State of Jowa

1926

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REPORT OF THE

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

HENRY ALBERT, M. D.

Commissioner

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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NOTE. The above are names of members holding office at date of report.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HON. JOHN HAMMILL, Governor of Iowa:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Section 2216, Code of Iowa, 1924, I have the honor to present the twenty-second biennial report of the State Department of Health for the period commencing July 1, 1924, and ending June 30, 1926.

HENRY ALBERT, M. D., Commissioner.

Des Moines, October 8, 1926.

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REPORT OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Early in the biennium represented by this report a reorganization was affected by the enactment of code commissioners' bills Nos. 260 and 262, which were drawn by the code commission, to rewrite, resectionize, and rechapterize all the laws relating to public health.

REÓRGANIZATION

Bill 260 now known as Title VII, Chapter 105, Code of Iowa, 1924, provided for the consolidation of the offices of the State Board of Health, the State Hotel Inspector, the Board of Medical Examiners, Podiatry Examiners, Osteopathic Examiners, Chiropractic Examiners, Nurses' Examiners, Dental Examiners and Optometry Examiners into one department to be known as the State Department of Health.

These bills not only simplified and harmonized a large number of conflicting and overlapping statutes, but they also effected economy through the establishment of a system of co-operation and co-ordination in the discharge of similar governmental functions. This was done by centralizing the administration of the work of a number of boards and divisions—thus doing away with certain unnecessary overhead expenses. The elimination of certain salaried positions effected a saving of over \$12,000,00 per year.

Under the reorganization plan, the position of Secretary of the State Board of Health was changed to Commissioner of the State Department of Health.

Dr. Rodney P. Fagen, secretary of the old State Board of Health was the first Commissioner of Public Health appointed. He served as commissioner from October 28, 1924, until July 1, 1925.

Dr. Don M. Griswold served in that capacity from July 1, 1925, until June 30, 1926.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Under Chapter 106 of Title VII, Code of Iowa, 1924, provision was made for a State Board of Health to be composed of the Commissioner of Public Health, the members of the Executive Council and five health officers to be appointed by the governor,

prior to the second Tuesday in January, 1925, to serve for a period of two years.

The five health officers who were appointed are: H. L. Sayler, M. D., Des Moines; E. Marsh Williams, M. D., Oskaloosa; H. R. Sugg, M. D., Clinton; W. D. Hayes, C. P. H., Sioux City, and C. W. Stewart, M. D., of Washington. They receive no compensation for their services. Among other duties as set out in the law, the Board advises the Commissioner regarding health rules and procedures.

GENERAL PROGRESS

During the last biennium the Iowa State Department of Health has, we believe, not hidden the talent entrusted to it, but has used to the advantage of the people of Iowa the appropriation or talent committed to it by the legislature of the state of Iowa. Marked progress has been made in certain features of our work and many new methods and new activities have been put into operation within the last two years.

FINANCIAL AID OBTAINED

In addition to the appropriation from the legislature this department was successful in obtaining aid during the biennium from the International Health Board to assist in recording and tabulating the vital statistics of the state, and also financial aid for furthering rural sanitation and general administration. This aid has made it possible to initiate campaigns of prevention and education that we anticipate will have far reaching results.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

The morbidity and mortality rates for the two years have remained about, or a little under, the average for the last ten years. The diseases that now take the highest toll are some of those not usually classed as communicable, but are, nevertheless, in a large measure preventable. Many of the diseases definitely known to be communicable are receding, because of the application of public health methods of prevention and control. Through more adequate means of conveying information and getting it acted upon many cases of cancer, heart disease and other diseases associated with middle or old age could be just as readily prevented.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Division of Vital Statistics has recorded and filed all reports of births, deaths and divorces forwarded to the depart-

ment, and from time to time, compiled statistics and made tabulations for the information of the public. The division has forwarded to every home from which a birth was reported, a free certificate of birth registration—a certificate that may prove of great value to the child as it grows older and finds it necessary to have its age certified to for different purposes. With this certificate there has also been included an authoritative book of information on infant care.

SANITARY ENGINEERING AND HOUSING

The Division of Sanitary Engineering has carried on the regular routine work of investigating and advising communities in the matter of safe water supplies, disposal of sewage, avoidance and abatement of nuisances, ventilation and many other features of housing requirements.

