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 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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BIRTHS FOR FEBRUARY, 1912.

Total births, 4,053 (stillbirths excluded). State rate, 18.7.

Males, 2,121; females, 1,932.

White males, 2,083; white females, 1,892.

Colored births, 78; males, 38; females, 40.

Stillbirths: White, 120; colored, 1.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 927,229; rate, 18.1.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,114,087; rate, 16.9.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 659,560; rate, 22.6.

Highest rate, Daviess County, 35.4.

Lowest rate, Parke County, 5.1.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY, 1912.

Total number of deaths, 2,985; rate, 13.7. In the same month last year, 2,909; rate, 14. In the preceding month, 3,186; rate, 13.7. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 295, or 9.8 per cent. of the total; 1 to 4, 132; 5 to 9, 48; 10 to 14, 42; 15 to 19, 62; 65 and over, 1,042, or 34.9 per cent. of the total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 939,532, reports 955 deaths; rate, 12.8. In the same month last year, 944 deaths; rate, 13.2. In the preceding month, 1,091 deaths; rate, 13.7.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,127,217, reports 1,289 deaths; rate, 14.4. In the same month last year, 1,221 deaths; rate, 14.2. In the preceding month, 1,379 deaths; rate, 14.4.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 663,757, reports 741 deaths; rate, 14. In the same month last year, 740 deaths; rate, 14.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Section presents the lowest death rate. It also shows the lowest death rate for tuberculosis. The Central Section shows the lowest death rate for typhoid. The Southern Section the lowest death rate for diphtheria. The highest death rate for cancer appears in the Southern Section, also for influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,566,212, reports 1,567 deaths; rate, 12.6. It is 1.1 lower than the rate for the whole State. In the same month last year, 1,540 deaths; rate, 12.5.

CITIES: Total population 1,644,294, report 1,418 deaths; rate, 15.3. In the same month last year, 1,359 deaths; rate, 15. In the preceding month, 1,565 deaths; rate, 15.8. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.6; Evansville, 16.1; Fort Wayne, 12.9; Terre Haute, 14.2; South Bend, 14.4; Muncie, 9.8; Richmond, 12.2; Anderson, 8.8; Hammond, 17.9; New Albany, 15.8; Lafayette, 19.9.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR FEBRUARY, 1912.

The most prevalent disease was influenza. Bronchitis, which for three months has been the most prevalent, fell to second place. The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Influenza, bronchitis, tonsilitis, scarlet fever, rheumatism, pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, chicken pox, measles, diarrhea, smallpox, tuberculosis, other forms; erysipelas, whooping-cough, puerperal fever, malaria fever, cholera morbus, intermittent and remittent fever, rabies in animals, inflammation of the bowels, cholera infantum, rabies in human, cerebro spinal fever, poliomyelitis, dysentery.

POLIOMYELITIS: Number of cases reported, 6. There were no deaths from this disease during the month. The cases reported were in the following counties: Laporte County, 4; Lawrence, 1; Marion, 1.

SMALLPOX: 181 cases in 20 counties, with 2 deaths. The cases were as follows: Bartholomew County, 36 cases, 1 death; Boone, 2; Cass, 8; Clinton, 1; Daviess, 1; Dearborn, 27; Fayette, 40; Fountain, 7; Gibson, 1; Grant, 1; Hendricks, 2; Johnson, 13; Madison, 2; Pike, 25; Rush, 4; St. Joseph, 2 cases, 1 death; Tipton, 5; Union, 2; Vanderburgh, 1; Wells, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 363 deaths, 326 being of the pulmonary form and 37 of other forms. Males, 180; females, 183. Of the males 35 were married in the age period, 18 to 40, and left 70 orphans. Of the females, 69 were married in the same age period as above and left 138 orphans. Total orphans by tuberculosis, 208. Number of homes invaded, 343.

PNEUMONIA: 389 deaths; 219 males, 170 females. This disease was present in every county in the State and caused deaths in all except the following named counties: Newton, Decatur, Fayette, Tipton, Warren, Dubois, Jennings, Scott. In the preceding month, 506 deaths. In the same month last year, 398.

TYPHOID FEVER: 264 cases reported in 28 counties, with 41 deaths. In the same month last year 94 cases in 26 counties, with 36 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 194 cases in 37 counties, with 29 deaths. In the same month last year 187 cases in 38 counties, with 31 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 401 cases in 58 counties, with 14 deaths. In the same month last year, 623 cases in 50 counties, with 17 deaths.

RABIES: 5 cases reported, with 1 death. The cases occurred in the following counties: Jefferson County, 1; Marion, 1; Wayne, 2; Dubois, 1 case and 1 death.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES, 187. Murders, 7; males 6, females 1. Suicides, 26; males 20, females 6. Accidents, 154; males 113, females 41. Murders: Methods chosen—gunshot, 3; blunt instruments, 3; strangulation, 1. Suicides: Methods chosen—gunshot, 3; hanging, 4; cutting, 2; carbolic acid, 8; other poisons, 7; burns, 1; artificial gas, 1. Accidental deaths: Steam railroads caused 24; interurbans, 1; street cars, 2; automobiles, 2; crushing injuries, 13; machinery, 4; mining, 2; lightning, 1; burns and scalds, 8; drowning, 4; falls, 28; gunshots, 2; horses and vehicles, 1; poisons, 2; exposure, 1, and the remainder by various means.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR FEBRUARY, 1912

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

Two hundred and forty-nine samples of food were analyzed during the month of February, of which 192 were classed as legal and 57 illegal. Ninety-four samples of milk were analyzed, of which 24 were illegal because of the presence of dirt, or were skimmed or watered. Three of the 12 samples of catsup were illegal because of the presence of benzoate of soda. Seventeen samples of hamburger were analyzed, of which 10 were classed as legal and 7 illegal because of the presence of sulphites.

Sixty-two samples of drugs were analyzed. Thirty-five were illegal and 27 legal. Of the 33 cough cures analyzed 22 were illegal because they were misbranded or contained excessive amounts of chloroform and alcohol. Three of the four samples of tinctures of iron were illegal because of the failure to declare the alcohol content on the label, or the presence of too little alcohol and iron.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beans	6		6
Beverages	1		1
Candy	2		2
Canned fruits	2	4	6
Catsups	9	3	12
Flour	2		2
Honey	3		3
Meats—			
Bologna	3		3
Hamburger	10	7	17
Head cheese	1		1
Sausage	33	2	35
Weinerwurst	3		3
Milk Products—			
Butter	8	3	11
Cheese	5		5
Cream	7		7
Ice cream	1		1
Milk	70	24	94
Mothers' milk	2		2
Oysters	10	9	19
Sugar	1		1
Syrups	1	1	2
Tomato pulps		2	2
Vinegars	7	1	8
Whiskey		1	1
Miscellaneous foods	5		5
Total	192	57	249
DRUGS.			
Alcohol	1		1
Cough cures	11	22	33
Face applications		6	6
Glycerine	1		1
Hair tonics	3	2	5
Olive oil	6		6
Peroxide of hydrogen	3		3
Tr. iodine	1	2	3
Tr. iron	1	3	4
Miscellaneous drugs			7*
Total	27	35	62

*Not included in the total.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

During the month of February the food inspectors visited 37 cities and towns and reported 752 sanitary inspections. Of this number 13 places were in excellent condition, 460 good, 252 fair, 25 poor and 2 bad. One hundred and sixty-four of the 200 grocery stores were in good condition, 82 fair, 5 poor and one bad. Eight grocery stores were in excellent condition. Three of the 133 meat markets were in excellent condition, 87 were good, 41 fair, one poor and one bad. Of the 96 drug stores inspected, 83 were good, 11 fair and 2 were rated as excellent. There were 60 bakeries and confectioneries. Twenty-nine were rated fair

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Grocery stores	260	8	164	82	5	1
Meat markets	133	3	87	41	1	1
Drug stores	96	2	83	11	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries	96	0	60	29	7	0
Hotels and restaurants	109	0	36	66	7	0
Poultry houses	12	0	4	6	2	0
Fish markets	2	0	1	1	0	0
Creameries	3	0	2	1	0	0
Ice cream parlors	23	0	8	14	3	0
Wholesale grocery	1	0	1	0	0	0
Flour mills	12	0	12	0	0	0
Bottling works	2	0	1	1	0	0
Milk depot	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	752	13	460	252	25	2

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.
Daviess		George Gillatt, Washington	Selling dirty milk	2-29-12	Fined $10 and costs.
Elkhart	3753F	C. F. Moyer, Elkhart	Selling hamburger containing sulphites	2——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- 1-12	Fined $10 and costs.
LaPorte	3701F	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 Piest, LaPorte	Selling sausage containing sulphites	2-10-12	Fined $10 and cos's.
LaPorte	3735F	John Piest, LaPorte	Selling hamburger containing sulphites	2-10-12	Fined $10 and costs.
Starke	3707F	James Dolezal, 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.

