

# 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 should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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## FEBRUARY BIRTHS.

Birth reports are always a month late because the law gives twenty days in which doctors and midwives may report.

Total births, 4,352. Males, 2,150; females, 2,202. Birth rate, 20.7 per 1,000 of population. In same month last year total births, 4,456; males, 2,377; females, 2,099; rate, 19.5.

Whites—Males, 2,102; females, 2,156.

Negroes—Males, 48; females, 46.

The highest birth rate was in St. Joseph County, 32.3; the lowest in Clay County, 8.

## ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1909.

Total number of deaths, 3,444; annual death rate, 14.8. In the same month last year, 3,201 deaths; rate, 13.8. In the preceding month, 2,955 deaths; rate, 14. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 628, or 19.2 per cent. of the total; 1 to 5, 217; 5 to 10, 53; 10 to 15, 56; 15 to 20, 97; 65 and over, 1,028, or 31 per cent. of the total.

**SANITARY SECTIONS:** THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 920,585, reports 1,159 deaths; rate, 14.8. In the same month last year, 1,062 deaths; rate, 13.3. In the preceding month, 880 deaths; rate, 12.4.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,089,818, reports 1,470 deaths; rate, 15.9. In the corresponding month last year, 1,317 deaths; rate, 14.2. In the preceding month, 1,404 deaths; rate, 16.7.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 722,146, reports 815 deaths; rate, 13.3. In the corresponding month last year, 822 deaths; rate, 13.4.

**REVIEW OF SECTIONS:** The Central Sanitary Section shows the highest death rate. It is 1.1 higher than the average for the whole State. The Southern Sanitary Section has a rate lower than that of the whole State. The Central Sanitary Section had the highest death rate in typhoid fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, cancer and violence.

**CITIES:** Total population 1,050,410, report 1,600 deaths; rate, 17.9. In the same month last year, 1,492 deaths; rate, 16.7. The city death rate is 3.1 higher than the rate for the whole State, and 5 higher than the country rate. The country rate is 12.9. The death rate of cities having over 10,000 population were as follows: Indianapolis, 17.0; Evansville, 16.8; Fort Wayne, 19.4; Terre Haute, 20.9; South Bend, 21.3; Anderson, 15.7; Columbus, 10.6; East Chicago, 33.3; Elkhart, 17.2; Elwood, 13.6; Hammond, 13.5; Jeffersonville, 16.7; Kokomo, 20.2; Lafayette, 24.5; Laporte, 16.5; Logansport, 16.9; Marion, 10.7; Michigan City, 17.1; Muncie, 18.8; New Albany, 12.8; Peru, 25.8; Richmond, 18.6; Vincennes, 14.3.

## SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MARCH, 1909.

There were 243 more deaths in March, 1909, than in the corresponding month last year. Tonsillitis was the most prevalent disease. In the same month last year, influenza was most prevalent and tonsillitis sixth in area of prevalence. The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Tonsillitis, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, rheumatism, pleuritis, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever (enteric), whooping-cough, diarrhoea, intermittent and remittent fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, chickenpox, erysipelas, smallpox, inflammation of bowels, dysentery, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, typho-malaria fever.

**SMALLPOX:** 121 cases reported from 16 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year 284 cases reported from 35 counties, with 2 deaths. The following counties reported the disease present: Allen 1, Benton 1, Carroll 7, Clinton 3, Decatur 4, Elkhart 14, Gibson 4, Hamilton 11, Jennings 3, Johnson 1, Kosciusko 11, St. Joseph 1, Vermillion 4, Wayne 8, Wells 35, White 14.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** Total tuberculosis deaths, 410; pulmonary form, 339. Of the total number, 196 were males and 214 females. Of the males, 36 were married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 72 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 71 were married and in the same age period, and left 142 orphans. Total number of orphans 214. Number of homes invaded, 391. Four of the tuberculosis deaths were of persons over 80 years of age.

**PNEUMONIA:** The disease existed in every county in the State, no special epidemic reported. Total number of deaths, 574. In the corresponding month last year, 463. The male deaths numbered 319 and the female 255.

**TYPHOID FEVER:** 68 cases reported in 30 counties with 31 deaths. In the same month last year, 245 cases in 40 counties, with 45 deaths. All cases of typhoid fever are not reported, many of them being wrongly diagnosed as malaria or otherwise.

**DIPHTHERIA:** 54 cases reported from 22 counties, with 16 deaths. In the same month last year, 167 cases reported in 29 counties, with 18 deaths. The disease did not reach an epidemic form in any locality. Allen County reports the greatest number of cases, namely 10.

**VIOLENCE:** Total number 191. In the same month last year, 154. Of the violence deaths, 10 were murders, 33 suicides, and the remainder accidents. Of the murders, 7 were by gunshots and all were males, and the remainder were by blunt instruments, 1 male and 2 females. Of the suicides, 13 were females and 20 were males. The methods chosen

were: Gunshots 6, hanging 3, cutting and stabbing 4, drowning 1, carbolic acid 13, poisons 3, artificial gas 2, throwing self before railroad train 1. Of the accidental deaths, steam railroads caused 26 and inter-urban and street cars 4; crushing injuries 25, machines 6, burns and scalds 13, gunshots 4, drowning 6, falls 15, horses and vehicles 12, ptomaine poisoning 4, other poisons 6, mining accidents 9, and the remainder by various methods.

## REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR MARCH, 1909.

DR. J. P. SIMONDS, SUPT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli, positive 74, negative 300; widal reactions, positive 9, negative 65; throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli, positive 15, negative 41, no growth 1; dogs' heads for rabies, positive 7, negative 3, unsatisfactory (on account of decomposition) 1; carcinomas 4, sarcomas 2; tissue showing tuberculosis 4; other pathological tissues 12; feces 3; blood smears 3; stomach contents 2; pus 10; aural discharge for tubercle bacilli, positive 1, negative 1; peritoneal fluid 2 (one from a case of chyliform ascites); pleural exudate 1; discharge from infants' eyes for gonococci, positive 2; urine 11; milk 2; urethral and vaginal smears for gonococci, male positive 6, negative 13, female positive 3 (one a baby girl), negative 9. For malaria, positive 1, negative 8, unsatisfactory 1. Total, 617.

Outfits sent out: For sputum, 432; for diphtheria, 186; for typhoid, 164; for malaria, 85. Total, 867.

## FLEXNER ANTI-MENINGITIS SERUM.

BY DR. W. D. HOPKINS, INDIANAPOLIS, IN.

We wish to again call the attention of health officers and the medical profession of the State to the availability and apparent potency of the flexner anti-meningitis serum or, more exactly, meningococcus serum.

For two or three years Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has been at work on the problem of producing a serum which would control the periodical ravages of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. The indications are that he has succeeded.

The mortality of this disease has varied in different epidemics, running 33 to 40 per cent. in mild epidemics to as high as 80 and 90 per cent. in severe ones. This does not convey an adequate idea of its real ravages, however, since a considerable number of cases not fatal, never actually recover, or regain their normal functions, but remain blind, deaf, paralyzed or imbeciles.

Whoever you are—wise or foolish, rich or poor—God sent you into his world, as he has sent every other human being, to help the men and women in it, to make them better and happier. If you don't do that, no matter what your powers may be, you are mere lumber, a worthless bit of the world's furniture. A Stradivarius, if it hangs dusty and dumb upon the wall, is not of as much real value as a kitchen poker which is used.—*Rebecca Harding Davis.*

The use of the serum in something over four hundred cases of undoubted meningococcus infection, give results that demand consideration by all who are interested in the conquest of disease.

In these cases the total mortality is 25 per cent. These are not selected cases, except in the sense that they were proven to be genuine cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis—due to its specific organism—the diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis. The method of administration is by intraspinal injection. Some cases have been treated by subcutaneous injections, but these have not proven successful.

A lumbar puncture is made under careful antiseptic precautions, and from 15 to 40 c.c. of spinal fluid withdrawn. From 15 to 30 c.c. of the serum are then injected through the same needle into the spinal canal. The character of the fluid withdrawn is of diagnostic value in determining the type of the disease present. It is not necessary to wait until a positive diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis is made, but the serum should be administered like diphtheritic antitoxin—"on suspicion"—when convinced that some form of meningitis is present. The process of administration, i. e., the lumbar puncture and withdrawal of some of the cerebro-spinal fluid, offers the best if not the only means of an exact diagnosis. The results of the injection of the serum vary with the stage of the disease and the amount and frequency of the dose.