STREAM POLLUTION

In addition to this routine work, this division began during the biennium a very special piece of work in connection with stream pollution. The results of the special investigations on the Shell Rock and Lime creek streams have been published elsewhere and reference will be made to them in the report of the Sanitary Engineering Division, but it should be here stated that it is a great satisfaction to see very definite indications that a solution of the stream pollution problem on the above and other streams is near at hand, and that nuisances which have been a source of debate and rankling for years are about to cease. Much time had to be devoted to these studies, but the department feels that the time and expense entailed were more than justified by the results.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

During this biennium the state has not been visited by any widespread epidemic, but wherever any disease assumed more than an ordinary degree of prevalence, efforts were made to determine the source of infection and give such information and aid as would terminate the outbreak, and if possible eradicate the disease. Most communicable diseases, as the reports to follow will show, are declining in prevalence, if not in virulence. Diphtheria is gradually waning through the use being made of diphtheria toxin-antitoxin.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

In the fall of 1925 a program of immunization against diphtheria was initiated. This program has been largely confined to the schools, but within six months about 20,000 pupils were reported as having been immunized. At the closing of the schools for summer vacation in June, 1926, it was estimated that in the fifty-five communities where the program had been taken up, upwards of 40,000 pupils had been immunized against Diphtheria. In the county of Osceola, for example, ninety-eight per cent of the average attendance at school for the whole county, was immunized during the campaign. Other counties, while not equaling Osceola in percentage, greatly exceeded it in the actual numbers treated. It has been the policy of this department to encourage the use, by the people, of the local medical services. hence undoubtedly, great numbers of children have been immunized by the family physicians of whom we have no record. The department feels that the small expense incurred in providing free toxin-autitoxin for the first two hundred pupils in each community, as was done by the department, perhaps, brought greater definite practical returns, than an expenditure of a like sum could have brought in any other way. In addition to the material supplied, the department furnished free literature, and in many cases a representative of the department aided the campaign by giving addresses.

SMALLPOX AND RABIES

In comparison with other diseases there has been a disproportionate number of cases of smallpox and rabies. In regard to the
former, with vaccination so readily available, there is no excuse
for any person contracting smallpox. The experience of the
state has been that satisfactory vaccination has given almost complete protection from the disease. With these facts so evident,
it is not surprising that some people advocate doing away with
quarantine for smallpox and say "let those who want smallpox
have it, we can protect ourselves against it by vaccination."

Judging from the number of cases of rabies among dogs and other animals and the number of anti-rabic treatments that have to be supplied for people who have been bitten, it would seem wise either to require dogs to be vaccinated against rabies or have more stringent laws regarding dogs running at large and unmuzzled. A method adopted in some places when rabies develops, is to have a whole county or township declared a "con-

tagious area'' and to require all dogs to be vaccinated, tied up, or muzzled.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The reports on epidemiological investigations and on laboratory service appear under their own sections in this report. These reports indicate that there is a growing recognition on the part of the people of the value of laboratory service and that such service is indispensable for the proper carrying on of public health work.

VENEREAL DISEASE WORK

The State Department of Health has not been able to do all it would have liked to do in the control of venereal disease, but it has done considerable. Through lack of funds it was not possible to continue supplying arsenicals free for the medication of venereal cases, but the department has made these available for clinics and hospitals at the lowest possible cost.

Encouragement has been given local clinics, and the department has endeavored to locate and follow up all sources of known infection, and has sought to have all infected persons submit themselves to their physicians for treatment.

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER NITRATE

In accordance with the requirements of the Veneral Disease law, an effort has been put forth to have the use made general of silver nitrate in the eyes of the newborn for the prevention of blindness. As a means to that end, ampuls of silver nitrate are now distributed free to all physicians and hospitals doing obstetrical work. Since this free distribution was begun there has been a great demand for these ampuls.

The Division of Vital Statistics checks up the number of birth certificates filed by each individual physician and compares the number of certificates filed by him with the issues of silver nitrate made to him.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Many addresses have been given to medical societies and agencies interested in public health problems. A very great deal of literature for free distribution has been prepared. The leaflets on different diseases already existing were revised while many new ones have been added. A list of available literature appears elsewhere in this report.

There has been an increasing demand for literature and in-

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

formation, and in the first three months of 1926, there were is sued upwards of 50,000 pieces of literature by this department to persons living in different parts of the state.

The Quarterly Bulletins have been published, and for some of the numbers we have had hundreds of requests from states other than Iowa, and many requests for copies have come from foreign countries.

A news letter has also been issued every few weeks, dealing briefly with some phase of public health activity. Judging from the communications received in regard to these letters, they have been appreciated and have proven helpful.

SURVEYS

This department was instrumental in having surveys made in the city of Des Moines by Dr. Drake, and in a number of other cities of the state by Miss Amy Tapping. The purpose of the surveys was to make an inventory of the local facilities for doing health work, and to point out where improvements might be made.