Mr. O. and his son are now being vaccinated against typhoid.

The conclusions to be drawn from these cases are as follows:

1. No person who nurses a case of typhoid fever should have anything to do with preparing or cooking food for anybody else.

2. The nurse should carefully sterilize her hands before eating.

3. The feces and urine must be sterilized before disposal.

4. All bed linen and other things used by typhoid patients must be sterilized before being washed or used by any one else.

5. All members of the family, as well as the nurse, should be vaccinated against typhoid.

6. In all cases, where possible, the patient should be isolated from the family, or, even better, taken to a general hospital, if it is possible.

The rules are very necessary, for after water, milk and bacilli carriers, direct contact with persons sick with typhoid fever is the most fruitful source of typhoid infection.

CURRENT REFERENCES ON PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONS.

COMPILED BY LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIANA STATE LIBRARY.

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

Advertising.

New Hampshire—Health, State Board of. Victory against deceptive advertising. (In its Sanitary bulletin, v. 3, No. 13, April, 1911. p. 261.)

Brief summary of case brought by Collier's Weekly against the manufacturers of grape-nuts and postum on the ground that their advertisements contained medicinal claims.

Almanacs.

Kansas—Health, State Board of. Kansas health almanac for 1912—"good health for every day of every month." 32 p. (Bulletin, v. 7, No. 12, December, 1911.)

Anthrax.

Iowa—Agriculture, Department of. Anthrax, report of an epidemic, including one case of human infection, and an article on the subject by W. E. Miller; extracts from the State veterinary surgeon's report, 1910. (In its Yearbook, 1910. pp. 525-533.)

Babies—Food.

Rochester (N. Y.)—Health Bureau. How to take care of babies during hot weather. 9 pp.

(Printed in five languages.)

Benzoate of Soda.

New York (State)—Health, State Department of. Benzoate of soda in food, by D. R. Lucas; paper read before the conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, Rochester, November 10-12, 1909. (In its report, 1909. v. 1, pp. 631-649.)

(Results of experiments, effects of micro-organisms, and on men who volunteered for the purpose.)

Cancer.

Virginia—Health, Department of. Cancer, what our people should know about it. 6 pp. (Health bulletin, v. 3, No. 5, May, 1911.)

Carbonated Beverages.

Kansas—Health, State Board of. Effect of the environment of carbonated beverages on bacteria; by C. C. Young and N. P. Sherwood. (In its Bulletin, v. 8, No. 1, pp. 13-15.)

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

United States—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, a review of its etiology, transmission and specific therapy, with reference to public measures for its control. (In its Public health reports, v. 27, No. 4, January 26, 1912. pp. 97-121.)

Child Welfare—Bibliography.

Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit. Child welfare, a list of books and references to periodicals in the Chicago public library; issued as a complement to the Exhibit held in Chicago, May 11-26, 1911. 35 pp.

Contagious Diseases—Registration.

New York (State)—Health, State Department of. Education vs. compulsion in securing reports of contagious diseases, by E. C. Levy; paper before the Conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, Buffalo, November 16-18, 1910. (In its Report, 1910. pp. 899-904.)

Cow-Testing.

Iowa—Agriculture, Department of. Cow-testing associations, by Helmer Rabild. (In its Yearbook, 1910. pp. 625-644.)

(History and growth of these associations in Europe and in the United States.)

Cremation.

Boston—Health Department. Cremation, tables showing cremations carried out in Great Britain since the opening of Woking crematorium in 1885, cremations in United States, 1876-1910, inclusive; summary of cremations in Italian cities and in other foreign cities. (In its Annual report, 1910. pp. 226-231.)

Diphtheria.

Boston—Health Department. Tests of the virulence of diphtheria bacilli, by L. B. Arms and E. M. Wade. (In its Annual report, 1910. pp. 65-70.)

Disinfection by Formaldehyde.

Baltimore—Health, Sub-department of. Utility of formaldehyde gas in preventing the spread of communicable diseases including tuberculosis; by W. R. Stokes and H. W. Stoner. (In its Annual report, 1910. pp. 262-276.)

Dogs—Salmon Poisoning.

Oregon—Health, State Board of. "Salmoning" of dogs; by E. F. Pernot. 21 pp. (Bulletin, v. 5, No. 2, April-May, 1911.)

(Report of an investigation into the cause.)

**Flies.*

Howard, L. O. House-fly—disease carrier, an account of its dangerous activities and of the means of destroying it. 312 pp. 1912.

Food.

California—Health, State Board of. Uses and values of food: general principles, nutritive value, digestibility, the family table, for growing children, convalescents, meat sub-

stitutes, popular errors, consumer and the law, farmers' bulletins. (In its Monthly bulletin, v. 7, No. 4, October, 1911. pp. 71-93.)

Garbage.

Milwaukee—Bureau of Economy and Efficiency. Garbage collection; a study of conditions in Milwaukee and recommendations. Tables, 24 pp., January 15, 1912. (Bulletin No. 12.)

Hookworm.

Texas—Health, State Board of. Report upon a preliminary survey of Texas to determine the distribution of hookworm infection, by C. H. W. Stiles. (In its Bulletin, v. 6, No. 1, January, 1912, pp. 12-17.)

Household Refuse Disposal.

National Municipal Review, v. 1, No. 1, January, 1912. Private houses and public health, by John Ihlder. pp. 54-60.

Infantile Paralysis.

Massachusetts—Health, State Board of. Possible etiological relation of certain biting insects to the spread of infantile paralysis. (In its Monthly bulletin, new ser., v. 6, No. 12, December, 1911. pp. 338-340.)

Infantile Paralysis.

New York (State)—Health, State Department of. Epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, by W. H. Frost; paper read before the conference of the sanitary officers of the State of New York, Buffalo, November 16-18, 1910. (In its Report, 1910. pp. 930-955.)

(A study of preventability of the disease.)

Insane Persons.

New York (State)—Health, State Department of. Care and commitment of insane persons by health officers, by W. L. Russell; paper read before the conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, Rochester, November 10-12, 1909. (In its Report, 1909. v. 1, pp. 592-598.)

(Demonstrates that the local health officer, rather than the poor authorities, should have charge of mental diseases in the community.)

Lead Poisoning.

United States—Labor, Bureau of. Industrial lead poisoning in Europe; white lead industry in the United States; deaths from industrial lead poisoning in New York. (In its Bulletin, No. 95, July, 1911, pp. 1-282.)

Malaria.

North Carolina—Health, Board of. Malaria-stagnation, the great enemy of life. Illustrated. 26 pp.

(History, causes, effects and prevention.)

Medical Inspection of Schools—Professional Training for.

Popular Science Monthly, v. 80, No. 3, March, 1912. Professional training for child hygiene, by L. M. Terman. pp. 289-297.

Medical Practice—Court decisions.

Illinois—Health, State Board of. Supreme Court and the medical practice act of Illinois. (In its Bulletin, v. 7, No. 4, pp. 185-190.)

(Reviews Illinois cases on subjects of revoking license, practicing without a license, opticians, itinerant vendors of patent medicines.)

Milk Supply—Municipal Control.

Civic League of St. Louis—Housing and sanitation committee; special committee. Report, a proposed ordinance for the regulation of the milk supply of St. Louis. 32 pp., January, 1912.

Moving Pictures.

Massachusetts—District Police—Inspection Department. Laws and regulations relating to moving pictures. 29 pp. 1911.

(Includes State laws, regulations adopted by the inspection department, and specifications for the construction of portable booths.)

Oleomargarine.

Iowa—Agriculture, Department of. Oleomargarine, by E. K. Slater; paper before the Iowa State Dairy Association, Waterloo, October 10-15, 1910. (In its Yearbook, 1910, pp. 452-456.)

Pellagra.

United States—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Pellagra, a report on an epidemiologic study, by R. M. Grimm. (In its Public health reports, v. 27, No. 8, February 23, 1912. pp. 255-264.)

Rabies.

South Carolina—Health, State Board of. Rabies or hydrophobia; published for general distribution. 16 pp. Monthly bulletin, v. 2, No. 5, May, 1911.)

Rendering Plants—Stench.

Milwaukee—Health Department. Rendering ordinance. (In its Healthologist, November, 1911. p. 19.)

(This ordinance forbids rendering within the corporate limits of Milwaukee, except material to be converted into human food, and was forced by public opinion.)

