria, scarlet fever and parotitis."

* * *

EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS: Upon this subject Dr. B. Van Sweringen, of Ft. Wayne, says: "There are many cases that offer no particular difficulty in recognition. There are others that present extreme difficulty, especially the beginning of chronic ulcerative phthisis. The advanced disease is often recognizable by mere inspection of the bare chest. It is the onset that is hard to discover. One has to be constantly on the alert lest he regard a cough as the result of a bronchitis from influenza instead of the onset of chronic ulcerative phthisis, because at the time he is asked to make a diagnosis there are usually no other signs present than moist rales on both sides. Tuberculosis may be at the bottom of a case in which fatigue and anaemia are the only symptoms; no symptoms referable to the lungs being complained of or discoverable. Progressive loss of weight with simple anorexia is always suspicious of pulmonary tuberculosis, whether accompanied by a cough or not. Then, also, chronic hoarseness is suspicious, for tracheitis and laryngitis may be the first lesions.

"The mode of onset that has misled me most frequently has been that in which dyspeptic symptoms constituted the main complaint, so that I now view with great suspicion every one who comes complaining of intractable indigestion. It is not meant that tuberculosis is always found in these cases, but that it is so frequently found that examination of the chest should always be made in stomach cases. Nor should one rest content with a single examination, but it should be repeated again and again until recovery proves the suspicion groundless. Among the means employed to discover the presence of this affection the most reliance continues to be placed on physical signs even in the early cases. All physicians recognize the fact that there is a time at the beginning of chronic ulcerative phthisis when the lesion is not large enough to produce changes discoverable by such crude examination as is the most careful and thorough physical examination of the chest. Then the personal equation enters largely and the degree of mental concentration employed, for even a very good diagnostician may occasionally go wrong. Some men never acquire the ability to distinguish early cases of pulmonary disease.

"As helps to the early recognition of these cases may be mentioned tuberculin and the fluoroscopic examination. The serum reaction of Arloing and Courmont has not yet been successful, for responses are met with in healthy individuals and then cases of advanced tuberculosis do not at times respond, so that as a diagnostic agent it is not used. Blood examination gives very little help in the recognition of early pulmonary tuberculosis; for at a time when it is desirable to make the diagnosis there is, in uncomplicated cases, very little reduction in haemoglobin or erythrocytes, or increase in leucocytes. A leucocytosis in these cases denotes cavity formation and secondary infection if it does not follow hemorrhage or the onset of peritubercular bronchopneumonia.

"Tuberculin has always proved very satisfactory in my hands except in one case, and that quite recently. I have seen statements by others to the effect that the reaction did not always occur in some instances, but could not credit it. I am familiar with the fact that after a varying number of injections of tuberculin the reaction fails to appear as it does when first employed. But in the case just referred to the physical signs of consolidation at the apices were quite well marked and the fluoroscope showed shading over both apices. Tuberculin was used in a routine way to clinch the diagnosis in the dose of 5 milligrams. No reaction occurred, no chill or aching, rise in temperature, or local signs.

"In another case under the care of Dr C. R. Dancer and Dr. Garrette Van Sweringen, of the I S. F. M. Y., signs of consolidation led to the use of tuberculin (.0075 mg.) and no reaction followed. The bacilli were subsequently found in the sputum.

"I have had no opportunity as yet to confirm the diagnosis in my case, but feel so sure about it that I report it as a case of tuberculosis which did not respond to tuberculin.

"As an aid to conclusion I can also recommend the fluoroscope. One has to be familiar with it and know how much of weight to place on its disclosures, but I may say that even in very early cases it offers valuable aid in many cases, either positively or negatively."