The reports submitted by these surveyors from the American Child Health Association have been of assistance to many of the municipalities in pointing out where special efforts should be made to strengthen their departments, and how to make the best use of such organizations as already exist.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

During 1926, provision was made whereby the supervisor of Public Health Nursing might be directly connected with the State Department of Health. During the brief time the supervisor has been in office, she has conducted investigations and has made available a great deal of information on the nursing service of the state.

Maternity hospitals and all hospitals where nurses' training schools exist, have been inspected and a report made upon them. As there are great possibilities in this division, it is expected that with the continuation of it, much may be accomplished, not only for the state nurses, but for the state as a whole, by the establishment of a more comprehensive public health nursing service.

EXAMINATIONS AND LICENSES

This department is charged with the duty of recording results of examinations, collecting of registration fees and the issuing of licenses to practice the different professions connected with the healing art. This involves a great amount of correspondence, as so many of the professions are grouped under this Division. The department however, has tried to carry out faithfully the duties entrusted to it by the Legislature, and has on file a complete record of all transactions in connection with the working of the division. The statistical report from this division will appear in the body of the report.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial statement is set forth in detail elsewhere in this report, showing the sources of revenue and the disposition made of it. All moneys received from fees and licenses are turned over to the State Treasurer, so that with the exception of fees received that have to be returned to applicants because of, say, failure to appear at an examination, such moneys are transferred within ten days after being received, to the general fund of the State.

LEGAL DECISIONS

The State Department of Health has in very few instances been called upon to prosecute offenders of the State Health laws. One very important decision was given by a presiding judge and confirmed by the supreme court in reference to the rights of a parent to demand that his unvaccinated child be admitted to school. The decision given was that under the circumstances the parent could not compel the school board to admit his child.

COUNTY HEALTH ORGANIZATION

lowa's population is largely rural. Statistics show 36.4% urban and 63.6% rural, or in other words, there is almost twice as many of the population living in rural sections as in the cities. Until the last few years the country or rural part of our states was the safest place in which to live, so far as freedom from disease was concerned; but the relative positions of town and country have been reversed, and urban communities now show lower rates for morbidity and mortality than the country. This is not due to natural conditions, but to the marked recent improvements in the sanitation of cities. At the present time, water, milk and the disposal of sewage are given more attention in the cities than in the country, and above all the urban districts have better health organization than the rural.

There is no inherent reason why the health of rural dwellers should not be as adequately protected as the health of the city

10WA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

folk, and so far as Iowa is concerned, unless such provision is made, the great mass of the population is placed at a disadvan. tage.

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

In many states an effort is being made to overcome this handi. cap, and to establish for the country just as complete an organization for health protection and activities as enjoyed by any city. Experience shows that the most effective way to do this is by establishing County Health Units. Such a unit consists of a full time health officer and a sufficient number of nurses or aides to satisfactorily care for the public health needs of the county. The county is taken as the unit because it is sufficiently large to justify the employment of full time service. The political unit of a township is too small to take as the unit for a health program, as the expenditure of a sum of money sufficient to provide full time service would not be justified for such a small area.

The political unit for health administration should be enlarged because people are not isolated in small sections as they once were. The means of intercommunication are now so great that what was geographically the unit of our community life has greatly extended. For this reason among others, two-thirds of all states in the union have enlarged this political unit for health administration to make it coextensive with the county. The great advantage of this is that it gives a sufficiently large area to warrant the expenditure of a sum of money that will provide full time service in matters of health, for all the people of the county. This means also that the rural part of the county gets the same protection and the same advantages in a health program that the urban part has enjoyed, and in this way the present disability and disadvantages of living in the country, so far as health privileges are concerned, is removed. This principle properly applied will give the country again its rightful place of being the healthiest place in which to live.

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

A natural preparatory step toward enlarging the present political health unit would be the appointment in all counties of a County Board of Health. The State Department of Health is convinced of the advisability of having such a board. About thirty states in the union already have such a county board and a number of others where there is no such board, have made provision for the employment of a county health officer, Such county boards should be appointed in Iowa, because it is seldom that a health problem is wholly limited to the boundaries of a township, and when problems that affect contiguous or adjoining counties exist, it would be of distinct advantage to have County Boards of Health that they might confer with one another.

COUNTY UNIT AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

While in some localities commendable progress has been made under part time service, this department is of the opinion that the greatest single factor in improving sanitation and promoting rural health throughout the state, will be the establishment of full time health units, at the head of which will be a full time health officer. The counties of Iowa are sufficiently large to warrant the employment of full time service, so there should be in each county a full time health unit, to be composed of a full time health officer and one or more public health nurses.