In most cases not of the fulminant or comic type, a prompt and marked improvement in both the objective signs and subjective symptoms is observed. Improvement in the condition of the cerebro-spinal fluid is equally marked, the fluid rapidly becomes less purulent and the diplococcus diminish in number and virulence. Some of the cases terminate by crisis, some by lysis.

The same rules apply in this as in other serum therapy: The earlier in the course of the disease the treatment is instituted the more prompt and striking are the results. This fact should not deter one from trying the serum even late in the disease, as occasionally chronic cases in which destructive lesions have not occurred will respond readily to the treatment.

The reduction in the number and severity of sequelæ is almost as striking a feature of the serum treatment as is the reduction in mortality rate.

The serum is not yet on the market commercially. Through the courtesy of Dr. Flexner I have been supplied with a quantity of the serum, which is available to any physician wishing to use it. The only conditions imposed are that careful clinical and bacteriological records be kept and reported to the institute.

The reports of our State Board of Health show there were 418 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1908.

It is to be hoped that the health officers throughout the State and the profession generally will avail themselves of this opportunity to use a serum which bids fair to prove a specific for what has heretofore been one of the most fatal infectious diseases.

Physicians in the southern part of the State can secure the serum through Dr. Homer Woolery, of Bloomington.

### SMALLPOX AT EVANSVILLE.

BY JAMES Y. WELBORN, M. D., SECRETARY.

For a number of months there has been an epidemic of smallpox throughout Kentucky and southern Illinois within a radius of less than fifty miles from Evansville. There were from 100 to 200 cases in one town and this caused us to be on the lookout for the disease, so when it was brought in here about the first of February the Board of Health at once made a general order for vaccinating all the school children, demanding that if not vaccinated after a certain time that they would be expelled from school. As there has been no vaccination for about five years, there were several hundred children vaccinated within the next few days after the order was issued. At the expiration of a certain time all children who were not vaccinated had the opportunity of being vaccinated by a physician at the schools, at the expense of the Board of Health. By the time the order had expired we had a number of citizens who began agitating the idea of refusing vaccinations. The newspapers of the city in the meantime encouraged vaccination very

much, but there was one paper which published most anything that the anti-vaccinationists wanted to say. On March 7th they had a public meeting, which consisted mostly of people who want to oppose almost anything that might be ordered. There was present one certain doctor, Moutoux, who has been practicing for a number of years in this vicinity, but never in Evansville, and has never lived here. He is a non-believer in germs and declares that it is impossible for such things as germs to cause disease and that disease is propagated by humor of the blood. He is a very radical individual and is just the kind who raises disturbances on such occasions as this. There were two more men there. They are classified as physicians in the newspapers, but none of them belong to the medical fraternity of Evansville. They make their living by selling herbs or patent medicines.

We have been very cautious in regard to our quarantines, and I am glad to say that the 14 cases have now recovered, and we have had no suspect reports for several days. The same people who opposed vaccination began to worry the Board of Health about the quarantines, and declared that they were not kept according to law. Upon investigation I found that there were three instances where quarantines had been broken, and they were by the men of the family. These men were prosecuted and were fined in the city court. I understand that they are taking an appeal. I must say that the quarantines have been very strictly observed, and I think that a general epidemic has been averted. Four or five thousand people have been vaccinated during this time, and in reviewing the cases so far I find that there is not one case in a hundred in which the vaccination failed, which shows that the virus was first class.

The school vaccinations have not been completed, and owing to this fact I had to change the time of expulsion of non-vaccinated children from school. The date has been changed from March 7th to March 15th. As there are no smallpox cases in the city I will postpone this date indefinitely, but in case it breaks out again the order will go into effect promptly. So far as I can tell at the present, 90 per cent. of the school children have been successfully vaccinated.

### SCHOOL TEACHERS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis is undoubtedly prevalent among school teachers. Late figures from the United States census are very significant. The rate of deaths from consumption, as drawn from the United States report, in 1,000 deaths, was:

Of all males engaged in all occupations.....	154
Of all male teachers .....	184
Of all females engaged in all occupations.....	215
Of all female teachers .....	256

In Indiana in 1908, the deaths of teachers numbered 111. Of this number 21 died of tuberculosis, a rate of 1 in 5.3. The rate for all classes is 1 in 8. It appears, therefore, that tuberculosis is 51 per cent. more prevalent among teachers than in general life. This should not be. Tuberculosis is a self-inflicted disease. It is an expression of wrong living. Consumption in its incipiency can be cured by right living. Regularity in life, plain food thoroughly masticated, attending to the bodily functions, much outdoor life, and well ventilated bedrooms and school-rooms, will absolutely banish consumption. It pays large dividends to be a healthy animal. It is within the power of most everyone to enjoy these large dividends.

### REGULAR MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held Friday, April 9th. The commissions of Dr. W. N. Wishard and Dr. F. A. Tucker, appointed to succeed themselves, for the succeeding four years, were received. Dr. George T. McCoy was elected president for the ensuing two years, and Dr. W. N. Wishard was elected vice-president. The secretary's report told in detail of the work of the board for the quarter ending March 31st, and made of record the history of the passage of the new health law, the law concerning the prevention of the pollution of streams, the law governing the sanitation of food-producing establishments, and the law concerning the tuberculin testing of milk cows. The Secretary in answer to petitions from the people, made twenty visits, and reported epidemics of scarlet fever in mild form in nine localities and epidemics of measles in many parts of the State. Typhoid fever and smallpox showed a decrease over the corresponding quarter in 1908. Eighteen schoolhouses, which were inspected because of petitions from patrons, were condemned as unsanitary and ordered not to be used hereafter for school purposes.

Several orders concerning the enforcement of the pure food law were passed and are published under a separate heading.

Dr. Fred Prow, of Bloomington, was appointed a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, to serve two years, from June 1, 1909. It was ordered that the Annual Health Officers' School be held in Indianapolis May 20-21, and that the secretary prepare a program, the same to be approved by the president. It was ordered that a conference of the State Board of Health with the dairymen of the State be held at a date to be fixed by the president and secretary in the fall, and that the State food and drug commissioner should prepare a program.

The president and secretary were appointed a committee to report to the Board, with recommendations, the order, method and forms of blanks for holding examination of applicants for the position of health officers, as commanded in the new health law.

### HYGIENE AT GARY.

Gary, the new town which has sprung up in a night in the State of Indiana near Chicago, is starting off right, at least from the hygienic point of view. The authorities are looking after sewers, water supplies and buildings and all hygienic provisions. Although the city is not yet well paved, the city council has passed an ordinance against spitting in public places and upon sidewalks. The Gary Tribune reports a violation of the anti-spitting law in the following words:

"It is not enough that the people of Gary refrain from spitting on the sidewalks. The ordinance makes spitting in a public building a crime punishable by the same fine, and Ivan Kojevski is the first man fined for the offense. He was arrested in the postoffice last night by Officer Newman, and this morning was fined \$2 and costs, amounting to \$12.50.

"Officer Newman had been waiting to arrest the first offender in the postoffice, and while going in to get his mail last night he picked up Kojevski.

"When brought to trail this morning, Kojevski pleaded not guilty, and declared that as long as he did not spit on the sidewalk he could not be fined. After the testimony of several people who were present at the time of the arrest, Justice Fitzgerald assessed the highest fine, \$2 and costs."

### THE BLOATED OYSTER.

One of our inspectors, while walking down the main street of a thriving city along the Ohio River, observed the words, "Fresh Oysters, 30 cts. per qt.," boldly chalked in large letters on the bulletin board. The inspector went in, met the proprietor and his wife, thrifty, voluble German grocers, confectioners, vendors of milk, ice cream, fresh meat and whatnot. After visiting a little, looking over the stock, labels, shelves, counters, etc., the inspector inquired of the proprietor how he kept his oysters.

"Ve are shoost out, alretty," replied the dealer.

The inspector went on down the line looking into things, when he came to a large ice box containing, among other goods, a tub with about two gallons of oysters, two gallons of water and two large pieces of ice.

"How is this Mr. X?" inquired the officer. "I thought you were out of oysters?"

"Dot iss all rite, mister inspector. I'm not selling der oysters any more, alretty—they are spoildt, so soon."

"But if they are spoiled, why are you icing them? Why don't you throw them out?"