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Dr. Charles V. Chapin is "Superintendent of Health and City Registrar" of Providence, R. I. He has written numerous valuable papers on sanitary subjects and is the author of "Municipal Sanitation in the United States," which work is very complete and of great usefulness. Dr. Chapin's report as Superintendent of Health of Providence, for 1903, is just received, also a pamphlet by him from the University of New York entitled "Public Health and Safety." Of the many interesting facts and experiences in the report we are particularly attracted by the "GENERAL CONCLUSIONS" commencing on page 104. Under this head Dr. Chapin speaks clearly in regard to "the transmission of contagious diseases by well persons," "concerning the value of disinfection" and "the agency of schools in the

extension of communicable diseases." In regard to disinfection he gives the following as his conclusions at this time:

First. That the most effectual disinfection is the strictest cleanliness daily throughout the whole course of the illness.

Second. That the methods employed by this department are only effective to a moderate degree, if infection of the house and its contents is as great as is generally believed.

Third. That for the city to carry out a system of thorough disinfection would be very troublesome, annoying and expensive.

Fourth. That in diphtheria where after recovery the patient and other members of the family frequently continue to grow the germs in their throats for weeks, and in those cases of tuberculosis where no attempt to care for the sputum has been made during the sickness, any disinfection is a farce.

Fifth. That the necessity for disinfection in any case has been greatly exaggerated.

We believe that disinfection of houses wherein consumptives have lived is very essential, for it is a well known fact that the same houses, year after year yield successive cases of consumption. This, too, in different families and in families in which the disease never before appeared. Dr. Chapin's books and pamphlets we regard as most valuable additions to our library.

* * *

DYSENTERY AT CHESTNUT RIDGE: Chestnut Ridge, a high area of ground, is in Jackson county, and in July and August there were 40 cases of dysentery with 8 deaths. The disease first appeared in a poor family which lived amid bad sanitary conditions. The well, however, was a deep one, and drilled, and the water was probably not to blame. No member had been away from home for weeks, but it could not be established that visitors had been absent. Crothersville and Brownstown, towns not far distant, had a few cases.

* * *

TYPHOID FEVER: In September typhoid fever, the filthy disease which is a reproach to civilization, will begin its annual increase. This month there were exactly 100 deaths, and next month there will be not less than 150. In October the figure will not be less than 170, in November not less than 100, in December not less than 60. By Christmas 5,000 people, now well and hearty, will have had typhoid fever, and 480 will die. We have said typhoid is a reproach to civilization. It is more than a reproach, it is a disgrace and a sin. We drink or eat typhoid, and it grows only in the bowels of human beings. Why drink or eat that which grows in human bowels? Why don't we take care of human dejecta in a sanitary way? Why deposit it in vaults, on the surface of the ground and in streams, and thus make possible its introduction into our food and into our drinking water? Sewage should be fermented to kill all disease germs, and then used for irrigating and fertilizing the soil, or it should be destroyed in sand filter-beds or in septic tanks. All of these methods are in successful use in scores of places. Dr. Joseph Rogers, superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Logansport, has for several years used the sewage of the institution for irrigating and fertilizing land upon which abundant crops are raised. At the State Boys' School at Plainfield and the Eastern Insane Hospital at Richmond, the sewage is destroyed in septic tanks, and at Rome City the sewage from Island Park is destroyed in filter-beds. It is true, therefore, that not one of the 5,000 typhoid cases and not one of the 480 typhoid deaths certain to occur between September and next January, will come from the dejecta proceeding from the places named. The dejecta from private houses may be cared for in a sanitary way by the use of earth closets. Speed the day when *all* of the people of Indiana, will *all* of the time, dispose of *all* dejecta in such manner as to prevent the possibility of the introduction of its poisons and germs into drinking water or into food.

* * *

ALLEN COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME: Dr. Carl Proegler, the active and efficient health officer of Allen County, in his sanitary survey of the Allen County Orphans' Home, says: "The site is an excellent one on the left side of St. Mary's river. The heating and ventilation is very satisfactory, the building being provided with a hot air furnace of ample size, and with ventilation ducts which do satisfactory work. Each dormitory has a toilet room and cloak department and each toilet room is provided with marble and porcelain fittings and hot and cold water. There are two large and spacious verandas on the first and second floors enclosed by wire netting, and exposed to the southeast. There has been no sickness in the home in the last three years not even cases of indigestion or diarrhœa which have required treatment. The number of inmates is fifty, twenty-six males and twenty-four females. Each space in the sleeping rooms is 1,500 cubic feet per person. There are no consumptives in the home and none of the inmates suffer from any chronic diseases of the air passages."