It is possible to obtain some financial aid from outside agencies to assist in establishing these county units. Most of the outside aid is contingent upon the state giving aid to the counties where units are established. It is hoped that the legislature will see the advisability of encouraging the establishment of these county health units, by giving all counties that wish to establish them, the right to do so, and also by aiding financially those that qualify for assistance from outside agencies. A number of counties are contemplating establishing a unit for their county and some of . them already have qualified for the aid,

STANDARD PRACTICE

During 1926 a standard practice has been prepared and put into operation whereby any one of the office staff knows exactly what measures to pursue and what information and literature to send to the local or adjacent territory immediately on the receipt of a report of a case of communicable disease. This method insures immediate action and is a great conserver of time.

REVISION OF RULES

During the biennium the rules and regulations governing reportable diseases were revised and rewritten in an effort to bring them up to date, and in accordance with the best public health practice. They have been issued in a succinct form, made as uniform as possible and contain a ready reference index.

SUMMER ROUNDUP

This department has co-operated with the Parent-Teachers' Association in an effort to get all children that were about to enter school for the first time in September, 1926, examined and all defects found, corrected. From the preventive standpoint this department was anxious to have all such children immunized against diphtheria before they entered school, and as an inducement to get this done, the department offered the toxin-antitoxin free for the immunization of children entering school for the first time.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The State Department of Health has recognized that the promotion and protection of health are so important and have such wide ramifications, that every possible agency must be enlisted if the work is to be overtaken in anything like an adequate manner. For this reason an effort has been made to co-operate with existing volunteer health agencies, and all groups such as Parent-Teachers' Association and Women's Federated Clubs that have as a part of their program, the promotion of health activities.

By such co-operation many projects of immunization and other means of prevention of disease have been made possible. It will be the constant aim of the incoming commissioner and his staff, not only to co-operate with such agencies, but to individually assist all persons in health promotion, and thus render the maximum of service to the state as a whole.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That legal provision be made for the establishment of County Boards of Health. The reasons for this have already been set forth.
- (2) That legal provision be made for the establishment of County Health Units in such counties as may wish to adopt this method of administering their health work.
- (3) That financial aid be made available by the state for the establishment of a number of County Health Units (1) to assist counties to demonstrate the effectiveness of this form of health organization, and (2) to qualify them for financial aid from the International Health Board or from other sources.
- (4) That the department be authorized to have its Sanitary Engineering Division continue, and extend its investigation on stream pollution within the state.

- (5) That it be a legal requirement that where rabies develop in a county, an area may be defined by the State Department of Health in which all dogs must be vaccinated against rabies, tied or shut up, or satisfactorily muzzled.
- (6) That provision may be made that the department may further extend its work on prophylaxis against disease by providing a portion, if not all, of the biologics necessary for initiating campaigns for the prevention of those diseases for which we have specific vaccines and sera.
- (7) That provision be made in the State Department of Health for a Division of Nursing.
- (8) That the budget for the Department of Health be increased in order that it may, more adequately than is possible at present, serve the state in the prevention of disease.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The statement following herewith is given by separate years due to the fact that the department operated under different appropriations during the period pending the consolidation under Code Commissioners' Bills Nos. 260 and 262. Temporary and Special Provisions were also made by the Fortieth G. A. for carrying on expense during the transfer and pending appropriations by the Forty-first G. A.

The statement shows all receipts and disbursements for the individual fiscal years rather than by grouping them for the whole biennium.

FIRST HALF BIENNIUM July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	SALARIES			Water Carrier
1	Appropriated	.04	\$15,274.16	\$15,274.20
	CONTINGENT			
1	Appropriated	00.26	8,999.74	10,000.00
	ANTITOXIN			
- 1	Appropriated	7.85	1,922.15	2,000.00

VITAL STATISTICS	
Appropriated	10,000,00
HOUSING	
Appropriated Expended (salaries and expense)	5,000.00
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	
	25,000.00
Federal Aid	568.54
Expended	a velocities
Total appropriation	\$67,274.20
Total Federal Aid	568.54
Total expended	
Total returned to G. R 1,386.57	
FEES REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER BY FEE EARNING DIV	ISIONS
Medical Examiners \$ 8,245.00	
Embalmers 2,420.00	
Optometry 3,400.00	
Podiatry 172.00	
Chiropractors *10-28-24 to 6-30-25 680.00	
Osteopaths *10-28-24 to 6-30-25	
Nurses 4,853.00 Dental 3,317.00	
Plumbing 9.00 Mattress Inspection 1.4.4.4.1.4.4.4.6.60.00	
Vital Statistics 439.25	
erent admission and merits of disputed personal at the second	
Total	\$24,001.08
EXPENDED BY FEE EARNING DIVISIONS	
Chiropractors	
Medical Examiners 933.78	
Dental *10-28-24 to 6-30-25 978.25	
Embalmers	
Nurses 1,716.68	
Optometry 833.76	
Plumbing 79.16	
Podiatry	
Total Expenses	\$ 9,006.37

SECOND HALF BIENNIUM July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

*See 2462 Code of 1924.