Salvarsan.

Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association, v. 5, No. 2, February 15, 1912. Salvarsan in sixty cases, by Bernhard Erdman. pp. 59-62.

School Buildings.

Georgia—Education, Department of. School architecture, plans and suggestions for building one, two, three and four-room school houses. Illustrated. 46 pp. 1911.

("It is almost as cheap to build an attractive schoolhouse as an ugly one.")

Sewage Disposal—Chicago.

Chicago—Sanitary District—Board of Trustees. Report on sewage disposal, comprising the efficiency of the Chicago drainage canal, the sanitary condition of the Illinois river, the use of settling tanks and purification works as adjuncts to the present dilution scheme of sewage disposal, the protection from pollution of the water supply of Chicago; by G. M. Wisner, October 12, 1911. 83 pp.

Sewage Disposal—Milwaukee.

Milwaukee—Sewage Commission. Summary of the report—the problem, methods for relief, recommendations for sewage disposal, recommendations as to the water supply, estimates of cost. 24 pp. April 25, 1911.

Sex Instruction.

Texas—Health, State Board of. Sexual science—who should teach it, by E. Harlan: A proposed discussion of sex education. (In its Bulletin, v. 6, No. 1, January, 1912, pp. 22-24 and 35-36.)

Social Centers.

Perry, C. A. Wider use of the school plant. 423 pp. 1911. (Russell Sage Foundation publication.)

Social Diseases.

Noguchi, Hideyo. Serum diagnosis of syphilis and butyric acid test for sphyilis. Ed. 2. 238 pp. 1911.

Social Diseases—Clinics.

San Francisco (county and city)—Municipal Clinic. Regulations for the prevention of venereal diseases. 7 pp. (Provides clinics for inhabitants of certain districts.)

Social Evil.

Minneapolis Vice Commission. Report to the mayor. 134 pp. 1911.

(This report covers the following points: the size and character of the problem of social vice in Minneapolis, since segregation had been given up; history of effort to handle the problem; methods and policies tried in other cities; related questions such as, sources of supply, preventive measures, wages for working girls, control of theaters, education in sex matters, and rescue and reformation.)

Tenement Houses.

Survey, v. 27, No. 23, March 9, 1912. Another bad decision. (Editorial on the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals, reversing the legal definition of a tenement house.) pp. 1891-1896.

(Text of the decision, pp. 1916-1917.)

Truck Garden Inspection.

San Francisco (Cal.)—Public Health, Department of. Ordinance providing for a new division added to the bureau of sanitation, known as "truck garden inspection." (In its Report, 1910. p. 6.)

(This ordinance prohibits the use of polluted or sewage waters for irrigating or sprinkling vegetables for human consumption and requires a license and certificate from board of health to produce or sell vegetables for human consumption.)

Tuberculosis—Dispensaries.

Pennsylvania—Health, Commissioner of. Tuberculosis dispensaries. (In his Report, 1908. pp. 453-484.)

(Gives description of work, statistics, sketch of a scheme of treatment and forms in use in the dispensaries.)

Typhoid Fever.

United States—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Vegetables as a possible factor in the dissemination of typhoid fever; by R. H. Creel. (In its Public health reports, v. 27, No. 6. pp. 187-193.)

Vital Statistics—Mortality.

Buffalo (N. Y.)—Health, Department of. Mortality statistics for 1911, as furnished by the health officers of forty-nine cities. (In its Sanitary bulletin, new ser., v. 5, No. 1, January 31, 1912.)

Welfare Work.

National Civic Federation. Welfare workers' conference under auspices of the employers' welfare department. (In its Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting, New York, January 12-14, 1911. pp. 314-385.)

(Papers covering various phases of welfare work such as: ventilation, light, accidents in mines, tuberculosis, department store problem, etc.).

NATURAL DEATH.

The instinct for life is indeed strong. It is ascendant even in moments of intense pain or extreme discouragement when one might say, "I wish I were dead." We look aghast at the suicide and finally explain the act on the assumption of insanity. Yet, death is natural and necessary, and there are not lacking reasons for believing that it is always painless, perhaps pleasant, and the dying person never is cognizant of his condition nor of the moment he dies. No more, indeed, than one is cognizant of the moment he passes into ordinary sleep. The writers have ever compared death with sleep. Dickens, in describing the death of little Nell, says: "No sleep so beautiful and calm, so fair to look upon." Still, despite all this, we fear death. Even the word causes us to shudder. Bryant tells us—

> So live that when the final summons comes
> Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Here the writer believes that an "unfaltering trust" will enable one to die peacefully and contentedly. But how are we to come by this? Surely a diseased body will not contribute to its possession. The adoption of high, moral and religious ideals would perforce attend only a healthy body. Sound minds are not found in unsound bodies. From every point of view, a normal body is required in order to enjoy a normal life, and if death is to be natural, it will attend only a normal life. A pathological or diseased body can not end naturally. True natural death, which must be very rare in the human race, has been described as follows: "Arrival at extreme age, and still preserving the last flickers of an expiring intelligence, the old man feels weakness gaining on him from day to day. His limbs refuse to obey his will, the skin becomes insensitive, dry and cold; the extremities lose their warmth; the face is thin; the eyes hollow and the sight weak; speech dies out on his lips which remain open; life quits the old man from the circumference towards the center; breathing grows labored, and at last the heart stops beating. The old man passes away quietly, seeming to fall asleep for the last time." Death from pneumonia, which is a common cause of death among old people, is pathological. The pneumonia death has often been described as peaceful and painless, but there is always great suffering before the unconsciousness precedent to dissolution.

Arthobiosis, or right living, is essential to natural life and natural death. That civilized man leads an unnatural life is plain. He does not and will not conform to the laws of his well-being. The consequences are illness, disease and premature and unnatural death. We love, or at least we tend toward complexity in life; and this complexity militates against health, happiness and natural death. Delicate and rich foods and all stimulants act upon the organs of digestion and secretion in a harmful way. It would be a marked step toward greater health, strength and longer life to stop inventing new dishes and totally abandon most of those already invented and return to the simple dishes of our ancestors. Solomon says: "Be ye not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh." He was preaching morality and orthobiosis when he said this. One of the conditions that enabled the Jews of the earlier Biblical times to live longer than civilized people was, beyond all doubt, the greater simplicity of thin diet. Modern hygiene, which is in open disagreement with the elaborated art of cooking, is also opposed to the complexities of modern dress and dwellings. Young people, instead of abandoning themselves to the supposed pleasures with thin sad morbid results of sickness, pain and premature death, should live the physiological life and enjoy healthful and happy life with a natural death.

THE HOUSEFLY.

It is only of late years that people have come to look upon the housefly as a disease-breeder, being more disposed to look upon the busy diptuous insect as a scavenger, but modern science has changed all this.

In his book, "The Housefly—Disease Carrier," Dr. L. O. Howard, Government expert, says:

Take, for example, the possibilities in Washington and let us estimate—on the basis of the survival of all eggs and all individual flies—upon plenty of places for the insect to develop and for the larvæ to feed, upon an average of ten days to a generation in midsummer (this period increasing in the autumn and being greater also in the springtime)—let us start then on April 15 with a single overwintering fly, which on that day lays 120 eggs and we will have the following table:

April 15—The overwintering female fly lays 120 eggs.

May 1—120 adults issue, of which 60 are females.

May 10—60 females lay 120 eggs each.

May 28—7,200 adults issue, of which 3,600 are females.

June 8—3,600 females lay 120 eggs each.

June 20—432,000 adults issue, of which 216,000 are females.

June 30—216,000 females lay 120 eggs each.

July 10—25,920,000 adults issue, of which 12,960,000 are females.

July 19—12,960,000 females lay 120 eggs each.

July 29—1,555,200,000 adults issue, of which 777,600,000 are females.

August 8—777,600,000 females lay 120 eggs each.

August 18—93,312,000,000 adults issue, of which 46,656,000,000 are females.

August 28—46,656,000,000 females lay 120 eggs each.

September 10—5,598,720,000,000 adults issue.

These figures are startling, and surely the housefly, whether a disease-carrier or not, has enough sins to answer for to condemn him and cause people to swat him relentlessly.

CANCER IN FISHES.

Attention has recently been called to the long known fact that fishes are especially subject to cancer and other infectious diseases, by the announcement that the United States Government is about to establish a biological station having for its special purpose the study of these maladies. Cancer seems to be almost epidemic at certain times among fishes, destroying great numbers. Dr. Williams, of England, has observed that cancerous tumors occur in trees which grow in low regions in which the soil is saturated with sewage. It seems quite reasonable that cancer in fish may be due to a somewhat similar cause. An evident objection to the use of fish as food is the fact that one can never know how near he is coming to a cancer diet in eating a morsel of fish.