This is an excellent record for Allen County and compares favorably with that which comes from other counties. For instance—the orphans' home in Bartholomew County is provided with zinc bath tubs with a bath room floor covered with zinc which is torn and broken in places, the sleeping rooms are so crowded that proper ventilation is impossible, and consequently, coughs, colds and other diseases of the respiratory tract prevail. There are three consumptives in the home, and a large proportion of the children admitted are there because of the death of parents from consumption. There are no porcelain or tiled floor closets in the house, but out of door out-houses are provided.

* * *

GOOD FOR ILLINOIS: The Illinois State Board of Health, the legislature having authorized the same, is now equipping a laboratory with chemical and biological apparatus, and will soon begin such analytical and other laboratory work as is necessary in the modern fight against preventable diseases.

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

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	889,376
Total deaths	888
Death rate per 1,000	11.7
Consumption, rate per 100,000	120.7
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	23.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	5.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.3
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	163.1

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,093,418
Total deaths	1,257
Death rate per 1,000	13.5
Consumption, rate per 100,000	137.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	50.7
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	1.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.1
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	203.9

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	673,610
Total deaths	835
Death rate per 1,000	14.6
Consumption, rate per 100,000	148.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	61.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	15.7
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	5.2
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	282.0

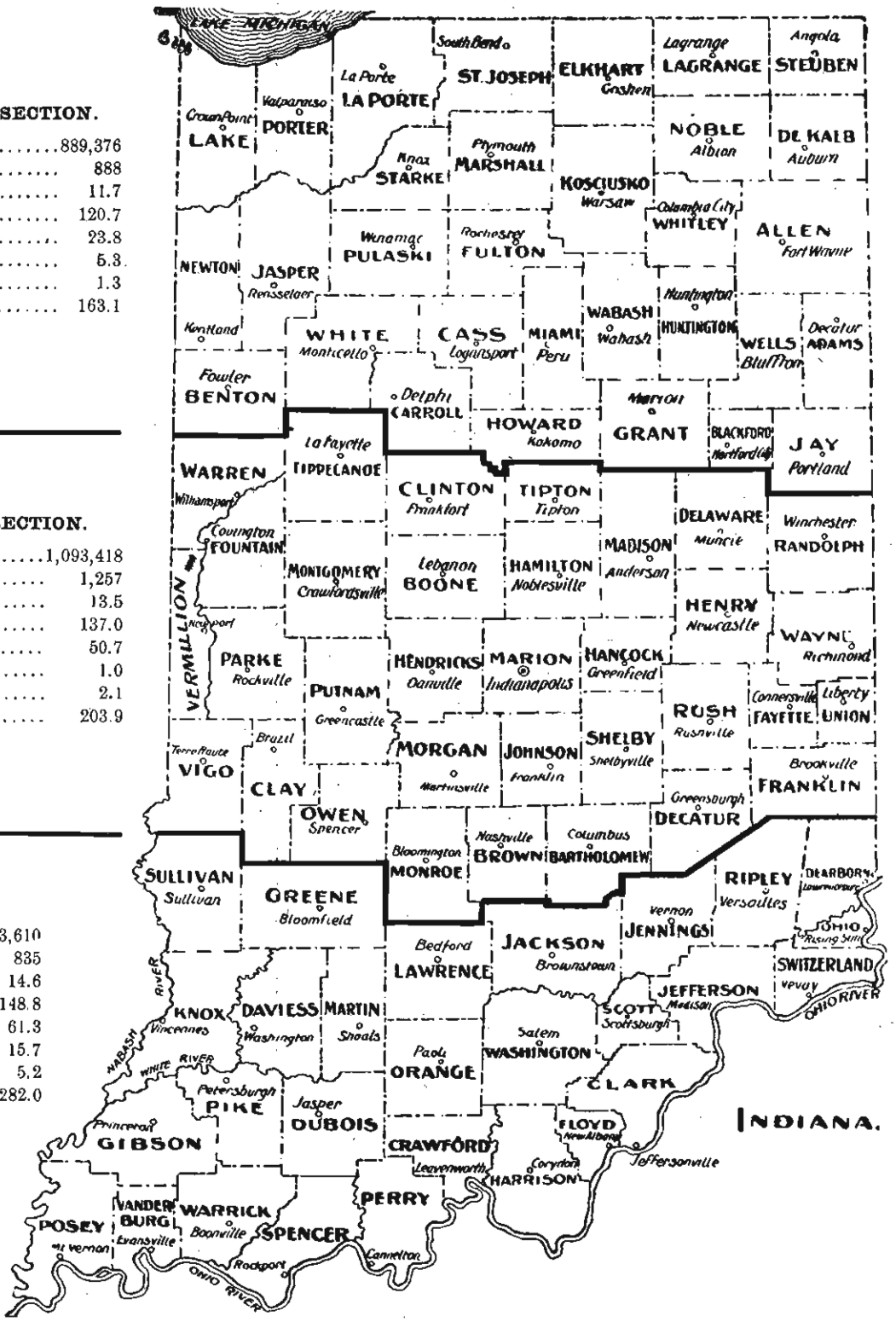

TABLE No. I. Deaths in Indiana by Counties, During the Month of August, 1904.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population Estimated According to U. S. Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 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**	**2,980**	**13.2**	**161**	**681**	**247**	**62**	**61**	**97**	**648**	**303**	**61**	**100**	**14**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**10**	**61**	**473**	**34**	**4**	**13**	**103**	**175**	**3**	**121**
Northern Co's	**889,376**	**888**	**11.7**	**62**	**192**	**63**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**216**	**91**	**13**	**18**	**4**	....	**1**	**3**	**2**	**20**	**123**	**8**	....	**6**	**40**	**56**	**2**	**33**
Adams	22,912	24	12.3	6	6	2	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Allen	80,956	73	10.6	4	27	2	.....	4	1	10	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	3	.....	.....	6	3	.....	12
Benton	13,525	7	6.1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Blackford	20,544	17	9.7	.....	6	1	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Carroll	19,953	16	9.4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cass	35,675	42	13.8	1	9	2	.....	2	.....	9	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Dekalb	26,158	20	9.0	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhart	47,066	47	11.7	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	16	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	1
Fulton	17,673	11	7.3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant	66,786	69	12.1	7	24	10	1	.....	2	10	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	7