During the second half of the biennium the department operated under appropriations made by the Forty-first General Assembly, as follows:

For palar	BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS es and wages	99 190 00
Miscellane	ous traveling expenses	3,700.00
Quarantin	e expenses	10,000.00
		4,000,00
	y supplies, medication	9,000.00
	and laboratory engineering	2,000.00
	expenses engineering	6,000.00

FEES RECEIVED

	Fees Rec'd	Paid Refunds	Paid State Treasurer	Due St. C	
Bd. of Health \$	316.75	recunus	\$ 297.25	\$ 19.50	
Embalmers	2,406,00	\$ 80.00	2.225.00	101.00	
Optometry	2,542.00		2,505,00	37.00	10000
Podiatry	59.00	****	56.00	3.00	
Nurses' Dept	8,094.00	30.00	7,928.00	136.00	
Dental Fees	3,968.00	95.00	3,936.00	*****	\$65.00
Medical Exam	8,367.00	25.00	8,271.00	71.00	
Osteopathic Bd	1,235.00	****	1,235.00	*****	
Chiropractor Bd	4,945.00		4,945:00		****
Total\$	31,932.75	\$230.00	\$31,398.25	\$304.50	\$65.00

There were balances in the hands of the Department July 1, 1925, as follows, which have been remitted to the Treasurer of State:

Medical Examiners																
Dental Examiners																67.0
Nurses Examiners		 * *	 										*			305.0
Optometry Examin	ers	 	 	 	Ų	 				 U					. 3	315.0
Embalmers Examin	iers		 	 							 	*:				291.0
Chiropractor Board		 	 													1,626.0
Podiatry		 		 												30.0
Laboratory fees		 	 				 									167.8
U. S. Bank-Embali	mers		 	 												389.7

Making a grand total remitted to State Treasurer		
Total receipts and balances		\$35,319.30
	230.00	
	304.50	

\$35,319.30 \$35,319.30

SALARIES

For salaries there was appropriated for the depart- ment of health for the year ending June 30, 1926 For Sanitary Engineering and Housing Division—	\$34,160.00
Salaries	9,900.00
Transferred to salaries from Quarantine Enforcement	1,000.00

\$45,060.00

From this amount there was transferred to World	K-
men's Compensation for various purposes	.\$ 3,300.00
Salaries of Department paid	. 40,611.74
Leaving a balance to be charged off of	. 1,148.26

\$45,060.00

TRAVELING

For traveling expenses appropriated for the biennium fraveling expenses paid for the first year	1,299.31 2,400.69	\$ 3,700.00
AND		

28.00

Occasional Parameters		
QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT		\$10,000.00
For Quarantine expenses appropriated for biennium Transferred to salary account	3,000.00	\$10,000.00
Traveling and other expenses paid		
	10,000.00	
ANTITOXIN		
For antitoxin expenses appropriated for biennium. Paid for antitoxin	27.14	\$ 4,000.00
8	4.000.00	
I while the appropriated that the shirt of the state of		
LABORATORY SUPPLIES AND MEDICATION		
For laboratory supplies, medication appropriated for	r	\$9,000.00
biennium		167.80
Paid for supplies, extra help, freight medication an	i- .\$6,635.25	
Balance June 30, 1926	_	
	\$9,167.80	\$9,167.8
Engineering Housing Traveling		22222
Engineering housing traveling appropriation Paid for traveling expenses Transferred to special consulting engineers Balance June 30, 1926	. 500.00	
	\$6,000.00	\$205V288750X
SPECIAL CONSULTING ENGINEERING	alizaba ham	
Special consulting engineers transfer Paid consulting engineers Balance June 30, 1926	.\$ 363.82	
	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
Engineering Equipment	W DESCRIPTION	A 1000000
Sanitary housing-equipment and laboratory appropria		
tion Paid for two Ford cars. Paid miscellaneous supplies Balance June 30, 1926.	.\$ 896.20 . 515.84	
00 000 342	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.0
No appropriation was set out in the State Budget G. A. for payment of per diem and traveling expense cal boards acting under the Department of Health. for this purpose is taken care of in section 2462, Cocfollows: Dental examiners Medical examiners Medical examiners—expenses	of the var The apple of 1924	and is a: \$1,604.5 483.2
	WEEK STREET	74,3
Medical examiners—prior expenses		
Medical examiners-prior expenses		

Podiatry examiners		277.37
Plumbing Code		222.71
Chiropractor—clerical help	1.6	55.64
Chiropractor examiners	7	754.70
VITAL STATISTICS FEES		
July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926		
1925		
July-Birth and death certificates	8	16.50
August-Birth and death certificates		33.50
September—Birth and death certificates		29.50
October—Birth and death certificates		27.00
November—Birth and death certificates		27.50
November—Search for Iowa City doctor		3.25
December—Birth and death certificates		29.00

February—Birth and death certificates 23,00 March—Birth and death certificates 30,50 April—Birth and death certificates 25,00 May—Birth and death certificates 24,50 June—Birth and death certificates 19,50 Paid State Treasurer 297,25

 Paid State Treasurer
 \$ 297.25

 Due State Treasurer
 19.50

January-Birth and death certificates.....