"I vas going to drow dem oud yisterday, again, but forgotten it, alretty."

"Then if they are spoiled throw them out now. Don't keep spoiled stuff around. Throw them out."

The dealer reluctantly carried the tub out to the back yard, and was in the act of heaving the whole lot over the fence to the chickens when the wife made her appearance and said:

"Oh, Mr. Inspector, vont you please let me haff some of dose oysters for me dinner, alretty?"

"No, Mrs. X, your husband says these oysters are spoiled. You should not eat spoiled oysters."

"Oh, vell, ve shoost haff to eat lots of spoildt dings ve can't sell, again."

But over the fence went the oysters, bloated and sapped of their flavor as they were, and the chickens had, for once, their fill of the bivalves.

Then the inspector and Mr. and Mrs. X returned to the store and the latter listened to a plain talk on deception, honesty in dealing and respect for law they will not soon forget. It is safe to say these people, at least, will never again sap the flavor out of the succulent oyster by the addition of ice and water, and try to deceive the inspector while doing so.

### CIRCULAR LETTERS ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A new sanitary food law became operative on April 10, 1909. This law is intended to reinforce the food and drugs act enacted in 1907, and more fully and explicitly to cover the subject of the sanitary production and distribution of food. In order that the manufacturing and retail trade may be better informed as to the work of the department in enforcing the laws, especially with reference to the interpretations of their different sections, the State Board of Health has deemed it advisable to issue from time to time circular letters to the trade. These letters are not rules and have no legal weight; they are simply an attempt to advise those concerned of the actions of the department in order that they may know how best to meet the requirements of the law.

#### CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 1.

#### SUBJECT: BLEACHED FLOUR.

*To the Millers and Flour Merchants of Indiana:*

The controversy over the bleaching of flour by nitrogen peroxide has been finally settled by Food Inspection Decision No. 100, issued by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and the manufacture and

sale of bleached flour in the District of Columbia and the Territories and its transportation for sale in interstate or foreign commerce, prohibited after June 9, 1909.

The Indiana food law contains the same provisions applying to bleached flour as the federal food law.

According to an order of the State Board of Health issued April 9, 1909, you are hereby advised that the sale of flour bleached with the oxides of nitrogen is in violation of the law, and that such sale will be contested on and after June 9, 1909, except in cases when the barrel, bag, sack, or other receptacle has on its head or side as a part of the principal label the words "Bleached Flour" in plain black Gothic letters, at least one inch in height.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Approved, April 9, 1909.

GEORGE T. MCCOY,

President State Board of Health.

J. N. HURTY,

State Health Commissioner.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 2.

SUBJECT: ALUM IN PICKLES.

*To the Pickle Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers of Indiana:*

According to an order of the State Board of Health, issued April 9, 1909, you are hereby advised that the manufacture for sale within this State or the sale of cucumber, onion or other pickles prepared with alum is in violation of the pure food law of March 4, 1907, and that such manufacture and sale will be contested on and after September 1, 1909.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Approved, April 9, 1909.

GEORGE T. MCCOY,

President State Board of Health.

J. N. HURTY,

State Health Commissioner.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 3.

SUBJECT: SIDEWALK DISPLAY OF FOOD STUFFS.

*To the Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Food Products of Indiana:*

Section 2 of Chapter 163 of the Acts of 1909, regulating the sanitary production and distribution of food, reads in part as follows:

"For the purpose of this act unclean, unhealthful or unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation is not

securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and, as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination."

The custom of displaying such products as fruits and vegetables on the sidewalk or outside the place of business is clearly prohibited under the law unless such goods are securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and all other possibilities of contamination.

In order that this provision of the law may be clearly understood, the State Board of Health on April 15th issued the following order:

Fruits, vegetables, and other food products must not be displayed or stored on the sidewalk or outside the place of business unless they are securely covered by cases of glass, wood, or metal or enclosed in tight boxes, bags or barrels, and all such cases or containers shall be raised at least two feet above the sidewalk. The practice heretofore followed of covering small fruits with screens or nettings is not a sufficient compliance with this order. This order shall not, however, apply to fruits and vegetables which have to be skinned or peeled before use and which are stored in tight barrels, boxes or crates.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Approved, April 15, 1909.

GEORGE T. MCCOY,

President State Board of Health.

J. N. HURTY,

State Health Commissioner.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 4.

SUBJECT: UNPROTECTED FOOD STUFFS.

*To the Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Food Products of Indiana:*

Section 2 of Chapter 163 of the Acts of 1909, regulating the sanitary production and distribution of food, reads in part as follows:

"For the purpose of this act, unclean, unhealthful or unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and, as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means, from all other foreign or injurious contamination."

In order that all dealers including grocers, bakers, confectioners, restaurant keepers, saloonkeepers and other persons engaged in the sale of food stuffs may understand the application of this section of the law, the State Board of Health on April 15, 1909, issued the following order:

No prepared food stuffs, such as baker's goods, confectionery, shelled nuts, etc.; dried fruits such as dates, figs, peaches, prunes, apricots, etc.; cereal

products, such as tapioca, breakfast foods, noodles, etc.; pickled products, such as pickles, chili sauce, chow chow, etc.; fruit products, such as apple butter, jellies, jams, etc.; meat products, such as dried, salted or smoked fish, veal loaf, pickled pigs' feet, mince meat, chipped beef, boiled ham; or other foods prepared for eating, or subject to attack of worms or flies, shall be displayed for sale unless protected from flies, dust, dirt, and all other foreign or injurious contamination by suitable coverings of glass, wood or metal.

This circular letter is supplementary to Rule 17, dated April 10, 1907.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Approved, April 15, 1909.

GEORGE T. MCCOY,

President State Board of Health.

J. N. HURTY,

State Health Commissioner.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 5.

SUBJECT: SAUSAGE AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

To the Butchers and Meat Dealers of Indiana:

The State Board of Health has ordered that attention be called to the fact that the use of a "binder," "filler," or material composed of starch, potato flour, or cereal product in sausage, hamburger steak, canned meat or other meat products (except meat loaf), is in violation of that portion of the pure food and drug law included in Section 2, Chapter 104, Acts 1907.

Sausage and other meat products (except meat loaf) which contains such "binder," "filler," or any form of cereal product, cannot legally be sold unless the package is plainly marked in black Gothic letters at least one-fourth of an inch in height "Sausage with Cereal Added," "Potted Meat with Cereal Added," etc.

Attention is also called to the fact that under the same section of the pure food law the addition to sausage of water in excess of the amount present in the meats from which it is prepared when in a fresh condition, is illegal.

The manufacture and sale of sausage and meat products herein referred to which contain either "filler," "binder," cereal products or added water will be contested on and after May 1, 1909.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Approved, April 9, 1909.

GEORGE T. MCCOY,

President State Board of Health.

J. N. HURTY,

State Health Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR MARCH, 1909.

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

During the month of March, 286 samples of food and drugs were analyzed, and of this number 240 were found to be of good quality, containing no foreign ingredients and being properly labeled. Forty-six samples were adulterated either by the addition of preservatives, or, in the case of drug samples, because they did not comply with the U. S. P. requirements.

Since inspectors engaged in the collection of samples take up only such articles as are liable to be adulterated or misbranded the percentage of all food and drug products must not be assumed to be as great as these figures would indicate. As a matter of fact by far the greater part of all food supplies are now both pure and properly labeled. The same statement can be made with reference to drugs, as only an occasional preparation made up by the retail druggist falls below standard, and goods in the hands of the wholesaler are entirely satisfactory.

MONTHLY REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

The following summary presents the results of the examination of food and drugs made by the Food and Drug Laboratory of the State Board of Health during the month of March.