Howard	29,353	30	12.0	2	9	4	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	29,291	52	20.9	1	8	6	4	1	1	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	15,484	12	9.1	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jay	27,960	24	10.1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kosciusko	29,249	23	9.2	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Lagrange	15,784	17	13.1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Lake	44,553	62	16.4	5	20	6	1	2	1	11	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3
Laporte	39,699	42	12.4	1	8	1	2	1	1	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3
Marshall	25,533	22	10.1	3	4	2	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Miami	29,177	26	10.5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Newton	11,034	8	8.5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Noble	23,582	30	15.0	1	1	4	1	.....	1	13	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Porter	19,532	24	14.4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Pulaski	15,081	8	6.2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Starke	11,748	15	15.0	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Steuben	15,452	9	6.8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	65,717	71	12.7	6	20	9	1	2	2	9	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	2
Wabash	28,582	30	12.3	1	4	1	2	.....	1	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Wells	24,082	35	17.1	2	6	2	1	1	2	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
White	20,407	15	8.6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Whitley	17,328	7	4.7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Co's	**1,093,418**	**1,257**	**13.5**	**65**	**296**	**77**	**22**	**27**	**40**	**278**	**127**	**25**	**47**	**1**	....	**2**	....	**1**	**25**	**189**	**13**	**3**	**4**	**41**	**77**	....	**60**
Bartholomew	24,815	30	14.2	1	7	2	1	2	1	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Boone	26,321	24	10.7	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Brown	9,727	6	7.2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clay	35,560	32	10.6	3	15	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Clinton	28,202	31	12.9	1	5	.....	1	1	1	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	1
Decatur	19,594	22	13.2	2	1	1	1	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Delaware	59,256	79	15.7	4	26	11	2	2	1	12	7	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Fayette	13,770	23	19.7	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fountain	22,070	24	12.8	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	16,388	13	9 3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hamilton	31,215	31	11.7	.....	7	1	.....	4	1	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Hancock	19,627	28	16.8	1	6	2	1	1	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hendricks	21,292	20	11.0	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Henry	25,472	22	10.1	1	4	1	.....	2	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Johnson	20,429	27	10.8	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	8	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Madison	90,152	78	10.2	6	20	6	1	.....	.....	12	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Marion	220,717	306	16 3	20	62	12	7	5	17	53	28	10	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	31	5	.....	1	9	25	.....	41
Monroe	22,006	20	10.7	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
Montgomery	29,820	39	15.4	2	7	2	.....	2	3	11	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Morgan	21,052	22	12.3	1	7	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen	15,181	19	14.7	2	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Parke	23,918	35	17.2	3	11	2	.....	1	1	5	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....