1926

\$ 316.75 \$ 316.75

PRINTING

The sum of \$3,000.00, by authority of the governor and the director of the budget, under Sec. 56, Ch. 218, Acts of the 41st G. A., was on October 9, 1925, transferred from the item "Quarantine Expenses (line 42 Sec. 24, Ch. 218, 41st G. A.) and made available for printing for the following: Boards of examiners, venereal disease control and vitat statistics. Up to June 30, 1926, \$2,132.43 of this sum had been expended under the supervision of the state printing board, leaving a balance of \$867.57.

Printing for the department, other than above stated, for the whole of the biennium amounted to \$7.287.17.

CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT GROWTHS

Total number of deaths from Cancer among males and females, together with proportionate distribution in different parts of the body, for the Registration Area, U. S. A. in 1923.

Total Male de	
Total Female	dea ths
2479 Buccal 513 Cavity	
17881 Stome	iver
	Un the or of house to one of
Female get organs	
112 Breast Lege	Action ()
1612 Skin Male Female 1006	
10626 Other par of hody	ts

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

As there is as yet no provision for a separate Division of Public Health Education in the State Department of Health, the functions of the division are carried out by the Division of Administration. The Divisions of Sanitary Engineering, Public Health Nursing and Vital Statistics have done a great deal in giving information to the people by talks and addresses, and appeals have repeatedly come to the commissioner or his deputy to address public meetings. During the first six months of 1926 the latter gave eighteen addresses to medical societies and other organizations interested in matters of public health.

A vast quantity of literature has been sent out to individuals, for example in one period of three months, over 50,000 pieces were mailed out to as many persons, as the policy of the department is not to send out literature in bulk, but only to individuals who make request for it.

Films illustrating methods of combating disease have been lent to communities making request, and have had a wide circulation.

The quarterly bulletins with a circulation of 14,000 and the news letters have been issued regularly and have been appreciated by the people. A list of literature, available upon application, is appended:

A. LITERATURE DEALING WITH SPECIFIC DISEASE

I. Cerebrospinal Fever (Epidemic Meningitis)

- 1. Leaslet on Cerebrospinal Fever, prepared by the Department.
- Chart—Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.
- 3. Chart—Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.
- State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3—1925.

II. Chicken Pox

- 1. Leaflet on "So-called Minor Communicable Diseases."
- 2. Chart-Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.
- Chart—Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.
- 4. State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3-1925.

III. Diphtheria

- 1. Leastet on "What Is Diphtheria," prepared by the Department.
- Leaflet on "Diphtheria in Schools," prepared by the Department.
- Leaflet on "Diphtheria Antitoxin," prepared by the Department.
- 4. Leaflet on the "Schick Test," prepared by the Department,
- 5. Health News Letter Number 7.
- 6. Chart-Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.
- 7. Chart—Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.
- 8. State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3-1925.
- 9. Film-"Diphtheria Prevention."
- 10. Health News Letter Number 11.
- 11. Folder to Parents and Teachers.

IV. German Measles

- 1. Leaflet on "So-called Minor Communicable Diseases."
- Chart—Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.
 Chart—Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.
- 4. State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3-1925.

V. Goiter

1. Leaflet on Goiter prepared by the Department.

VI. Measles

1. Leaflet on Measles prepared by the Department.

Chart-Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

VII. Mumps

1. Leaflet on "So-called Minor Communicable Diseases."

Chart-Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases. Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases

4. State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3-1925.

VIII. Ophthalmia Neonatorium

1. Law on Prevention of Blindness.

IX. Influenza

1. Leaflet on Influenza prepared by the Department.

X. Paratyphoid

1. Leaflet-"Typhoid Fever."

2. Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

XI. Poliomyelitis (Acute Anterior)

1. Pamphlet-"Poliomyelitis."

Health News Letter Number 6.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

XII. Rabies

1. Leaflet-"Rabies."

Health News Letter Number 4. Rables—Bulletin Number 3—1925.

4. Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

XIII. Scarlet Fever

1. Leaflet—"Scarlet Fever."

Health News Letter on Scarlet Fever Number 14.