ARTICLE EXAMINED.	Number Found to be of Good Quality.	Number Adulterated or Below Standard.	Total.
FOODS.			
Orange cider	1	0	1
Orange soda	1	0	1
Fountain syrup	1	0	1
Chocolate cream	1	0	1
Chocolate cream soda	1	0	1
Jersey cream soda	1	0	1
Oysters	2	0	2
Lemon flavoring	2	0	2
Vanilla flavoring	6	0	6
Apple jelly	1	0	1
Currant jelly	1	0	1
Jelly, miscellaneous	1	0	1
Imitation fruit Jelly	1	0	1
Maple syrup	7	3	10
Hamburger	24	5	29
Liverwurst	0	1	1
Sausage	29	11	40
Weinerwurst	4	6	10
Frankfurter	2	4	6
Head cheese	0	1	1
Veal loaf	2	0	2
Meat	0	1	1
Corned beef	1	0	1
Dried beef	1	0	1
Bloodwurst	0	1	1
Bologna	0	2	2
Luncheon beef	0	1	1
Butter	31	2	33
Cream	6	0	6
Ice cream	4	1	5
Milk	52	0	52
Ice cream thickener	0	1	1
Molasses	1	0	1
Salad oil	0	1	1
Olive oil	2	0	2
Vinegar	6	1	7
Glucose apple	1	0	1
DRUGS.			
Sp. Camphor	3	7	10
Tr. Iodine	4	3	7
Tr. Iron	11	4	15
Stock food	1	0	1
Tr. Myrrh	14	0	14
Tr. Fer. Chloride	1	0	1
Paragoric	9	0	9
Tr. Opium Camphorated	2	0	2
Toilet Soap	1	0	1
Total	240	46	286

**INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1909.**

Seven hundred and seventy (770) places devoted to the manufacture and distribution of food and drugs were visited by the inspectors of the food and drug department during the month of March. Of the total number of inspections made, 19 places were reported as being in excellent condition. Three hundred and eighty (380) were graded as good; 290 as fair; 72 as poor and 9 as bad. These figures show but little variation from the reports of inspections made heretofore, although there is a constant decrease in the number of places graded as poor.

As usual, hotels and restaurants are in a more unsanitary condition than any other class of establishments visited. Of the 130 inspections made, not a single place was reported as being in excellent condition. Forty-three (43) were in good shape; 58 were fair only; 27 were graded as poor and two restaurants were unqualifiedly bad.

Grocery stores and drug stores continue to be in satisfactory condition, only occasionally falling below the grade of fair.

During the month of March, nine prosecutions were brought for violation of the pure food and drug law. One case involved the sale of hamburger steak pre-

served with sulphites and another the sale of milk which was adulterated with added water. Four cases were brought against proprietors of unsanitary slaughter houses; two cases against the proprietors of unsanitary grocery stores, and one case against a confectioner who was exposing confectionery for sale on top of his counter and in the window of his store in violation of the rule of the State Board of Health which prohibits the sale of uncovered prepared food stuffs. The fines and costs imposed during the month amounted to \$168.00.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1909.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	10	0	2	2	6	0
Grocery stores.....	290	13	148	106	22	1
Meat markets.....	125	0	63	55	5	2
Slaughter houses.....	19	0	6	9	3	1
Drug stores.....	106	3	73	26	2	2
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	69	3	38	24	4	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	130	0	43	58	27	2
Fish markets.....	5	0	1	2	2	0
Poultry houses.....	5	0	1	3	1	0
Creameries.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ice plant.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chewing gum factory.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canning factory.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fruit store.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lunch carts.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total number of inspections.....	770	19	380	290	72	9

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS BROUGHT UNDER THE NEW FOOD AND DRUG LAW DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1909.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Illegal Sale of	Information Filed.	Date of Trial.	Disposition of Case.	
						By the Court.	Final.
Boone.....	XXXX	Nathan Green, Lebanon, Ind.....	Uncovered confectionery.....	3-17-09	3-17-09		\$10 and costs.
Cass.....	XXXX	David Powlen, Logansport, Ind.....	Unsanitary slaughter house.....	3- 6-09	3- 6-09		\$10 and costs.
Cass.....	XXXX	Abe Stern, Logansport, Ind.....	Unsanitary slaughter house.....	3- 5-09	3- 5-09		\$10 and costs.
Fulton.....	13928	L. P. Conner, Rochester, Ind.....	Hamburger steak.....	3-30-09	3-30-09		\$10 and costs.
Greene.....	XXXX	D. B. Rush, Owensburg, Ind.....	Unsanitary grocery store.....	3-26-09	3-26-09		\$10 and costs.
Greene.....	XXXX	Quince Ferguson, Owensburg, Ind.....	Unsanitary store.....	3-26-09	3-26-09		\$10 and costs.
Lake.....	13711	Theo. Heiney, Tolleston, Ind.....	Milk.....	3-12-09	3-12-09		\$10 and costs.
Owen.....	XXX	Daniel V. Smith, Spencer, Ind.....	Unsanitary slaughter house.....	3-22-09	3-22-09		\$10 and costs.
Owen.....	XXX	James W. Smith, Spencer, Ind.....	Unsanitary slaughter house.....	3-22-09	3-22-09		\$10 and costs.

**INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1909.**

**BENNETT'S SWITCH, MIAMI COUNTY—**

Two groceries were visited and found in fair condition.

**BICKNELL, KNOX COUNTY—**

Fifteen inspections were made. Of 7 grocery stores visited 6 were found fair and one poor. Notice was given to clean up back room and back yard. One meat market was found fair and 1 bad. Notice was given to clean up at once. Two drug stores and 2 restaurants were found in good condition. One bakery and confectionery was found good and 1 confectionery was found fair.

**BLOOMFIELD, GREENE COUNTY—**

One grocery store was found in good condition and 1 poor. Notice was given to clean store immediately. Two drug stores were found good and 1 fair.

**BOONVILLE, WARRICK COUNTY—**

Thirty-seven inspections were made. Of 14 groceries visited 8 were found good, 5 fair and 1 poor. Two meat markets were found good and 2 fair. Two slaughter houses were rated fair. Three drug stores, 3 bakeries and confectioneries and 1 canning factory were visited and found in good condition. Two hotels were found good and 1 fair. Four restaurants were found fair. One poultry house and 2 lunch carts were inspected and found in fair shape.

**BUNKER HILL, MIAMI COUNTY—**

One grocery store and 1 meat market were visited and found in good condition. Two grocery stores and 2 meat markets were visited and found in fair condition. Two drug stores were rated good. One bakery and confectionery and 1 restaurant were visited and found in fair condition. One slaughter house was rated fair. The walls needed whitewashing, the floors were not water tight and the odor was bad.

**RUTLER, DEKALB COUNTY—**

Fourteen inspections were made. Three grocery stores, 3 drug stores and 2 bakeries were visited and found in good condition. One meat market was found good and 1 fair. Two restaurants were found good and 2 fair. One slaughter house was found in good condition and 1 poor. The place needs a new killing floor and the hide room needs to be removed from the killing room. The premises in general should be given a thorough cleaning up.

**CLAY CITY, CLAY COUNTY—**

One grocery store owned by L. Meyer was found to be in excellent condition. Thirteen grocery stores were found good, 1 fair and 2 poor, being very unclean. Three meat markets were found good and 2 fair. Six drug stores were found good and 6 fair. Two restaurants were found good. Two bakeries and 3 confectioneries were found good and one bakery was found fair.

**COAL CITY, OWEN COUNTY—**

Two grocery stores were found to be in good condition and 1 fair. One meat market was rated fair. Notice was given to move



bed out of room. One drug store was found good. Two poultry houses were visited and found in poor shape. Notice was given to discontinue use until cleaned up. One restaurant was found in a very unclean condition and was rated bad.

#### DELONG, FULTON COUNTY—

One grocery was found good and 1 grocery and 1 meat market was found fair.

#### EDINBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY—

Three grocery stores were visited and found in good condition. The grocery stores owned by J. J. Hyde and Chupp Bros., were visited and found in excellent condition. Two meat markets and 2 drug stores were visited and found in good condition. One hotel and 1 restaurant was visited and found in good condition. Two restaurants were found poor, being very unclean.

#### ELNORA, DAVIESS COUNTY—

Seven inspections were made. Two grocery stores were found fair and 1 poor. Bad meat was offered for sale. Notice was given to clean up at once. One meat market was found in poor shape. One drug store was found fair. One restaurant was found fair and 1 poor. Notice was given to clean up and paper at once.

#### FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY—

Three grocery stores were found good and 1 fair. Five meat markets were found good. Six drug stores were found good and the drug store owned by the Bradley Bros., was found to be in excellent condition.

#### FRANKLIN, JOHNSON COUNTY—

Eight grocery stores were found good and 1 fair. The grocery stores owned by J. W. Judah and Samuel D. Miller were visited and found in excellent condition. Four meat markets were found good and 1 fair. Three drug stores were found good. Six bakeries and confectioneries were found in good shape. One confectionery was found fair. Three hotels and restaurants were found in good shape. One restaurant was found fair and two poor, being unclean and unsanitary.