Putnam	21,478	24	13.1	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Randolph	28,826	30	12.2	3	7	1	.....	.....	2	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rush	20,505	26	14.9	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Shelby	26,817	27	11.8	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	12	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tippecanoe	39,842	38	11.2	2	6	3	3	1	1	12	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Tipton	19,320	13	7.9	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Union	6,748	8	13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vermillion	15,980	21	15.5	1	7	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Vigo	66,427	78	13.5	3	16	6	.....	2	4	13	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	3	.....	1	3	6	.....	6
Warren	11,501	10	10.2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wayne	39,391	51	15.2	1	16	4	.....	.....	1	12	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Southern Co's	**673,610**	**835**	**14.6**	**34**	**193**	**107**	**22**	**14**	**36**	**154**	**85**	**23**	**35**	**9**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**16**	**161**	**13**	**1**	**3**	**22**	**42**	**1**	**28**
Clark	32,332	43	15.6	5	5	3	.....	1	1	12	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Crawford	13,476	12	10.5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daviess	31,179	45	17.0	3	9	14	3	.....	.....	6	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dearborn	22,194	21	11.1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Dubois	20,388	25	14.4	1	3	6	2	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Floyd	30,317	35	13.6	1	4	1	.....	.....	6	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Gibson	31,977	28	10.3	.....	7	3	.....	.....	2	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Greene	32,135	41	15.0	6	12	7	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Harrison	21,988	31	16.6	.....	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	4	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Jackson	27,456	32	13.7	1	9	9	1	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	22,913	31	15.9	1	3	1	1	1	1	14	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3
Jennings	16,130	14	10.2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Knox	34,396	37	12.6	1	10	2	1	1	3	8	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Lawrence	28,045	57	23.9	2	19	8	3	.....	3	9	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Martin	14,945	22	17.3	.....	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ohio	4,724	4	9.9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	17,602	21	14.0	1	5	6	.....	2	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perry	18,941	27	18.8	1	5	3	.....	.....	3	5	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pike	21,131	42	23.4	2	17	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Posey	22,580	30	15.6	1	7	8	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Ripley	20,042	25	14.7	.....	8	.....	1	2	2	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Scott	8,459	7	9.7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spencer	22,515	29	15.1	2	4	3	.....	2	2	7	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Sullivan	27,479	19	8.1	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Switzerland	11,840	13	12.9	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vanderburgh	76,075	103	15.9	3	24	13	1	1	3	16	8	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	20	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	21
Warrick	22,697	22	10.9	1	5	1	1	.....	4	4	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	19,654	19	11.4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....