State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3-1925.

Chart-Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

XIV. Smallpox

Leaflet—"Smallpox",
Pamphlet—"Smallpox."

Health News Letter Number 13.

"Vaccination and Re-vaccination".—Bulletin No. 26, Oct. 1923.

"Vaccination".—Bulletin No. 27, Jan. 1924.

Chart.—Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

8. Poster-"Smallpox."

XV. Tuberculosis

1. Pamphlet-"What You Should Know About Tuberculosis." on the press)

2. "Tuberculosis in Iowa"-Bulletin No. 22. Oct. 1922.

3 Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

XVI. Tularemia

1. "Report on Two Cases in Iowa."

XVII. Typhoid Fever

1. Leaflet—"Typhoid Fever."
2. Leaflet—"Safe Drinking Water."

3. "What YOU Should Know About Typhoid Fever," Bulletin No. 21, July 1922.

"Cause of Typhoid Fever," Bulletin No. 27, Jan. 1924.

Report form for typhoid case.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases.

XVIII. Venereal Diseases (See Social Problems)

1. Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases

Pamphlet-"The Interpretation of the Wassermann Test."

Health News Letter Number 9.

"Come Clean"-Bulletin No. 8, July 1918.

"The State in the Control of Venereal Diseases," Bulletin No. 18, 1921.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases. Posters—"Venereal Disease Menace."

Film-"Fit to Fight."

XIX. Vincent's Angina

1. Pamphlet on "So-called Minor Communicable Diseases."

XX. Whooping Cough

1. Leaflet-"Whooping Cough."

State Department of Health Bulletin Number 3-1925.

Chart-Administrative Control of Communicable Diseases. 4. Chart-Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases,

XXI. Cancer

1. "Cancer"-Bulletin Number 21 July 1922.

"Cancer in Iowa"-Bulletin Number 22, October 1922, Bulletin Number 2, 1926.

"Age Occurrence of Cancer"-Bulletin Number 25, 1923.

"Cancer Control"-Bulletin Number 27, January 1924.

XXII. Heart Disease

1. State Department Health Bulletin Number 2 1926.

XXIII. Nephritis

1. Iowa Health Bulletin Number 2, 1926.

XXIV. Apoplexy

1. Iowa Health Bulletin Number 2, 1926.

B. MATERIAL RELATING TO GENERAL HEALTH

I. Child Health

1. Pamphlet—"Prenatal Care" (Children's Bureau)
2. Pamphlet—"Infant Care" (Children's Bureau)

Pamphlet-"The Pre-School Child" (Children's Bureau)

Baby Week Campaigns (Children's Bureau)

5. Film-"The Health Twins at Work."

II. Flies and Mosquitoes

1. Leaflet dated April 1, 1924.

"Files"—Bulletin Number 17, April 1921.
Film—"The Fly as a Disease Carrier."

III. Personal Hygiene

Pamphlet-"Foot Derelicts of Industrial Armies."

"Foot Ills Spell Disaster"—Bulletin Number 21, July 1922.
"Physical Examination"—Bulletin Number 24, April 1923.

"Communicable Disease in Schools"-Bulletin Number 3-

Film-"The Health Twins at Work."

Film-"Personal Hygiene for Young Women."

Film—"Personal Hygiene for Young Women."
Film—"General Personal Hygiene."
Film—"How Disease is Spread."

10. Film-"How to Prevent Disease."

IV. Sanitation

- 1. Housing Law of Iowa.
- State Plumbing Code. 2.
- "Sewage Treatment Plants for Rural Schools"-Bulletin Number 18, July 1921.
- "Healthful Tourists' Camps"-Bulletin Number 2, 1925.
- 5. Communicable Disease in Schools-Bulletin Number 3-1925.
- Health News Letter Number 15.
- Film-"The Fly as a Disease Carrier."
- 8. Outline-"Community Organization toward Elimination of the Fly."

V. Social Hygiene

- Pamphlet-"Sex Education in the Home."
- Pamphlet-"Sex Education in the Schools."
- Pamphlet—"Sex Education in the Schools.
 Pamphlet—"Wonderful Story of Life for Girls."
 Pamphlet—"Wonderful Story of Life for Boys."
 Pamphlet—"Healthy, Happy Womanhood."
 Pamphlet—"The Girl's Part."
 Pamphlet—"The Parent's Part."
 Pamphlet—"Man Power."

- "Keeping Fit"-Supplement to Bulletin Number 9, April 1919. 9.
- 10. Posters—"Youth and Life Exhibit for Girls."

 11. Posters—"Keeping Fit for Boys."

 12. Posters—"Keeping Fit for Colored Boys."

 13. Film "How Life Baying."

- 13. Film-"How Life Begins."
- Film-"Reproduction in the Higher Forms."
- Film—"End of the Road."