#### GALVESTON, CASS COUNTY—

Ten inspections were made. Two grocery stores, 1 meat market and 1 drug store were visited and found in good condition. One meat market, 1 bakery and 3 restaurants were visited and found in fair condition. One restaurant was rated poor, being unclean and unsanitary.

#### GOSPORT, OWEN COUNTY—

Twelve inspections were made. Of 6 grocery stores visited, 4 were found good and 2 fair. One meat market was ordered to be cleaned up immediately and was rated fair. Two drug stores were rated fair. One hotel was found fair and 1 restaurant poor, being unclean and unsanitary. One slaughter house was closed until made sanitary.

#### GRASS CREEK, FULTON COUNTY—

Two grocery stores were found good, one fair and one poor. One meat market was found fair. One drug store was found poor. The prescription counter was very dirty. One hotel and restaurant was found to be in fair condition.

#### GREENCASTLE, PUTNAM COUNTY—

One grocery store was found good and 1 poor, which was closed up until made sanitary. One meat market was found fair. Notice was given to clean up and keep clean. Four drug stores were found good. One hotel and restaurant was found in fair shape. One fish market and 1 bakery were visited and found in fair shape. The Ple-Zee Bottling Works was found to be in excellent condition.

#### HAMMOND, LAKE COUNTY—

Two grocery stores were found good and three fair. Three meat markets were found good and 3 fair.

#### INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—

Fifty-six inspections were made. Of 14 grocery stores visited, 4 were found good, 9 fair and 1 poor. Of 12 meat markets visited, 6 were found good and 6 fair. Five drug stores were found good, 5 fair and 1 bad, being very unclean. Two bakeries and 2 confectioneries were inspected and found in fair shape. Of 14 restaurants visited 3 were found good, 10 fair and 1 poor. The floor was unclean, the restaurant was poorly ventilated, and the dishes and tableware were not properly washed.

#### JEFFERSONVILLE, CLARK COUNTY—

Of 7 grocery stores inspected, 6 were found fair and 1 poor. The counters, shelves and dried fruits were very unclean, and the candr, fruit and cakes were exposed to the dust and dirt of the store. Two meat markets were found good and 1 fair. One fish market was found to be in fair shape. One confectionery was

found good and 1 bakery and confectionery was found fair. One restaurant was found in poor condition, being very unclean. An insane helper who was employed to work in the restaurant was dismissed.

#### KEWANNA, FULTON COUNTY—

Two dairies were visited and found in good condition. One grocery was found to be in good shape. One drug store was found good and 1 fair. One bakery was rated good. One meat market was rated poor. One hotel and restaurant was found in good shape. One restaurant was found fair and 1 restaurant poor. The walls and ceiling and refrigerator were very unclean and the restaurant was poorly lighted and ventilated.

#### LERANON, BOONE COUNTY—

Seven inspections were made. One meat market was found fair. One drug store good and 1 fair. One restaurant was found good. One creamery was visited and found in fair condition. One confectionery was rated fair and one poor. Notice was given to cover up confectionery and clean up.

#### LOGANSPOUT, CASS COUNTY—

Eighteen inspections were made. Of 7 grocery stores visited, 2 were found good and 5 fair. Of 6 meat markets visited, 2 were found good, 2 fair, 1 poor and 1 bad. The walls, ceiling, shelves and counters were very unclean. Of 3 slaughter houses visited 1 was found fair, 1 poor and 1 bad. One drug store was found good. One bakery was found in fair shape. Ten pounds of dried peaches were condemned on account of being wormy.

#### LUCERNE, CASS COUNTY—

Three grocery stores, 2 meat markets, and 1 bakery were visited and found in fair shape. One restaurant was visited and found in poor condition. The walls, ceilings, shelves and tables were very unclean and the rooms were poorly lighted and ventilated.

#### LYONS, GREENE COUNTY—

Two grocery stores, two meat markets, and one slaughter house were visited and found in fair shape. One restaurant was visited and found to be in a poor shape. Notice was given to clean up floor, backroom, paint or paper and take bed out of kitchen.

#### MADISON, JEFFERSON COUNTY—

Seventy-five inspections were made. Of seven dairies visited 2 were found fair and 5 poor. The grocery store owned by Fred J. Miller was visited and found to be in excellent condition. Twenty-eight were found good and 5 fair. Two fish markets were found in poor shape. Twenty-four hours was given to clean up. Nine meat markets were found good. Six drug stores were found good and 1 poor, being very unclean. One confectionery owned by Fred Glass was visited and found in good condition. Eight were found good and 3 fair. One fruit store was found good. One chewing gum factory was found good. One slaughter house was found good. One poultry house was found good and 1 fair. Three hotels and restaurants were found good. Three restaurants were found fair and 1 poor.

#### NEW ALBANY, FLOYD COUNTY—

Nineteen inspections were made. Of 11 groceries visited 2 were found good, 7 fair and 2 poor. Of 8 meat markets visited 2 were found good, 4 fair and 2 poor. The meat market was unclean and unsanitary.

#### NEW HAVEN, ALLEN COUNTY—

Of 4 groceries 3 were found good and 1 fair. Two meat markets were found good and 1 fair. One drug store was found in fair shape. One bakery and one restaurant were visited and found in good condition.

#### ODON, DAVIESS COUNTY—

One restaurant was visited and found in good condition.

#### ORLEANS, ORANGE COUNTY—

Of 6 grocery stores visited, four were found good and 1 fair. The grocery store owned by Hollowell Bros. was visited and found in excellent condition. Two meat markets were found good and 1 fair. One slaughter house was found good and 1 fair. Two drug stores and 1 bakery and confectionery were visited and found in good condition. One hotel was found good and 1 fair. One restaurant was found good and 3 fair. One ice plant was found good and 1 poultry house fair.

#### OWENSBURG, GREENE COUNTY—

Eight groceries were visited. Two were found good, 2 fair, 3 poor and 1 bad. The store was very unclean and untidy. One drug store was found fair and 1 on account of being very unclean was rated bad. One restaurant was found fair, 1 poor and 1 bad.

**PAOLI, ORANGE COUNTY—**

One creamery, 1 meat market, 1 slaughter house, and 3 drug stores were visited and found in good condition. Of 8 grocery stores visited, 6 were found good, 1 fair, and the grocery store owned by B. K. Deremlah was visited and found in excellent condition. Two hotels were found good and 1 fair. One restaurant was found good and 1 fair.

**PERU, MIAMI COUNTY—**

Eight grocery stores were visited and 3 were found good, and 5 fair. Two meat markets were found good and 4 fair.

**PRINCETON, GIBSON COUNTY—**

One dairy was visited and found in poor shape. Thirty days were given to remodel. Nine grocery stores were found good and 2 fair. Three meat markets were found good and 3 fair. One fish market was visited and found in good shape. One slaughter house was found fair. Five drug stores were found in good condition. One confectionery was found good and the confectionery owned by E. H. Hallett was found in excellent condition. One bakery and confectionery was found in fair shape and 1 bakery was found poor. The bake shop was very unclean. One canning factory was found good. One ice cream factory was found fair. One hotel was found good. Two restaurants were found good, 5 fair and 2 poor.

**RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY—**

Four grocery stores were visited and found in fair condition. Two meat markets were found good and one fair. Three drug stores were found good. Two slaughter houses were visited and found in good condition.

**ROCHESTER, FULTON COUNTY—**

Of 8 grocery stores visited, 5 were found good and 3 fair. Three meat markets were found good. Three drug stores were found good and 3 fair. Two bakeries were found fair and 1 good. Of 7 restaurants visited, 2 were found good and 5 fair.

**SALEM, WASHINGTON COUNTY—**

Seven grocery stores were found good, 2 fair and the grocery store owned by S. P. Morris was found in excellent condition. Two meat markets were found good and one fair. Three drug stores were found to be in good shape. Three hotels were found good and 1 fair. Two restaurants were found good, 1 fair and 1 poor. The kitchen was poorly lighted and ventilated. Two confectioneries were found good. One bakery and confectionery were found to be in good condition. Two slaughter houses were found fair. One creamery was found to be in fair shape. One ice plant was inspected and found in good condition.

**SPENCER, OWEN COUNTY—**

Of 7 groceries inspected, 3 were found good, and 4 fair. One meat market was found fair. Two drug stores were found good. One restaurant was found good, 1 fair and 3 restaurants were found in poor condition. One confectionery was found fair and 1 bakery poor. Notice was given to clean up at once.