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

CITIES.	Population Estimated According to U. S. Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 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.
Cities over 50,000 Population	**252,515**	**329**	**15.3**	**22**	**72**	**23**	**6**	**5**	**19**	**44**	**25**	**7**	**19**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**6**	**43**	**6**	.....	**1**	**10**	**24**	...	**35**
Indianapolis	191,033	250	15.4	19	53	11	5	4	16	34	20	7	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	28	5	.....	1	7	21	...	21
Evansville	61,482	79	15.1	3	19	12	1	1	3	10	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	15	1	.....	.....	3	3	...	14
Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Population	**126,969**	**160**	**14.8**	**11**	**49**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**24**	**12**	**5**	**4**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**25**	**5**	.....	.....	**10**	**10**	...	**16**
Ft. Wayne	48,031	48	11.7	4	20	1	.....	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	.....	.....	5	3	...	8
South Bend	40,327	52	15.2	5	16	6	1	1	1	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3	2	...	2
Terre Haute	38,611	60	18.3	2	13	4	.....	1	3	11	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	2	5	...	6
Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 Population	**235,662**	**332**	**16.6**	**22**	**96**	**29**	**8**	**5**	**13**	**50**	**43**	**7**	**11**	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**2**	**3**	**70**	**1**	.....	.....	**7**	**22**	...	**7**
Anderson	23,010	32	16.4	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	.....
Elkhart	16,330	24	17.3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	1
Elwood	13,397	14	12.3	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Hammond	14,258	18	14.8	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	3
Jeffersonville	10,807	17	18.5	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Kokomo	11,314	17	17.7	2	5	3	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Lafayette	18,677	21	13.2	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	3
Logansport	17,068	23	15.9	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Marion	19,903	32	18.9	4	14	4	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Michigan City	16,071	17	12.4	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	.....
Muncie	24,942	46	21.7	3	20	4	1	2	.....	7	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
New Albany	20,499	25	14.3	1	4	1	.....	.....	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	...	.....
Richmond	18,712	26	16.3	.....	11	3	.....	.....	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....
Vincennes	10,669	20	22.1	1	5	1	1	.....	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	.....
Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 Population	**182,000**	**285**	**18.4**	**21**	**71**	**27**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**66**	**21**	**4**	**5**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**55**	**2**	.....	.....	**7**	**24**	**2**	**1**
Alexandria	7,221	8	13.0	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bedford	6,115	17	32.8	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Bloomington	6,460	8	14.6	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Brazil	7,786	10	15.1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Columbus	8,130	12	17.4	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Connersville	6,836	13	22.4	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
Crawfordsville	6,649	10	17.7	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
East Chicago	7,500	10	15.7	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Frankfort	7,100	8	13.2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Goshen	7,810	8	12.0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Greensburg	5,033	8	18.7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	.....
Hartford City	5,912	12	23.9	.....	4	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Huntington	9,491	25	31.0	.....	5	5	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Laporte	7,113	7	11.6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Linton	7,250	11	17.9	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Madison	7,835	12	18.5	*1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Mishawaka	5,560	5	10.6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	.....
Mt. Vernon	5,132	11	25.2	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Peru	8,463	15	20.9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Princeton	6,041	6	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Seymour	6,445	14	25.6	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Shelbyville	7,169	10	16.4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Valparaiso	6,280	8	15.0	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Wabash	8,618	16	21.9	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	...	.....
Washington	8,551	16	22.0	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Whiting	5,500	5	10.7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Cities under 5,000 Population	**125,226**	**186**	**17.5**	**10**	**47**	**15**	**3**	.....	**4**	**46**	**23**	**4**	**3**	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	**36**	**3**	**1**	.....	.....	**11**	...	.....
Attica	3,005	5	19.6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Auburn	3,396	4	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Aurora	3,645	3	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bluffton	4,479	13	34.2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Cannelton	2,188	5	28.9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Clinton	2,918	10	40.4	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Columbia City	2,975	1	3.9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Covington	2,213	4	21.3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Decatur	4,142	7	19.9	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Delphi	2,135	4	22.1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Dunkirk	3,187	1	13.7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Franklin	4,005	2	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Garrett	3,910	6	18.1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Gas City	3,622	6	19.5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Greencastle	3,661	9	29.0	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Greenfield	4,489	6	15.7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Huntingburg	2,527	3	14.0	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Kendallville	3,354	5	17.5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Lawrenceburg	4,326	4	10.9	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Lebanon	4,465	9	23.7	.....	1	2	...	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Ligonier	2,231	4	21.1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Martinsville	4,038	4	11.6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Montpelier	3,405	1	3.4	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Noblesville	4,792	6	14.7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
North Vernon	2,823	2	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Plymouth	3,656	2	6.4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Portland	4,998	8	18.8	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Rensselaer	2,255	2	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rising Sun	1,428	4	33.0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rockville	2,045	2	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rushville	4,541	10	25.9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
Spencer	2,026	5	29.1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Tell City	2,680	6	26.4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Tipton	3,764	2	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Union City	2,716	4	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Vevay	1,494	6	47.3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Warsaw	3,987	4	11.8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Winchester	3,705	7	22.2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total Urban Population	**922,372**	**1,292**	**16.5**	**86**	**335**	**105**	**24**	**17**	**45**	**230**	**124**	**27**	**42**	**7**	.....	**1**	**2**	**4**	**17**	**229**	**17**	**1**	**1**	**34**	**91**	**2**	**59**
Total Rural Population	**1,734,032**	**1,688**	**11.4**	**75**	**346**	**142**	**38**	**44**	**52**	**418**	**179**	**34**	**58**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**44**	**214**	**17**	**3**	**12**	**69**	**84**	**1**	**62**

