

and 7 poor—total 96. One hundred and nine hotels and restaurants were inspected, of which 36 were rated good, 66 fair and 7 poor. Other inspections included visits to poultry houses, fish markets, ice cream parlors, flour mills, etc.

During the month twelve prosecutions were brought against dealers in adulterated food, and in every case a conviction was obtained. Four cases involved the sale of dirty milk and one for selling milk which was dirty and to which water had been added. Five cases were brought against dealers who sold hamburger and sausage which contained sulphites. One case involved the sale of tr. iodine which was below standard. A dealer was prosecuted for selling cream which was below standard. The total fines and costs levied during the month amounted to \$238.20.

Twelve condemnation reports were issued during the month. Eleven cases were condemned because of unsanitary conditions and 5 because of improper construction.

## NOTICES OF CONDEMNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1912.

CLASSIFICATION	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakery.....	1		1
Groceries.....	2		2
Grocery and meat markets.....	1	2	2
Meat markets.....	2	2	2
Hotels and restaurants.....	5	1	5
Total.....	11	5	12

## LIST OF PROSECUTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Davies.....		George Gilliant, Washington.	Selling dirty milk.	2-29-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3753F	C. F. Moyer, Elkhart.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2-1-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Floyd.....		John H. Harmon and Alva Wellman, New Albany.	Selling dirty milk.	2-1-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Grant.....	5764D	John Sohn, Marion.	Selling dirty milk.	2-6-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Grant.....	5769D	Renze Koldyke, Marion.	Selling dirty and watered milk.	2-7-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Grant.....		John Sohn, Marion.	Selling cream below standard.	2-6-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	5712D	John P. Kreuger, Hammond.	Selling dirty milk.	2-12-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
LaPorte.....	3791F	Brinckmann & Son, Michigan City.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2-26-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
LaPorte.....	3781F	Wm. Miller, Michigan City.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2-26-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
LaPorte.....	3736F	John Priest, LaPorte.	Selling sausage containing sulphites.	2-10-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
LaPorte.....	3735F	John Priest, LaPorte.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2-10-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Starke.....	3707F	James Dolzal, San Pierre.	Selling tr. iodine below standard.	2-7-12	Fined \$10 and costs.

## REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR FEBRUARY, 1912.

WILLIAM SHIMER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum examinations for tubercle bacilli, positive 76, negative 295, total 371; cultures examined for diphtheria bacilli, positive 31, negative 173, no growth 7, suspicious 26, total 237; blood examined for Widal reaction, positive 2, negative 72, total 74; brains examined for Negri bodies, positive 13, negative 11, total 24; Gasserian ganglions examined for rabies, positive 18, negative 7, total 25; pus examined for gonococci, males, positive 14, negative 25, total 39, females positive 3, negative 8, total 11; urines examined for tubercle bacilli, positive 1, negative 4, total 5; other urine specimens examined 17; pathological sections examined, carcinoma 10, miscellaneous 18, total 28; feces examined 6; pus examined for tubercle bacilli 4, all negative; other examinations of pus, 7; blood counts made, 9; milk samples examined, 2; ascites fluids examined, 2; spinal fluid, 1; stomach contents, 1.

Total number of examinations of all specimens for month is 872.

Number of outfits sent out during February: Sputum, 347; diphtheria, 278; Widal, 107; special, 30; malaria, 10.

Total number of outfits for month, 772.

## TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT VEEDERSBURG.

WILL SHIMER, M. D.

At the request of Mr. J. L. O., of Veedersburg, we investigated the cause for the continued presence of typhoid fever in his family.

August 13, 1911, his oldest daughter, Miss L. M. O., attended an old settlers' picnic, after which she visited a family in the country for two weeks. September 20th she left home to attend college. At that time she had some fever and headache. She returned home in a few days

and remained in bed until about November 1st with a typical attack of typhoid fever. Her mother, Mrs. O., took care of her. A sister-in-law did the housework and cooking. During October a sister and brother, both under nine years of age, had attacks of diarrhea and indigestion, from which they recovered in less than two weeks.

During the first week of December, Mrs. O. was compelled to go to bed. She was in bed three weeks with a typical attack of typhoid. A trained nurse took care of her. During the second week of January, 1912, a daughter aged fifteen, went to bed with a typical attack of typhoid and had not been able to be up when I visited the O. home, February 13th.

There are several interesting things about this series of cases. First, there were no flies during most of the period covered by these cases; second, there are no causes of typhoid among several other people who use milk from the same source as this family; and third, they get their water from a source which supplies all of Veedersburg, and there was possibly only one other case of typhoid in the town.

Of the various other possible explanations of the source of these cases of typhoid in the same family, the one that seems most possible to us is that Miss L. M. O. acquired her infection somewhere outside the home, that she passed the infection on to her younger sister and brother, and she, or they, infected their mother, with all of these cases as a possible source of infection of the last case.

Mrs. O. described to us the means she took for rendering the urine and feces sterile. However, she did not seem to appreciate the infectiousness of the stools and urine, for she had been told that typhoid fever was neither contagious nor infectious, and that she could nurse her daughter without danger of infecting herself or family. That all of these cases except the first one came from close contact is substantiated by the fact that Mr. O. and a son, sixteen years of age, did not have typhoid or any intestinal disturbance during this period.