**SWITZ CITY, GREENE COUNTY—**

One grocery store was found good, 3 fair and 1 poor. Notice was given to clean up at once. Two restaurants were found in fair shape.

**TERRE HAUTE, VIGO COUNTY—**

One grocery store was found good, 1 fair and 3 poor. Notice was given to clean up at once. Two meat markets were found in fair shape. Three drug stores were found good and the drug store owned by the Oak Hall Pharmacy was in excellent condition. Two confectioneries were found to be in good condition. One confectionery owned by Mokely & Harkness were found to be in excellent condition.

**WALTON, CASS COUNTY—**

Two groceries were found in good condition. One grocery store owned by W. S. Kepner was found to be in excellent condition. One meat market was found in fair shape. One drug store and 1 restaurant were visited and found in good condition.

**WINAMAC, PULASKI COUNTY—**

Sixteen inspections were made. Of 6 grocery stores visited 5 were found good and the grocery store owned by John Shill was in excellent condition. Three meat markets were found to be in good condition. One drug store owned by Marshall Carper was found in excellent condition. One drug store was found in fair shape. One bakery was found good and 1 fair. Three restaurants were visited and one was found good and 2 fair.

**WORTHINGTON, GREENE COUNTY—**

Twenty-two grocery stores were visited. Seven grocery stores were found good. Eleven grocery stores were found fair and 2

were found poor. Notice was given to clean up. Three meat markets were found in fair shape. Two restaurants were found to be in good condition. Two restaurants were found fair and 2 hotels fair. Five restaurants were found poor and one hotel poor. One bakery was found fair and 1 bakery poor. Thirty-nine inspections were made.

**PLEASING TO KNOW:** We recently received a letter from Prof. Benjamin J. Burris, Superintendent of the Daviess County schools. His words are very kind and we are much pleased to print them. Mr. Burris says:

"Permit me to extend to the State Board of Health, my hearty indorsement of its efforts in the line of promoting better health conditions in this State. Your good work is surely meeting with the approval of the best citizens. In visiting the schools in my county, it is not infrequent for patrons to ask me, if they can not through application to the State Board of Health, secure better sanitary conditions in the school-house for their children? The secretary of the County Board of Health of this county, Dr. A. I. Donaldson, at my request, has very kindly visited a number of our unsanitary schoolhouses, and has tried to create a sentiment for better sanitary conditions. The State quarantine law has served a good purpose in stamping out contagious diseases, although it does seem to me, that our present health laws are yet to some degree, inadequate.

"Again accept my hearty appreciation for the valuable work of the State Board of Health."

\* \* \*

**A CONDITION AT SHELBYVILLE:** Dr. J. Wilard Parish, secretary of the Shelby County Board of Health, writes us as follows: "Citizens living at Sulphur Hill, this county, have informed me that two grocery stores located at that place, are not in a sanitary condition. They say rats, mice, opossum and polecats are kept in the same room where meats, butter and other eatables are placed on sale. The excreta from these animals is thrown out the back door. What steps should be taken to abolish this nuisance?"

We wonder what kind of people live at Sulphur Hill, that they will purchase supplies from grocery stores which are kept after the method above described. Under the laws of Indiana, it is an easy matter to abolish such conditions. All the health officer has to do is to issue a command that the conditions shall be removed, and sanitary conditions be supplied. Upon refusal or neglect to fulfill this order, within a reasonable time, then the stores may be forcibly closed, and the matter tried out in the courts. The inspectors of the State Board of Health almost daily go through this formula of bettering conditions, and all health officers throughout the State have equal powers with the inspectors of the State Board.

## THE NEW HEALTH LAW.

The law as amended now reads as follows:

### State Board of Health—Secretary—Salary—Members.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That a board is hereby created and established which shall be known under the name of the State Board of Health. It shall consist of five members as follows: Four members who shall be appointed by a Board of Appointment consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor of State; a majority of which shall constitute a quorum, and who shall meet in the office of the Governor, within ten days after the passage of this act, and shall proceed to appoint two members of said Board of Health whose term of office shall expire on the first day of March, 1893, and two whose term of office shall expire on the first day of March, 1895. Thereafter two members shall be appointed biennially who shall hold their office for four years. Any vacancy in said Board of Health shall be filled by said State officers. Said Board of Health when so appointed shall elect a Secretary, who shall be a physician, and shall be the Health Officer of the State, and shall hold his office for four years, who by virtue of his election shall be a member of said State Board of Health.

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties the members of said Board of Health shall each take and subscribe an oath of office before the Clerk of the Supreme Court, or any other officer authorized to administer an oath, that they will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of said offices, which oath of office shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Board shall keep his office at Indianapolis, and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this act, or may be required by the Board. He shall keep the custody of all papers, books, documents, and other property belonging to the Board; he shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other State Boards of Health, and with the County Boards of Health within this State; he shall keep and file all reports received from such Boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the Board. He shall prepare blank forms of returns and such instructions as may be necessary and forward them to the secretaries of the several County Boards of Health throughout the State. He shall collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene, and through an annual report and otherwise as the Board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be State Health Commissioner and the executive officer of the Board. He shall keep the minutes of all meetings, make quarterly reports to his Board, appoint and fix the salaries of all employes of the Board subject to the confirmation of said Board. He shall be able-bodied, a licensed physician, thoroughly informed and experienced in hygiene and sanitation, skilled in the management of infectious and contagious diseases, temperate, not addicted to drugs and of good moral character; he shall give his entire time to the duties of his office, shall not engage in private medical practice nor engage actively in any business, and shall have and possess the statutory and common law powers of a constable at law in all parts of the State in matters pertaining to the public health.

### Meeting—Quorum—President—Reports.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health shall meet at least once in each quarter in the city of Indianapolis, and as often as they may deem necessary, and at such other times and places as they may deem expedient. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and a per diem of five dollars per day and expenses shall be allowed for the attendance upon meetings to each member, except the Secretary. They shall choose one of their members for President, who shall serve for two years, unless his time of office as a member of the Board shall sooner expire. They shall study the vital statistics and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and sickness among the people. They shall have (be) the superior health board of the State, to which all other health boards are subordinate, and they shall have supervision of the system of registration of births, deaths, marriages and infectious diseases and they shall make up from time to time, such blank forms as they may deem necessary, for the

collection, registration, and report of vital and sanitary statistics throughout the State. They shall annually on or before the first of December make a report to the Governor of their transactions and expenditures for the year ending September 30th, next preceding, with such suggestions with regard to legislation as they may deem important in reference to the public health.

### Powers of State Board.

SEC. 6. The State Board of Health shall have supervision of the health and life of the citizens of the State and possess all powers necessary to fulfill the duties prescribed in the statutes and to bring action in the courts for the enforcement of health laws and health rules. They shall have power to make sanitary inspections and surveys in all parts of the State and of all public buildings and institutions; and after due notice to enter upon and inspect private property in regard to the presence of cases of infectious and contagious diseases and the possible cause and source of diseases; to establish quarantine and to order and execute what is reasonable and necessary for the prevention and suppression of disease; to close schools and churches and forbid public gatherings when deemed necessary to prevent and stop epidemics; to condemn and abate conditions causative of disease; to regulate and prescribe the character and location of plumbing, drainage, water supply, disposal of sewage, lighting, heating and ventilation and all sanitary features of all public buildings and institutions; to pass rules governing the duties of all health boards and all health officers, governing the collection of vital statistics, governing the hygienic disposal, transportation (and) disinterment of the dead, governing the specific features of quarantine and for the enforcement of the State health and registration laws, and any violation of said rules shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. Said rules shall bear the seal of the said board and be attested by the Secretary and they shall be promulgated by the State Board of Health by publishing the same in pamphlet or leaf form and supplying copies to all judges, all county auditors, all district prosecutors, all health officers, and any citizen asking for the same. County Health Commissioners shall make public announcement of the existence and receipt of said rules for the public benefit. The State Board shall also have power to discharge any County Health Commissioner or health officer in the State either for intemperance, failure to collect vital statistics, obey rules, keep records, make reports, answer letters of inquiry of said board concerning the health of the people, or neglect of official duty. Such removal, however, shall not be made until five days' notice of the charge or charges shall have been mailed to him by said Board, naming a time and place for hearing by the State Board of Health, not less than two weeks later than time of mailing such notice to said health officer: Provided, however, That any County Health Commissioner or other health officer so removed by the State Board of Health shall have the right to appeal from the action of said board to the circuit or superior court of the county in which such health officer resides and during the pendency of such appeal, such health officer may serve in his official capacity. Any health officer discharged as herein provided, shall be ineligible to hold the position of health officer for four years, and the vacancy shall be filled by the proper authority, as provided in this act.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall have supervision of the system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, as herein provided, and they shall make up such forms from time to time as they may deem necessary for the thorough registration and report of vital and sanitary statistics throughout the State. The Secretary shall be superintendent of all such registration, and with consent of a majority of all members of said Board, shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of any clerical force that may within his judgment be or become necessary for the making and keeping the records of said Board of Health.