GOOD COUNTY HEALTH WORK AND BIG INVESTMENTS.

Wise business men who have seen enough of health work to appreciate its importance, and who know the difference between a death rate of twelve and twenty-five per 1,000, will not tie up large sums of money in a community or country where sanitary conditions are questionable. Men who mean much to the development of a community or town are now consulting not only our national and State departments of agriculture, but also boards of health as to places for investments. The following letter is to the point. This man, if he follows Dr. Stiles' advice and comes South, must locate in North Carolina, and in either Guilford, Durham, New Hanover, or Robeson County. The letter is as follows:

FEBRUARY 6, 1912.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.:

Dear Doctor Rankin—The following incident may be of use to you in connection with your campaign for permanent health officers. A gentleman from New York, representing heavy money interests, called upon me this morning in reference to buying land in the South for farm purposes. He stated that he would not touch less than 5,000 acres, and if he found what he wanted, his purchase would involve somewhere between 5,000 and 50,000 acres. He had obtained extensive information regarding the soils, crops, etc., but said he was unable to obtain satisfactory information regarding health conditions.

I have advised him to inquire into the subject of the county health officer in every county where he looks for land, and have further advised him that I would not be personally willing to purchase large land holdings of this extent unless I could obtain from the county authorities a definite promise that a county health officer should be employed at a salary of not less than $2,500 per year, and that he should give his entire time to the work.

Respectfully, (Signed) C. W. STILES,
Professor of Zoölogy.

Bulletin North Carolina Board of Health.

DR. WILEY ON COFFEE AND TEA.

"Many parents forbid the use of tea and coffee to their children, and I think this is a wise precaution. * * * I think caffein is recognized as one of the habit-forming drugs." Here is another very good reason why the use of coffee should be universally discountenanced. A drug which forms a habit is poison. No one ever becomes so dependent upon bread or potatoes or any other normal food that he can not find a substitute in some other wholesome food which furnishes the same elements. But this is not true of coffee, or of other habit-forming drugs. The drug itself produces an effect upon the body which changes it so that it is no longer normal. The tissues have become perverted; the body functions have become disturbed in such a way that the withdrawal of the accustomed drug produces most distressing symptoms."

DIETETICS.

A Fool's Soliloquy.

Age 25. "Dietetics"! What is or are dietetics? Who cares a dime for dietetics? Time enough to attend to that cranky old matter when one gets sick or old. You don't get me to listen to the cranks who tell us what to eat and how to eat it. I never think anything about the matter. I just eat everything and anything. I like to begin a meal with a cocktail. It makes appetite, fills me with a glow and gives enjoyment to the feed. I like rich sauces, gravies, highly spiced things, lots of rare meats. Salads! Well, I say yes. Give me lots of salad. Make a dressing with lots of red pepper and strong vinegar. Do I drink coffee? Watch me. The stronger and blacker the better. It doesn't hurt me. It don't keep me awake. I never have a pain. No dyspepsia in me. Yes, I'm getting a little heavy, but I feel all right. I'm English. I love to eat."

Age 48. Say, Doc, can't you cure my eczema? My rheumatism isn't any better. Got puffed ankles and pains in my feet and shoulders. Had one of my awful headaches yesterday. And, say, Doc—my kidneys don't work right. Haven't you got some kidney medicine?

Am I constipated? W-e-ll, yes. But that don't bother me much, for Soggo water takes care of it pretty well. Don't do as well as it did at first, though, and I guess it is not so good. Had another dizzy spell this morning; there was a ringing in my ears and a full feeling in my head. Surely, there is some medicine to cure a little thing like that.

Egad, I don't know what I shall do if I have another carbuncle. They certainly are awful. They drag one down so.

Aged 50. Dead of Bright's disease. Suffered terribly for two years before he died.

Moral: "Most men dig their graves with their teeth."

A DANGEROUS TRINITY.

Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia.

PNEUMONIA is rarely, if ever, so entirely recovered from as to leave the tissues of the lungs in as healthy a condition as before.

LA GRIPPE (Influenza), more than any other disease, leaves behind it damage to the lung tissues, which paves the way for future lung troubles, especially consumption.

BRONCHITIS, or a *"common cold,"* leaves behind a susceptibility to subsequent attacks because they weaken the tissues of the throat, windpipe and lungs.

DR. F. W. SHALEY, the energetic and very competent health officer of Vigo County, in his March report says: "Scarlet fever has been the principal disease in this county during the month. Two prominent foci appeared. One was caused by the grandmother taking a child with her from the city to visit her daughter, who had a home full of children in the country and who was expecting another one soon. The child from the city was just recovering from scarlet fever and was in a state of exfoliation. Now you know what happened without being told. The mother nursed four of the children who contracted the disease from this exposure. Before the children were convalescent, the mother gave birth to her child, which on the second day developed scarlet fever, and on the sixth day died. The grandmother who took the child from the city and brought about all this wreck had instructions from the health department and was under quarantine."

"The other focus was from forgetfulness (carelessness of a physician). He intended to report the case to me when he reached his office, but forgot. The case was but a mild one and he was never called back to see it. Thus it was left to itself and the child re-entered school without being disinfected. Within a week Riley township was afire with scarlet fever. All the schools were closed because the disease became so prevalent. Fortunately the cases are mostly mild, yet there are some which are quite severe."

Dear Citizen:

I am a fly now. Once I was a maggot. I hatched out in a filthy closet in a dirty back yard. I live on stable filth and garbage can slops.

I carry all kinds of disease on my hairy feet. This I wipe off on the sugar bowl or the baby's bottle when I come in to see you, or wash off when I take a bath in your coffee cup or in your glass of milk.

I can not live where there is no filth. I think you must love me because you have kept such nasty places for me to live in. I hope you will do nothing to disturb your filth so that I may be with you again next year. The fact is, I have already laid many eggs in your refuse and when the warm weather comes, if you do not destroy my babies, many millions of us will be ready to call on you again.

We shall take no offense if you have screens. They are, we know, quite a fashion. All we ask is to be allowed to hatch out in our usual haunts and we promise to dine with you every day. Good-bye until we meet again,

A HOUSEFLY AND FAMILY.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR FEBRUARY, 1912.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	939,532
Total deaths	955
Death rate per 1,000	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	122.2
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	21.4
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	10.7
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.6
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	36.2

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,127,217
Total deaths	1,289
Death rate per 1,000	14.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	153.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	14.5
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	19.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	6.7
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	6.7

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	663,757
Total deaths	741
Death rate per 1,000	14.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	186.3
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	22.8
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	7.6
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	11.4
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	7.6