Mortality of Indiana for August, 1904.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated According to U. S. Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1904.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Stillbirths.	Important Ages. Under 1. Number.	Under 1. Per Cent.	1 to 5. Number.	1 to 5. Per Cent.	5 to 10. Number.	5 to 10. Per Cent.	10 to 15. Number.	10 to 15. Per Cent.	15 to 20. Number.	15 to 20. Per Cent.	65 and Over Number.	65 and Over Per Cent.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. Consumption. Number.	Consumption. Death Rate.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Number.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Death Rate.	Typhoid Fever. Number.	Typhoid Fever. Death Rate.	Diphtheria. Number.	Diphtheria. Death Rate.
State	**2,656,404**	**2,980**	**13.2**	**161**	**681**	**24.1**	**247**	**8.**	**62**	**2.2**	**61**	**2.1**	**97**	**3.4**	**648**	**22.9**	**303**	**134.5**	**61**	**27.0**	**100**	**44.4**	**14**	**6.2**
Northern Co's	889,376	898	11.7	62	192	23.2	63	7.6	18	2.1	20	2.4	21	2.5	216	26.0	91	120.7	13	17.2	18	23.8	4	5.3
Central Co's	1,093,418	1,257	13.5	65	296	24.8	77	6.4	22	1.8	27	2.2	40	3.3	278	22.3	127	137.0	25	26.9	47	50.7	1	1.0
Southern Co's	673,610	835	14.6	34	193	24.0	107	13.3	22	2.7	14	1.7	36	4.4	154	19.2	85	148.8	23	40.2	35	61.3	9	15.7
All cities	**922,372**	**1,292**	**16.5**	**86**	**335**	**27.5**	**105**	**8.6**	**24**	**1.9**	**17**	**1.3**	**45**	**3.7**	**230**	**18.9**	**124**	**158.6**	**27**	**34.5**	**42**	**53.7**	**7**	**8.9**
Over 50,000	252,515	329	15.3	22	72	23.4	23	7 5	6	2.0	5	1.6	19	6.1	44	14.3	25	116.8	7	32.7	19	88.7	3	14.0
25,000 to 50,000	126,969	160	14.8	11	49	32.8	11	7.3	1	.6	4	2.7	5	3.3	24	16.1	12	111.5	5	46.4	4	37.1	1	9.2
10,000 to 25,000	235,662	332	16.6	22	96	30.9	29	9.3	8	2.5	5	1.6	13	4.0	50	16.1	43	215.3	7	35.0	11	55.0	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000	182,000	285	18.4	21	71	26.9	27	10.2	6	2.2	3	1.1	4	1.5	66	25.0	21	136.1	4	25.9	5	32.4	3	19.4
Under 5,000	125,226	186	17.5	10	47	26.7	15	8.5	3	1.7	.....	.....	4	2.2	46	26.1	23	216.7	4	37.6	3	28.2	.....	.....
Country	1,734,032	1,688	11.4	75	346	21.4	142	8.7	38	2.3	44	2.7	52	3 2	418	25.9	179	121.8	34	23.1	58	39.4	7	4.7