### Local Health Boards—How Chosen.

SEC. 8. In every county there shall be a County Health Commissioner, who shall be elected for the term of four years by the Board of Commissioners of each county, said election to be held on the first Tuesday in January, 1910, and every four (4) years thereafter. In every incorporated city there shall be a department of health composed of a board of three (3) commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and at least two (2) of

whom shall be physicians well informed in hygiene and sanitary science, and who shall be appointed by the mayor of such incorporated city, for the term of four (4) years, and who shall be known as the City Board of Health. City Boards of Health shall appoint as a secretary, a physician who may or may not be one of their members, and who shall be the executive officer of the Board: Provided, however, That in counties having a population of less than thirty thousand inhabitants, the Board of County Commissioners may upon agreement with the mayor or mayors of any or all the incorporated cities contained within said counties consolidate the city board or boards of health with the office of county health commissioner, and appoint for the term of four (4) years a single health officer, who shall also be known as the County Health Commissioner. In every incorporated town the board of town trustees shall constitute the Board of Health and shall appoint a secretary, who shall be town health officer, and who shall serve for the term of four (4) years. All County Health Commissioners and city and town health officers shall give bond in such sum as the appointing power may determine.

#### Compensation.

Sec. 9. Each County Health Commissioner shall receive as his compensation from the county which he serves, the sum of one and one-half cents per capita per annum, for each individual in the county. The Secretary of each City Board of Health and each town health officer, shall receive as his compensation, from the city or town which he serves, the sum of two (2) cents per capita per annum, for each individual residing in such city or town. The population of counties, cities and towns for the purposes of this act, shall be determined by the method of the United States Census Bureau. Members of City Boards of Health other than the secretary, shall receive such compensation as their respective city councils may provide. When the city and county health officers are consolidated, as provided for in section eight (8) of this act, the County Health Commissioner so provided for, shall receive as his compensation the sum of two (2) cents per capita per annum for each individual in said county; the city or cities shall bear their proportionate share of such compensation and the county shall pay the remaining portion of such County Health Commissioner's salary: Provided, That no County Health Commissioners, secretary of city boards of health or town health board secretaries shall receive as his compensation more than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum, nor less than ten dollars (\$10.00) per annum.

Sec. 10. The vital statistics law, passed in 1907, takes the place of and repeals Section 10 of the health law of 1891.

#### Powers and Duties.

Sec. 11. Powers and duties of health officers. It shall be the duty of the State Health Commissioner and of the County Health Commissioners and city and town health officers, within their respective jurisdictions to enforce the health laws, ordinances, orders and rules of their own and superior boards of health; to collect, record and report the vital statistics of their respective jurisdictions, to keep full and permanent records of their public health work, minutes of all meetings of their respective boards, and to make a monthly report of the work done by them and their deputies to their respective boards: said report, after approval, to be made of permanent record. Reports of County Health Commissioners shall be made to the State Board of Health, and careful records of said reports shall be kept in county health record books.

The State Health Commissioner, all County Health Commissioners, and all city and town health officers, shall have power to make sanitary inspections and surveys of all public buildings and institutions, to enter upon and inspect private property, at proper times after formal notice, in regard to the possible presence, source and cause of disease, to establish quarantines and in connection therewith, to order what is reasonable and necessary for the prevention and suppression of disease, to close schools and churches and forbid public gatherings in order to prevent and stay epidemics, and in all reasonable and necessary ways to protect the public health. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to institute, permit or maintain any conditions whatever, which may transmit, generate or promote disease; and it shall be the duty of all health commissioners and all health officers upon hearing in any way of the existence of said unlawful conditions, within their respective jurisdictions, to order their abate-

ment in writing, if demanded, and specifying particularly wherein said conditions may transmit disease, and naming the shortest reasonable time for abatement. Upon refusal or neglect of any person, firm, company or corporation to obey said order, then the district prosecutor of the district wherein the offense occurs, upon receiving the information from said health commissioners or health officers, shall institute proceedings in the courts for enforcement.

Secretaries of city health boards shall have immediate control and direction of the city sanitary police force, of the city meat and dairy inspectors and of the city plumbing inspectors. He shall have charge of the municipal laboratory, and he shall require and superintend, in relation to the sanitary condition of the city, such chemical, histological, bacteriological and pathological investigations as shall be deemed advisable by the board. He shall have charge of the office occupied by the commissioners and carry out and perform all such orders and directions as the board may require; he shall devote such time to the duties of his office as the commissioners shall deem necessary, for the proper performance of his duties. The city board of health shall have the entire management and control of the city hospital and dispensary, if any there be, and they shall appoint the superintendent of such hospital and dispensary.

#### Expenses - How Paid.

Sec. 12. All expenses legally incurred for the work of protecting the public health outside the corporation of cities and towns shall be paid by the county treasurers out of the health appropriations made by county councils, upon warrants from county health commissioners, based upon sworn vouchers, said vouchers to have attached itemized bills for the amount for which they are drawn; and the expenses legally incurred for the protection of the public health inside the corporation of cities and towns shall be paid out of the treasuries of cities and towns in which the work is done; and townships shall not be held for the payment of public health expenses, but the cost of the care of the paupers, whether sick or well, shall be upon the townships.

Sec. 13. The sum of five thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the secretary and other necessary expenses of the State Board of Health, according to the provisions of this act; and the expenses of the State Board of Health shall in no event exceed the amount herein appropriated.

#### Penalty.

Sec. 14. Any person or persons or the officers of any corporation, except as penalties are provided in other sections of this act, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

#### Repeal.

Sec. 15 (Section 10). All laws and parts of laws in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall effect (affect) in any manner, whatever, that part of chapter 145, Acts 1907, which relates to cities of the first class.

### AN EXPLANATION OF FLOUR BLEACHING.

Concerning flour bleaching a prominent miller in Southern Indiana recently said to one of our food and drug inspectors: "I once had a salesman approach me with a proposition to install the bleaching process in my mill for \$900.00, guaranteeing that my increased profits would pay for the work in three months. Naturally, I wanted to know how that could be done. The salesman assured me that the process would enable me to put fifteen to twenty per cent. of my common grade into the patent grade. I concluded not to buy the process, because it was only a way to cover up inferiority, to make the article appear better than it really was, and that, in short, it was a fraud on the consumer."

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR MARCH, 1909.

**NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

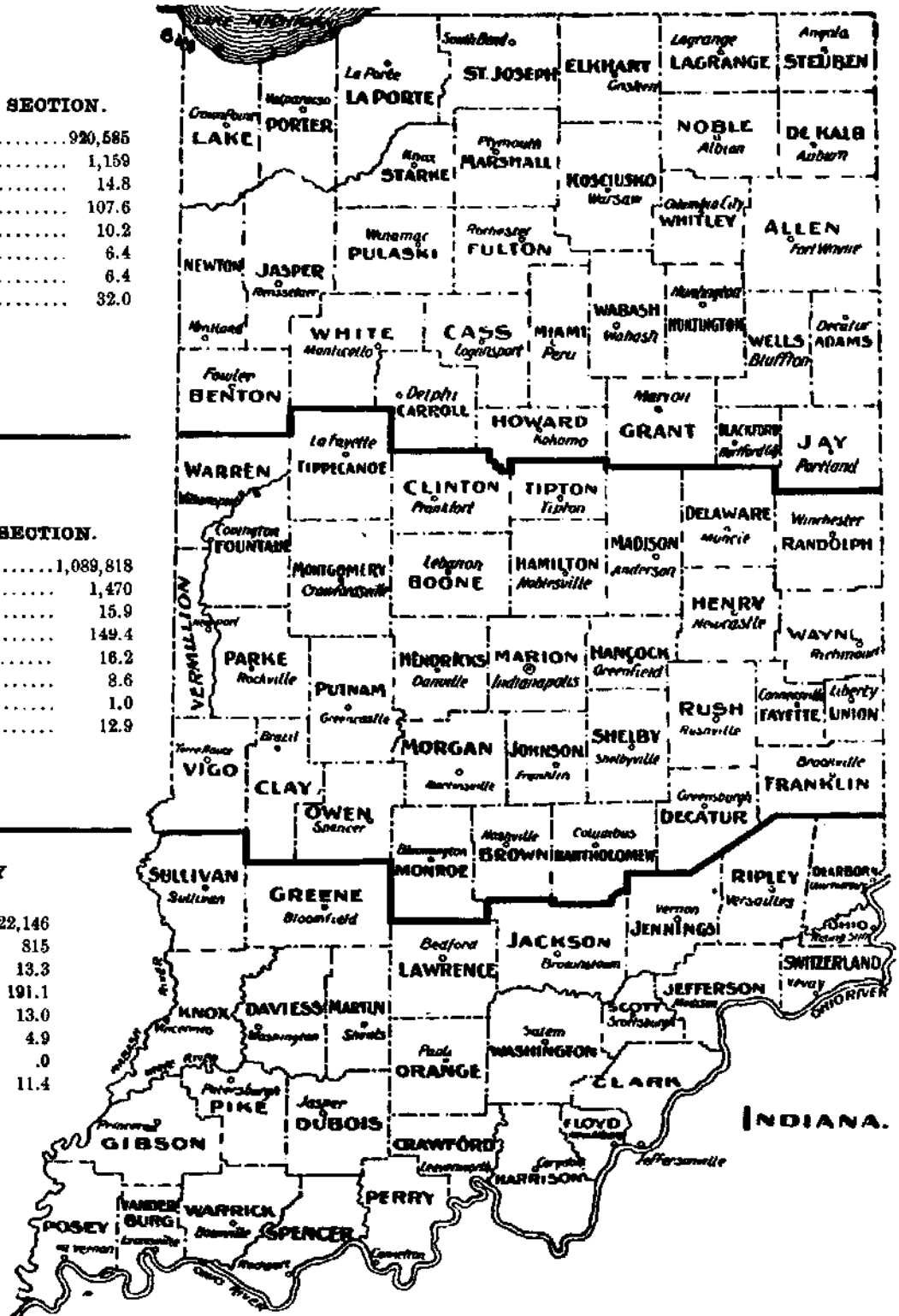
Total population	920,585
Total deaths	1,159
Death rate per 1,000	14.8
Consumption, rate per 100,000	107.6
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	10.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	6.4
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	6.4
Diarrheal disease, rate per 100,000	32.0

**CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	1,089,818
Total deaths	1,470
Death rate per 1,000	15.9
Consumption, rate per 100,000	149.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	16.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	8.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Diarrheal disease, rate per 100,000	12.9

**SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.**

Total population	722,146
Total deaths	815
Death rate per 1,000	13.3
Consumption, rate per 100,000	191.1
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	13.0
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	4.9
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	.0
Diarrheal disease, rate per 100,000	11.4







Mortality of Indiana for March, 1909.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated 3 1/2 times School Census 1908.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1909.	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.....	2,732,549	3,444	14.8	179	628	19.2	217	6.7	53	1.6	58	1.7	87	2.9	1,029	31.4	338	146.3	71	30.6	34	13.3	16	6.9
Northern Counties....	920,585	1,159	14.8	66	245	22.4	80	7.3	19	1.7	16	1.4	24	2.2	347	31.7	84	107.6	20	25.6	8	10.2	5	6.4
Central Counties....	1,089,818	1,470	15.9	65	233	16.5	97	6.9	23	1.6	26	1.8	40	2.8	433	30.8	138	149.4	39	42.2	15	18.2	8	8.6
Southern Counties....	722,146	815	13.3	48	150	19.5	40	5.2	11	1.4	14	1.8	33	4.3	248	32.3	117	191.1	12	19.6	8	13.0	3	4.9
All Cities.....	1,050,410	1,600	17.9	62	264	17.3	97	6.3	19	1.1	17	1.1	47	3.0	427	28.1	171	192.0	59	42.6	10	17.9	8	8.9
Over 50,000.....	405,031	613	17.8	32	89	15.8	34	5.8	6	1.0	8	1.3	21	3.6	137	23.5	75	218.5	11	32.0	7	20.3	3	8.7
25,000 to 50,000.....	43,599	79	21.3	3	24	31.5	7	9.2	2	2.6	3	2.6	3	2.6	16	19.7	5	135.3	3	31.1	1	27.0	1	8.6
10,000 to 25,000.....	300,545	437	17.1	27	75	19.2	24	5.8	4	1.2	4	1.9	8	1.9	113	27.5	53	149.1	12	47.1	7	37.4	1	3.9
5,000 to 10,000.....	166,859	262	19.5	13	44	17.5	15	6.0	2	1.8	4	1.6	11	4.4	87	84.8	27	190.9	7	49.5	1	7.0	2	14.1
Under 5,000.....	134,376	208	15.5	8	32	15.6	17	6.4	1	1.3	1	1.4	5	2.4	75	37.3	26	228.3	5	43.5	2	17.5	2	17.5
Country.....	1,682,139	1,844	12.9	97	364	20.8	120	6.8	35	2.0	39	2.2	50	2.8	601	34.4	168	117.8	33	21.7	15	10.5	8	5.6

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 Five.		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		Violence.		Smallpox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State.....	4	1.7	6	2.6	22	9.5	53	22.6	574	247.8	44	19.0	9	3.8	131	59.5	7	3.0	147	63.4	191	82.4		
Northern Counties....	1	1.2	5	6.4	12	15.3	20	25.6	205	264.0	25	32.0	5	6.4	81	39.7	3	3.8	55	70.4	64	82.0		
Central Counties....	1	1.0	1	1.0	10	10.8	25	27.0	237	256.8	12	12.9	3	3.2	59	63.8	2	2.1	65	70.3	81	87.7		
Southern Counties....	2	3.2					8	13.0	131	214.0	7	11.4	1	1.6	41	66.9	2	3.2	27	43.1	46	75.1		
All Cities.....	2	2.2	3	3.3	12	13.4	14	15.7	238	265.1	25	28.0	2	2.2	51	57.2	2	2.2	75	84.2	100	112.3		
Over 50,000.....			1	3.9	2	5.8	2	5.8	94	273.8	8	23.3			14	40.7			30	87.4	49	142.7		
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	27.0			2	135.3			10	270.6	3	81.1			1	27.0			4	103.2	9	243.5		
10,000 to 25,000.....	1	3.9			1	3.9			5	204.1	3	31.4			15	68.8			22	86.3	24	94.2		
5,000 to 10,000.....			2	14.1	1	14.1			1	7.0	46	325.3			11	77.7			11	77.7	11	77.7		
Under 5,000.....			2	17.5	6	52.6			34	298.5	3	26.3			10	87.8			8	70.2	7	61.4		
Country.....	2	1.4	3	2.1	10	7.0	39	27.3	338	237.1	19	13.3	7	4.9	60	56.1	5	3.5	72	50.5	91	63.8		

Meteorological Summary, Indiana Section, Climatological Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for March, 1909. Furnished by W. T. Blythe, Section Director, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECTIONS.	TEMPERATURE.										PRECIPITATION.				COVERING OF SKY.			Wind.
	Min.	Departure from Normal.	Highest.				Lowest.				In Inches.				Number of Days.			
			Degrees.	Dats.	Place.	Degrees.	Dats.	Place.	Average.	Departure from Normal.	Special, Un-missed.	Days with .01 inch or more.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Prevailing Direction.		
Northern Section.....	36.1	- 5	65	9	Delphi	10	17	Auburn	2.23	- .72	3.5	9	9	8	14	N.W.		
Central Section.....	39.4	0	68	6	Lafayette	11	17	Hammond	2.53	-1.47	.8	7	10	10	11	N.W.		
Southern Section.....	44.4	+ 6	70	19	Wimons Lake	15	17	Marble	3.77	-0.73	.1	9	12	6	13	N.W.		
State.....	40.0	0	70	19	Emmence	10	17	Salazonia	2.88	- .97	1.5	8	10	8	13	N.W.		