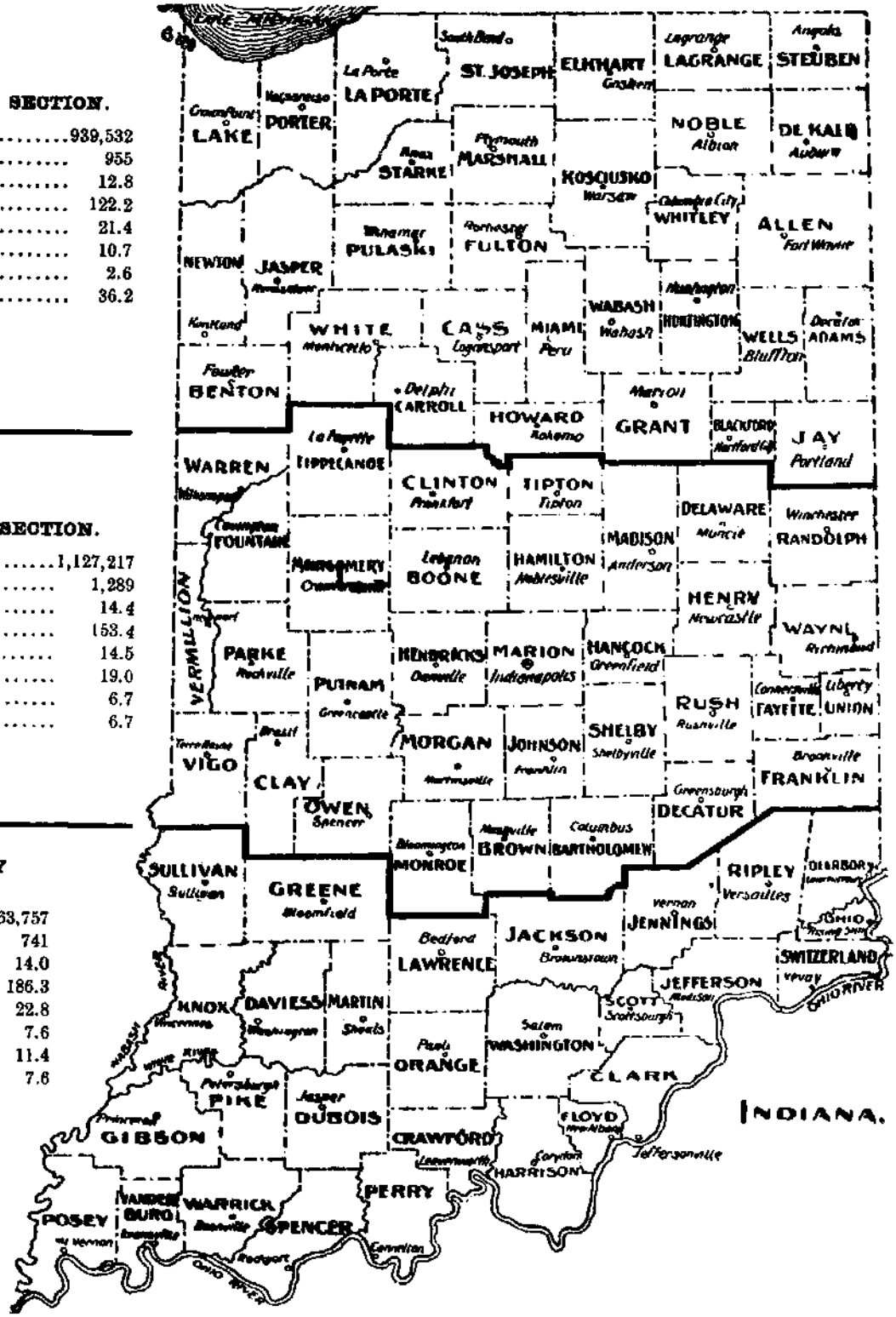

TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of February, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1911.	Total Deaths for 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.				Important Ages.						Deaths from Important Causes.																
							February, 1912.	January, 1912.	February, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 19 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana	2,730,508	2,985	3,186	2,909	6,171	6,052	13.7	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.1	295	132	48	42	62	1,042	326	37	41	29	14	3	21	391	37	1		112	23	150	187	2	342
Northern Counties	939,532	965	1,081	943	2,046	2,010	12.8	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.4	114	44	11	14	14	350	91	9	18	8	2		6	133	27			31	5	39	63	1	85
Adams	21,872	18	20	13	38	29	10.3	10.7	7.7	10.5	8.2						9	2	1										12					
Allen	95,297	88	116	91	204	199	11.6	14.2	12.6	13.0	13.1	12	4	2	3		37	13			2				11	2			7		9	5		26
Benton	12,698	8	12	14	20	29	7.9	11.1	14.3	9.6	14.1	1		1			4								1	1								
Blackford	15,895	14	11	16	25	40	11.1	8.1	13.1	9.5	15.6						8	3											2		1			
Carroll	17,972	12	13	18	25	37	8.4	8.5	11.5	8.4	12.7						4	1																
Cass	36,652	50	56	43	106	100	17.2	18.0	15.3	17.5	17.0	7	3			1	21	3							8	3			2		3	3		11
Dekalb	25,129	27	34	23	61	49	13.5	15.9	11.9	14.7	12.0		3			2	12	3	1					1	3				2	1	1	1		
Elkhart	49,487	43	47	58	90	114	10.9	11.1	15.3	11.0	14.3	5	2		2		11	1		1					3	2			1	1	9	1		2
Fulton	16,879	22	17	16	39	41	16.4	11.8	12.3	14.0	15.0		1				11	1							1	1						1		
Grant	51,628	49	77	69	126	121	11.9	17.5	17.4	14.8	14.5	4	3				25	1		1	2			1	3				2		2	3		12
Howard	33,817	32	39	31	71	61	11.9	13.6	12.1	12.7	11.3	4	2	1			10	6	1	1					2				1					
Huntington	29,060	25	39	18	64	49	10.8	15.8	8.0	13.3	10.4	2					12	3							1	1			3			2		
Jasper	13,057	9	10	7	19	20	8.6	9.0	6.9	8.8	9.4	1	1				4	3							2							1		
Jay	24,994	23	32	34	55	53	11.6	15.1	17.7	13.4	13.0	1					9	5							1							1		
Kosciusko	27,980	28	34	33	62	66	12.6	14.3	15.3	13.5	14.5		1				13	3				1			6						1	1		
Lagrange	15,148	17	21	18	38	42	14.1	16.3	15.4	15.2	17.1	2		1	2		5	1	1						5									
Lake	87,361	100	115	81	215	188	14.4	15.5	12.7	15.0	14.0	25	6	2	1		14	5	2	4	2	1			14	12				1	2	19		13
Laporte	46,555	55	63	64	118	125	14.9	15.9	18.1	15.4	16.8	11	1	3	1	2	21	2	1	1					9	2			1		1	1		3
Marshall	24,193	27	26	28	53	50	14.0	12.6	15.0	13.3	12.7				2	1	11	3											1			4		
Miami	29,594	26	26	32	52	70	11.0	10.3	14.1	10.7	14.7	3	1		1	1	11	1		1				1	2				1		1			
Newton	10,509	8	12	8	20	18	9.6	13.4	9.9	11.6	10.6						5												1		1			
Noble	24,171	23	30	28	53	50	12.0	14.6	15.1	13.3	12.8						15	2							4				1					
Porter	20,610	25	18	18	43	40	15.3	10.2	11.3	12.6	12.0	5		1			11	1							3							3		1
Pulaski	13,312	17	12	9	29	24	16.1	10.6	8.7	13.2	11.1	1	2			1	7	2			1				1				1					
Starke	10,580	9	11	13	20	22	10.7	12.2	15.9	11.5	12.8		1				3							1	2				1					
Steuben	14,320	23	18	12	41	33	20.2	14.8	10.9	17.4	14.2		1				14	4		1					1							1		
St. Joseph	88,855	101	105	83	206	173	14.6	14.1	12.7	18.2	12.6	22	10	1	1	3	20	13	2	7	1				13	3			2		4	5	1	16
Wabash	26,932	23	29	17	52	52	10.7	12.7	9.2	11.7	11.9	4					12	1							4				1		1	1		1
Wells	22,468	19	12	15	31	43	10.6	6.3	10.4	8.4	11.8		1			1	8	3				1			2				1		1	1		
White	17,608	14	15	18	29	37	10.0	10.0	13.2	10.0	12.9				1		7								2				2	1				
Whitley	16,939	20	21	19	41	35	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.7	12.8	4					5	1							3				1		1	5		
Central Counties	1,127,217	1,289	1,379	1,221	2,668	2,594	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.3	120	49	27	18	33	448	137	23	13	17	8	3	6	139	6			33	15	79	89	1	133
Bartholomew	24,881	21	27	30	48	54	10.6	12.7	15.7	11.7	13.4	3	1		1		6	4							1						2	1	1	1
Boone	24,773	23	40	21	63	60	11.7	19.0	11.0	15.4	15.0	1		1			11	5							2				1	1	3			
Brown	7,075	9	8	2	17	6	14.2	21.8	3.2	12.9	4.6	2					6		1				2		1						1			
Clay	32,712	32	39	30	71	69	12.3	14.0	11.9	13.2	13.1	3	3	1			10	3			1			2	5					1				
Clinton	26,827	21	21	25	42	55	9.8	9.2	12.1	9.5	12.7	5	2				7	3			2								2		1	3		
Decatur	18,831	33	25	19	58	39	22.1	15.6	13.1	19.1	12.8			1		1	10	5								1				2	1			
Delaware	51,720	52	58	55	110	92	12.6	13.2	13.9	12.8	11.0	9	2	2	1	1	13	3		1					6	1				1	5	4		3
Fayette	14,507	15	11	22	26	29	13.0	8.9	19.8	10.9	12.4	2				1	5														2	1		
Fountain	20,483	25	25	25	50	51	15.4	14.4	15.9	14.8	15.4	1	1			2	10	2		1	1				2				1		1			
Franklin	15,335	24	15	16	39	39	19.7	11.5	13.5	15.4	15.7	1		1	1		15	1							4				1		3	2		