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. Croup. Number.	Croup. Death Rate.	Scarlet Fever. Number.	Scarlet Fever. Death Rate.	Measles. Number.	Measles. Death Rate.	Whooping-Cough. Number.	Whooping-Cough. Death Rate.	Pneumonia Number.	Pneumonia Death Rate.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs Number.	Diarrheal Diseases, Under 5 Yrs Death Rate.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Number.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Death Rate.	Influenza. Number.	Influenza. Death Rate.	Puerperal Septicæmia. Number.	Puerperal Septicæmia. Death Rate.	Cancer. Number.	Cancer. Death Rate.	Violence. Number.	Violence. Death Rate.	Smallpox. Number.	Smallpox. Death Rate.
State	**1**	**.4**	**6**	**2.6**	**4**	**1.7**	**10**	**4.4**	**61**	**27.0**	**473**	**210.1**	**34**	**15.1**	**4**	**1.7**	**13**	**5.7**	**103**	**45.7**	**175**	**77.7**	**3**	**1.3**
Northern Co's	.....	.....	1	1.3	3	3.9	2	2.6	20	26.5	123	163 1	8	10.6	.....	.....	6	7.9	40	53.0	56	74.2	2	2.6
Central Co's	.....	.....	2	2.1	.....	.....	1	1.0	25	26.9	189	203.9	13	14.0	3	3.2	4	4.3	41	44.2	77	83.0	.....	.....
Southern Co's	1	1.7	3	5.2	1	1.7	7	12.2	16	28.0	161	282.0	13	22.7	1	1.7	3	5.2	22	38.5	42	73.5	1	1.7
All cities	.....	.....	**1**	**1.2**	**2**	**2.5**	**4**	**5.1**	**17**	**21.7**	**229**	**292.9**	**17**	**21.7**	**1**	**1.2**	**1**	**1.2**	**34**	**43.4**	**91**	**116.4**	**2**	**2.5**
Over 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9.3	6	28.0	43	200.9	6	28.0	.....	.....	1	4.6	10	46.7	24	112.1	.....	.....
25,000 to 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27.8	25	232.3	5	46.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	92 9	10	92.9	.....	.....
10,000 to 25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	70	350.5	1	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35.0	22	110 1	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25.9	55	356.5	2	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	45.3	24	155.6	2	12 9
Under 5,000	.....	.....	1	9.4	1	9.4	.....	.....	1	9.4	36	339.2	3	28.2	1	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	103.6	.....	.....
Country	1	.6	5	3.4	2	1.3	6	4.0	44	29.3	244	166.0	17	11.5	3	2.0	12	8.1	69	46.9	84	57.1	1	.6

Meteorological Summary for August, 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. Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Highest. Degree.	Highest. Date.	Highest. Place.	Lowest. Degree.	Lowest. Date.	Lowest. Place.	Precipitation. In Inches. Average.	Departure from Normal.	Snowfall Unmelted.	Days with .01 inch or more.	Condition of Sky. Number of Days. Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.
Northern Section	68.5	—3.5	98	4	Ft. Wayne	42	8 27 8 9 8 8	Auburn Bluffton Ft. Wayne Syracuse Topeka	3.17	0.0	.....	6	18	8	5	SW.
Central Section	70.7	—1.7	97	15	Hector	42	27	Northfield	2.21	—1.15	.....	4	17	8	6	NW.
Southern Section	74.2	—1.0	101	14	Rome	45	27 27	Columbus Paoli	1.98	—1.31	.....	6	16	9	6	SW.
State	71.1	—2.1	101	14	Rome	42	8 27 8 9 8 8 27	Auburn Bluffton Ft. Wayne Syracuse Topeka Northfield	2.45	—0.82	.....	5	17	8	6	SW.