Hamilton	27,054	31	27	29	58	59	14.4	11.7	13.9	13.0	13.4			1		3	11	4							1									
Hancock	19,030	26	27	13	53	43	17.2	16.7	8.8	16.9	13.9	3	5	1	1		10	2		2		1	1		6						2			
Hendricks	20,840	24	18	17	42	37	14.5	10.1	10.6	12.2	10.9	3			1	1	9	4		1					1						1	3		
Henry	30,362	21	35	28	56	70	8.7	13.5	12.2	11.2	14.4	1				1	15	1							1						1	2		1
Johnson	20,443	23	17	25	40	52	14.1	9.3	16.9	11.9	15.7		2	2		1	9	1							5				1		1	1		
Madison	65,454	58	58	75	116	155	11.1	10.4	14.9	10.8	14.6	8	1	1		3	17	8	1	1					5	1			2	1	6	2		2
Marion	270,261	352	360	329	712	672	16.4	15.7	16.2	16.0	15.7	37	12	4	6	8	92	44	11	1	5				29	1			6	4	22	21		86
Monroe	23,681	28	25	21	53	55	14.9	12.4	11.6	13.6	14.5			1	1		11	5	1		1				3				1		3	1		
Montgomery	29,568	35	39	32	74	75	14.9	15.5	14.1	15.2	15.3	4	2			1	13	3	2		1			1	5				1		2	2		2
Morgan	21,254	28	20	28	48	60	16.6	11.1	17.1	13.7	17.5					1	15	4							2						2	2		
Owen	14,053	16	14	8	30	22	14.3	11.7	7.4	13.0	9.6				1		8	3							5				1					
Parke	22,214	10	24	23	34	61	5.6	12.7	13.4	9.3	16.9					1	3	2							1						1	1		
Putnam	20,532	16	21	31	37	53	9.3	12.0	19.6	10.9	15.9	1		1			7	2							1				1		1	2		1
Randolph	29,117	32	31	27	63	56	13.8	12.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	1	2			1	19	3	1	1					7				1	1	2	1		
Rush	19,387	34	27	21	61	36	22.1	16.4	14.1	19.1	11.4	2	2		1		14	3	1		1			1	2				1	1	2	2		
Shelby	27,035	24	36	28	60	58	11.2	15.6	13.5	13.5	13.3	3	1			1	10	2							5						1			
Tippecanoe	40,259	55	58	57	113	115	17.2	16.9	18.4	17.0	17.7	9	5	1	1	3	23	4		3		1		1	6				2	1	1	4		22
Tipton	17,490	16	17	13	33	30	11.5	11.4	9.6	11.4	10.6						5		1						1				1					
Union	6,260	11	9	9	20	16	22.1	16.9	18.6	19.4	15.8						5	2											1					
Vermillion	19,226	23	25	26	48	50	15.0	15.3	17.9	15.2	16.3	2	3	1	1	1	2	4							5	1			2	1	2			
Vigo	90,519	105	155	84	260	210	14.5	20.1	12.4	17.4	14.7	10	5	5	1	3	28	9	2	4	3	4		1	11	1			1	2	5	12		13
Warren	10,899	10	16	10	26	18	11.5	17.2	11.0	14.5	10.2	1		1			6															4	1		
Wayne	44,235	56	51	42	107	97	15.9	13.6	12.4	14.7	13.6	3	1		2		23	1							4						5	12		2
Southern Counties	663,757	741	716	740	1,457	1,448	14.0	12.7	14.5	13.3	14.6	61	39	10	10	15	244	88	5	12	4	6		9	119	4	1		48	3	32	35		44
Clark	30,260	32	34	30	66	63	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.2	12.8	4		1			13	4		1					3						4	3		
Crawford	12,057	16	11	12	27	29	16.6	10.7	12.9	13.6	14.8	1				1	6	5	1						3				1			1		
Daviess	27,747	18	35	28	53	56	8.1	14.8	13.1	11.6	12.4	2	1				5	4							3						1	1		
Dearborn	21,472	29	19	24	48	55	17.0	10.4	14.5	13.6	15.8	1		2		3	11			3					6	1			2		2			
Dubois	19,843	21	14	19	35	40	13.2	8.3	12.4	10.7	12.4	1	1	1			12	2		1					4				1		1	1		
Floyd	30,310	35	42	27	77	77	14.5	16.3	11.5	15.4	15.7	4	2				17	4				2			1				3		2	3		4
Gibson	30,177	37	30	40	67	51	15.4	11.7	17.2	13.5	10.4	3	3				11	3				1		2	8				2		1	1		
Greene	37,707	38	49	30	87	54	12.6	15.3	13.7	14.0	9.0	5	4		1		13	3						2	14				6		1	1		
Harrison	20,232	16	11	8	29	23	11.2	6.4	5.1	8.1	7.0	3	1	1	1	1	7	1							4				1		1			
Jackson	24,727	34	24	21	58	42	17.3	11.4	11.0	14.2	10.5	3	2				12	3						1	7				1		1			
Jefferson	20,483	33	20	30	53	52	20.3	11.5	19.9	15.7	15.7		2				10	2							6				2			4		13
Jennings	14,212	16	10	19	28	33	14.2	8.3	17.3	11.1	14.3			1	1	1	6	3				2												
Knox	39,816	43	44	45	87	65	13.6	13.0	14.9	13.3	9.2	6	2	1	1		13	9			1				9				1	1	1	1		1
Lawrence	31,114	25	38	32	63	78	10.1	14.4	13.5	12.3	15.7	1	1		1	1	9	4	1	1	1			1	2				3	1	1	1		
Martin	13,027	12	15	16	27	24	11.6	13.5	16.0	12.6	11.4						7	1							3				1					
Ohio	4,329	7	9	5	16	11	20.3	24.4	15.0	22.4	15.6						6	1							1									
Orange	17,225	21	21	14	42	28	15.3	14.3	10.5	14.8	10.0				1		8	3	1						3	1			1		1			
Perry	18,148	22	21	27	43	49	15.2	13.6	10.4	14.4	16.7		1				9	3						1	5				1		1			
Pike	19,684	21	19	23	40	40	13.4	11.3	15.1	12.3	12.5	2	2		1	1	5	1							3				2		1			
Posey	21,713	23	22	21	45	47	13.3	11.9	12.5	12.8	13.3	4	1		1	1	8	4				1			2	1					4	2		
Ripley	19,528	18	11	23	29	47	11.6	6.0	15.3	9.6	14.9	3	1				7	3	1						2				1			1		
Scott	8,324	7	15	9	22	26	10.5	21.1	14.0	16.1	10.3						3	2																
Spencer	20,676	28	22	14	50	34	17.0	12.5	8.8	14.7	10.1		1				7	3	1						4		1		1		2			
Sullivan	33,082	28	26	32	54	69	10.6	9.2	12.8	9.9	13.1	4	2	1		1	5	3		1		1		1	3				2		1	2		
Switzerland	9,914	15	8	14	23	24	19.0	9.5	18.3	14.1	14.9	1		1			7	2							1				2		2			
Vanderburgh	78,502	115	108	127	221	249	18.4	15.9	21.3	17.1	19.8	13	9	1	2	4	27	19		4	1				18	1			6	1	3	7		26
Warrick	22,005	21	20	15	41	31	12.0	10.7	8.5	11.3	8.7		2				6	1	1						2						1			
Washington	17,445	8	20	26	28	51	5.7	13.5	19.3	9.7	17.6		1			1	2								2						1			

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of February, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population. Estimated, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1911.	Total Deaths for 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.						Deaths from Important Causes.														
							February, 1912.	January, 1912.	February, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 10 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over	240,098	317	328	301	645	606	16.6	16.1	16.7	16.3	15.0	31	10	3	5	7	81	43	10	1	4				27	1			4	3	22	18		82
Indianapolis	240,098	317	328	301	645	606	16.6	16.1	16.7	16.3	15.0	31	10	3	5	7	81	43	10	1	4				27	1			4	3	22	18		82
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000	253,337	292	354	297	646	633	14.5	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.9	45	20	8	3	7	71	38	3	8	4	1			35	5			6	3	17	20		61
Evansville	70,711	91	86	102	177	202	16.1	14.3	19.0	15.2	17.9	8	6	1	1	3	23	16		2	1				13	1			4	1	2	5		20
Fort Wayne	65,814	68	93	72	161	148	13.9	15.6	14.6	14.9	14.3	11	2	2	2		20	7							7				1		9	4		32
Terre Haute	69,305	68	104	65	172	161	14.2	20.2	14.5	17.3	17.0	9	3	4		2	20	5	1	4	1	1			9	1			1	2	3	7		10
South Bend	56,507	65	71	58	136	122	14.4	14.8	14.0	14.6	14.0	17	9	1		2	8	10	2	2	1				9	3					3	4		9
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000	132,435	148	167	147	313	310	13.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.6	16	10	1	5	6	44	11	1	4	2	2	1		12	3			4	2	11	13		30
Muncie	24,311	19	25	25	44	54	9.8	12.1	13.5	11.0	13.8	2	1		1	1	5	1							4	1					2	2		
Richmond	22,733	22	18	18	40	38	12.2	9.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	2	1		2	1	6														3	2		
Anderson	22,706	16	25	31	41	54	8.8	13.0	17.9	10.9	14.8	1	1				5	3			1				1				1		2			9
Hammond	21,779	31	34	22	65	46	17.9	18.4	13.6	18.2	13.5	4	3		1	1	5	3	1	2	1	1			2	2				1	1	5		8
New Albany	20,629	26	36	19	56	51	15.8	17.1	11.9	16.5	15.2	1	1				15	2			1				1				2		2	2		4
Lafayette	20,277	32	35	32	67	67	19.9	20.3	20.7	20.1	20.6	6	3	1	1	3	8	2		2			1		4				1	1	1	2		16
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000	208,083	252	292	240	544	520	15.2	16.5	14.8	15.9	15.3	38	7	5	2	4	85	21	3	8	2			2	32	13			8	1	18	17		11
Elkhart	19,691	25	17	21	42	44	16.0	10.1	14.1	13.0	14.0	1	1		2		7	1							2				1	1	6			
East Chicago	19,666	25	27	21	52	52	16.0	16.2	14.2	16.0	16.7	10	2	2					1	1	1				4	3					1	4		2
Marion	19,561	19	31	29	50	45	12.2	18.6	19.4	15.5	14.3	1	1				8	2			1				1						1			
Michigan City	19,444	26	27	26	53	53	16.8	16.3	17.7	16.6	17.2	6	1	2		1	9	1	1	1					8	2			1					3
Logansport	19,334	21	29	25	50	53	13.7	17.6	17.0	15.6	17.1	5				1	11	1							2	2					2	2		
Gary	17,802	20	23	14	43	37	14.1	15.2	10.8	14.7	13.6	4				1	4	1							4	3						7		3
Kokomo	17,650	17	28	16	45	33	12.1	18.7	12.2	15.5	11.9	1	1	1			7	3	1	1					4						1			
Vincennes	15,359	19	20	21	39	49	15.5	15.3	18.3	15.4	20.3	1					8	5							2						1			1
Mishawaka	13,518	11	15	13	26	23	11.0	14.1	14.2	12.6	11.9						3	2		4									1			1		2
Peru	11,154	13	8	15	21	36	14.6	8.4	17.8	11.4	20.4	2	1				6							1					1		1			
Elwood	11,028	11	12	5	23	16	12.5	12.8	5.8	12.7	8.9	1				1	5								1	1					2	1		
Laporte	10,866	9	18	14	27	30	10.4	19.4	17.2	15.1	17.6	2					3						1		1									
Jeffersonville	10,412	17	13	14	30	32	20.5	14.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	1					7	2		1					3						2			
Huntington	10,350	11	13	6	24	17	13.3	14.8	7.5	14.1	10.2						2	3											2			2		
New Castle	10,050	8	11	9	19	24	10.0	12.8	12.3	11.6	15.7	1					7								1						1			
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population Under 10,000	330,341	411	424	374	835	809	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.2	32	16	9	4	14	148	48	4	4	5	2		3	51	5			16	6	15	11	1	4
Shelbyville	9,733	12	12	7	24	19	12.9	14.5	9.5	15.0	12.3	1	1				4	1				1			3									
Crawfordsville	9,643	13	20	10	33	20	16.9	24.4	13.8	20.8	13.2	2	1				5	1	1		1				2							1		
Brazil	9,495	11	10	13	21	28	14.5	12.4	17.7	13.4	18.1	2	2	1			3				1				2					1				
Bloomington	9,075	12	15	13	27	30	16.6	19.5	19.1	18.1	20.9			1	1		6	1			1				2				1					
Bedford	8,976	10	14	8	24	18	14.0	18.3	11.9	18.5	12.7					1	2	1						1	2	1			1	1				
Columbus	8,881	7	15	8	22	16	9.9	19.8	11.8	15.0	11.2	1					1	2							1						2		1	1
Frankfort	8,787	5	3	5	8	13	7.1	4.0	7.5	5.3	9.3	2	1					1		1					1							1		
Wabash	8,693	7	10	7	17	19	10.4	13.5	10.4	11.9	13.5	2					4								1						1	1		1
Goshen	8,584	4	11	8	15	18	5.8	15.0	12.2	10.6	13.6	1					2									1					1			1
Washington	7,854	7	11	8	18	15	11.2	16.5	13.2	13.9	11.8	1					2	1							2									
Connersville	7,828	9	5	12	14	14	14.4	7.5	20.1	10.9	11.1	1				1	4														2			
Valparaiso	7,057	8	8	3	16	12	14.2	13.3	5.6	13.8	10.6	2					3								3									1
Madison	6,934	5	9	9	14	23	9.1	18.3	16.8	12.3	20.5		1				1								1									
Whiting	6,847	8	9	8	17	17	14.7	15.4	15.7	15.1	15.9	3	1				1									1						1		
Clinton	6,560	11	10	8	21	12	21.1	18.0	16.6	19.5	11.9	1	1	1	1		1	2							1	1			2	1				
Princeton	6,488	8	7	14	15	22	15.5	12.7	28.2	14.1	21.0						3								3							1		
Seymour	6,305	12	8	5	20	21	24.0	14.9	10.3	19.3	20.6	1	1				2	2					1		4									
Hartford	6,262	6	5	9	11	18	12.0	9.4	18.9	10.7	17.9						5	1							1				1					
Linton	6,189	4	5	5	9	10	8.1	9.5	11.0	8.8	10.4	1					1	1							1				1					
Mt. Vernon	5,606	6	8	6	14	15	13.5	16.8	14.0	15.1	16.6	2					1	1													2			
Lebanon	5,574	9	10	4	19	13	20.3	21.1	9.4	20.7	14.6	1		1			4	1							2									
Greensburg	5,458	20	9	9	29	18	46.2	19.4	21.5	32.1	20.5			1		1	6	3											2		1	1		
Portland	5,163	6	8	11	12	15	14.6	13.6	27.8	14.1	18.0						2	1																
Kendallville	5,143	8	5	9	13	14	19.6	11.4	28.9	15.3	17.3						6								2				1					
Noblesville	5,101	7	7	6	14	14	17.2	16.1	15.3	16.6	16.9					1	3	1																
Alexandria	5,098	4	2	10	6	25	9.8	4.6	25.5	7.1	30.2	2					1																	
Bluffton	5,037	1	2	1	3	7	25.0	4.6	2.9	3.6	8.6																							
Rushville	4,963	13	8	4	21	8	33.0	18.9	11.8	25.6	10.0						4	2													1	1		
Martinsville	4,578	9	5	7	14	16	24.7	12.8	16.2	18.6	21.7					1	5	2														1		
Franklin	4,551	5	4	7	9	9	13.8	10.3	23.2	12.0	12.3					1	2								1									
Decatur	4,503	7	6	3	13	10	19.6	15.7	8.8	17.5	13.8						3	1											1					
Aurora	4,486	6	9	6	15	14	16.8	23.6	17.7	20.4	20.0					1				2					1	1								
Warsaw	4,474	6	12	3	18	11	16.9	31.5	10.5	24.4	15.2						1	1																
Greenfield	4,448	5	6	1	11	11	14.3	15.9	19.3	15.0	15.2			1	1			1	1		1													
Winchester	4,322	6	3	2	9	6	17.5	8.1	6.6	12.6	8.7		1				2	1																
Sullivan	4,214	1	2	4	3	8	2.9	5.6	13.4	4.3	12.0							1																
Garrett	4,172	8	5	4	13	8	24.1	14.1	12.1	18.9	11.9		1			2	3		1				1		1						1	1		
Tipton	4,106	6	4	3	10	9	18.4	11.4	9.3	14.8	13.5																							
Boonville	4,028	6	8	3	14	9	18.7	23.4	9.8	21.1	14.1		1				1	1							1				1					
Auburn	3,971	7	4	1	11	4	22.1	11.8	4.0	16.8	6.2		2				4	2											2					
Lawrenceburg	3,930	4	1	7	5	17	13.8	3.0	21.1	7.7	26.6						2														1			
Plymouth	3,656	9	9	3	18	10	29.4	27.5	11.8	28.4	16.1				1	1	4	2																
Greencastle	3,302	6	4	8	10	10	19.9	12.4	32.7	25.4	16.3			1			1	1							1						1			
Mitchell	3,604	2	6	6	8	14	7.0	19.6	24.9	13.5	25.0						1	1																
Columbia City	3,485	3	9	1	12	3	10.8	30.3	4.2	20.8	5.3						2																	
Tell City	3,437	5	6	10	11	16	18.3	20.5	32.6	19.4	29.2						3								3						1			
Attica	3,368	8	5	3	13	5	29.9	17.5	13.0	23.5	9.2		1				3	1							1				1					
Rochester	3,304	5	4	7	9	17	18.7	14.0	31.2	16.2	31.1						3								4									
Union City	3,257	4	7	4	11	9	15.4	25.3	21.2	20.5	17.2					1	3			1					1									
Gas City	3,224	*	1	*	1	4	*	3.6	*	1.8	7.6																							
Dunkirk	3,031	2	3	3	5	7	8.3	11.6	10.0	10.0	14.2						1																	
North Vernon	2,924	4	3	5	7	10	17.2	12.0	21.9	14.5	21.2				1		1					1									1			
Montpelier	2,786	2	3	2	5	4	9.0	12.6	8.7	10.9	8.8						1																	
Bicknell	2,749	4	4		8		18.3	17.1		17.6		2		1			1																	
Rockport	2,736	3	7	3	10	9	13.8	30.1	14.5	22.2	20.3						1								1							1		
Angola	2,656	8	4	5	12	12	38.0	17.7	31.8	27.4	28.4						5	3																
Crown Point	2,545	3	1		4		14.8	4.6		9.5		1					1								2									
Huntingburg	2,464	1	*	3	1	0	5.1	*	13.7	2.4	15.0						1																	
Rensselaer	2,406	3	2	*	5	5	15.7	9.8	*	12.6	12.9	1					1	1														1		
Loogootee	2,231	1	4	6	5	8	5.6	21.1	32.2	13.6	22.9						1																	
Batesville	2,227	2	2		4		11.3	10.6		10.8		1					1																	
Monticello	2,174	2	1	2	3	7	11.6	5.4	12.3	8.4	19.9						1																	
Ligonier	2,173	1	2	3	3	3	5.8	10.8	16.9	8.4	8.5						1																	
Delphi	2,163	1	2	2	3	6	5.8	10.9	15.0	8.4	17.1						1	1																
Cannelton	2,130	5	4	5	9	5	29.6	22.1	31.9	25.7	14.5						3																	
Covington	2,069	3	3	3	6	5	18.3	17.1	19.7	17.6	15.2																							
Butler City	1,818	1	4	2	5	4	6.9	25.9	16.8	16.7	13.6						1																	
Veedersburg	1,768	5	4	2	9	5	35.6	26.6	15.8	31.0	17.6	1				2	2	1		1									2		1			
Rising Sun	1,513	6	5	5	11	10	50.0	39.0	47.1	44.3	40.8						5	1							1									
Vevay	1,356	3	2	1	5	2	30.1	18.7	10.2	24.2	9.8						3																	
Urban	1,164,294	1,418	1,585	1,359	2,983	2,878	15.3	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.5	170	63	26	19	38	429	161	21	25	17	5	1	5	157	27			35	15	83	79	1	188
Rural	1,566,212	1,567	1,621	1,550	3,188	3,174	12.8	12.2	12.9	12.4	13.0	125	69	22	23	24	613	165	16	16	12	9	2	16	234	10	1		77	8	67	108	1	154

* No deaths.

Mortality of Indiana for February, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for February 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for January 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1911.	Total Deaths for 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 100,000 Population.					Important Ages.										
							February, 1912.	January, 1912.	February, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.	
												Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State	**2,730,606**	**2,985**	**3,188**	**2,909**	**6,171**	**6,052**	**13.7**	**13.7**	**14.0**	**13.7**	**14.1**	**295**	**9.8**	**132**	**4.4**	**48**	**1.6**	**42**	**1.4**	**62**	**2.0**	**1,042**	**34.9**
Northern Counties	939,532	955	1,091	948	2,046	2,010	12.8	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.4	114	11.9	44	4.6	11	1.1	14	1.4	14	1.4	350	36.6
Central Counties	1,127,217	1,289	1,379	1,223	2,668	2,599	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.3	120	9.3	49	3.8	27	2.0	18	1.3	33	2.5	448	34.7
Southern Counties	663,757	741	716	740	1,457	1,443	14.0	12.7	14.5	13.3	14.6	61	8.2	39	5.2	10	1.3	10	1.3	15	2.0	244	32.9
All Cities	**1,164,294**	**1,418**	**1,585**	**1,359**	**2,983**	**2,876**	**15.3**	**15.8**	**15.4**	**15.6**	**15.5**	**170**	**11.9**	**63**	**4.4**	**26**	**1.8**	**19**	**1.3**	**38**	**2.6**	**429**	**30.2**
Over 100,000	240,098	317	328	301	645	606	16.6	16.1	16.7	16.3	16.0	31	9.7	10	3.1	3	.9	5	1.5	7	2.2	81	25.5
45,000 to 100,000	253,337	292	354	297	646	633	14.5	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.9	45	15.4	20	6.8	8	2.7	3	1.0	7	2.3	71	24.3
20,000 to 45,000	132,435	146	167	147	313	310	13.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.6	16	10.9	10	6.8	1	.6	5	3.4	6	4.1	44	30.1
10,000 to 20,000	208,083	252	292	240	544	520	15.2	16.5	14.8	15.9	15.3	36	14.2	7	2.7	5	1.9	2	.7	4	1.5	85	33.7
Under 10,000	330,341	411	424	374	835	809	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.2	32	7.7	16	3.8	9	2.1	4	.9	14	3.4	148	36.0
Country	1,566,312	1,567	1,621	1,550	3,188	3,174	12.6	12.2	12.9	12.4	13.0	125	7.9	69	4.3	22	1.4	23	1.4	24	1.5	613	39.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population From Important Causes.																											
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		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.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	**326**	**150.6**	**37**	**17.1**	**41**	**18.9**	**29**	**13.4**	**14**	**6.4**	**3**	**1.3**	**21**	**9.7**	**391**	**180.7**	**37**	**17.1**	**1**	**.4**			**112**	**51.7**	**23**	**10.6**	**150**	**69.3**	**187**	**86.4**	**2**	**.9**
Northern Counties	91	122.2	9	12.0	16	21.4	8	10.7	2	2.6			6	8.0	133	178.6	27	36.2					31	41.6	5	6.7	39	52.3	63	84.6	1	1.3
Central Counties	137	153.4	23	25.7	13	14.5	17	19.0	6	6.7	3	3.3	6	6.7	139	155.6	6	6.7	1	1.9			33	36.9	15	16.8	79	88.4	89	99.6	1	1.1
Southern Counties	98	186.3	5	9.5	12	22.8	4	7.6	6	11.4			9	17.1	119	226.3	4	7.6					48	91.2	3	5.7	32	60.8	35	66.5		
All Cities	**161**	**174.5**	**21**	**22.7**	**25**	**27.1**	**17**	**18.4**	**5**	**5.4**	**1**	**1.0**	**5**	**5.4**	**157**	**170.1**	**27**	**29.2**					**35**	**37.9**	**15**	**16.2**	**83**	**89.9**	**79**	**85.6**	**1**	**1.0**
Over 100,000	43	226.0	10	52.5	1	5.2	4	21.0							27	141.9	1	5.2					4	21.0	3	15.7	22	115.6	18	94.6		
45,000 to 100,000	38	189.3	3	14.9	8	39.8	4	19.9	1	4.9					35	174.4	5	24.9					6	29.8	3	14.9	17	84.7	20	99.6		
20,000 to 45,000	11	104.8	1	9.5	4	38.1	2	19.0	2	19.0	1	9.5			12	114.3	3	28.5					4	38.1	2	19.0	11	104.8	13	123.9		
10,000 to 20,000	21	127.3	3	18.1	8	48.5	2	12.1					2	12.1	32	194.0	13	78.8					6	36.3	1	6.0	18	109.1	17	103.1		
Under 10,000	48	183.3	4	15.2	4	15.2	5	19.1	2	7.6			3	11.4	51	194.8	5	19.1					15	57.3	6	22.9	15	57.3	11	42.0	1	3.8
Country	165	132.9	16	12.8	16	12.8	12	9.6	9	7.2	2	1.6	16	12.8	234	188.6	10	8.0	1	.8			77	62.0	8	6.4	67	54.0	108	87.0	1	.8

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of February, 1912.

V. H. CHURCH, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.				
		Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest	Date.
22.9	—5.1	Rome	60	17	Laporte	—20	3

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
2.60	—0.25	Vincennes	4.05	Richmond	1.30