VI. Vital Statistics

- Leaflet-"General Information on Vital Statistics."
- Health News Letter Number 12.
- History of Vital Statistics in Iowa-Bulletin Number 18, July
- Film-"Error of Omission-Birth Registration."

VII. Water Supplies

- 1. Leaflet-"Safe Drinking Water."
- Pamphlet-"Protection of Well Water Supplies."
- Pamphlet-"Oily Wastes from Garages."
- "The Health Officer and Water Supplies"-Bulletin Number 21. July, 1922.
- "Control of Iowa Stream Pollution"-Bulletin Number 25,
- "Stream Pollution"-Bulletin Number 26, October, 1923.
- "Water Supplies for Schools"-Bulletin Number 1, 1925.
- "Healthful Tourists' Camps"-Bulletin Number 2, 1925.

C. FILMS, POSTERS, SLIDES

The following can be loaned for public health educational purposes to women's clubs. Parent-teacher's association, and other responsible organizations.

I. Films

- "The Health Twins at Work."
- "How Life Begins."
 - "Reproduction in the Higher Forms."
- "Reproduction in the Higher Forms."
 "Personal Hygiene for Young Women."
 "Personal Hygiene for Young Men."
 "General Personal Hygiene."

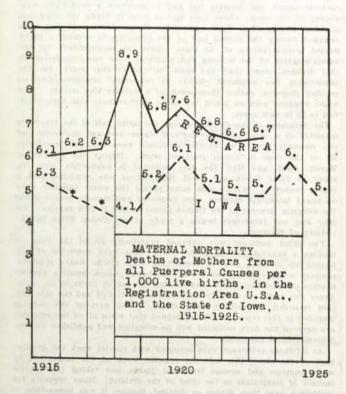
- "Fit to Fight."

- "The End of the Road."
- "How Disease is Spread."
- "How to Prevent Disease." 10. "Diphtheria Prevention." 11.
- 12. "The Fly as a Disease Carrier."

II. Posters

- "Venereal Disease Menace"-50 posters (for adults)
- "Keeping Fit"-48 posters (for young men)
- "Life and Youth"-48 posters (for young women)

III. Attractoscope with Slides



DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING AND HOUSING

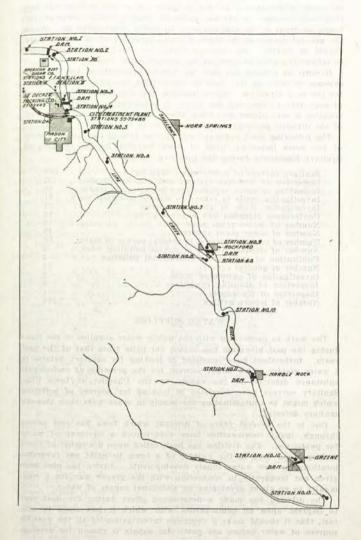
INTRODUCTION

The Division of Sanitary Engineering due to assuming special investigation duties has passed through a biennial period of increased activity. In addition to the regular work of inspecting public water supplies and sewage treatment plants, writing reports and answering correspondence, the division has had to maintain a field party consisting of two men, whose duty it has been to study the condition of Lime Creek, Shell Rock and Cedar Rivers. One man has been engaged during the second half of the biennium in making a much needed general survey of the state. Since the responsibility for the administration of the housing and plumbing code was transferred to this division, some time has been devoted to that work, but the supervision has consisted chiefly of rendering interpretations or settling disputes, rather than work of a constructive nature. The water supplies used on board interstate carriers have also been certified to as in past years.

The personnel of the division during the latter half of the biennium consisted of a chief sanitary engineer, three assistant engineers and one stenographer. Two of the assistants were engaged practically all of the time in stream pollution work. During the months of March, April, and May, the data collected in connection with the study of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River was compiled and a report prepared. Within this same period the water supplies used on board interstate carriers were inspected and reports prepared for the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. On May first our inspectors began a study of the Cedar River in the vicinity of Waterloo.

The third assistant was engaged practically all of the time in making a general survey of the state. This work consisted of collecting up to date data in connection with public water supplies, sanitary sewer systems and sewage treatment plants, locating various sources of industrial wastes and visiting the tourist parks in the state. Every city and town in sixty-six counties was visited and the information recorded on uniform data sheets. Only part of the data is included in this report, but it is planned that when all of the counties are covered the data collected will be compiled and published for the information of the public.

As all three assistants were occupied with special work the greater part of the time, this left the regular work of the inspection of water supplies and sewage treatment plants, and taking care of all manner of complaints to the chief of the division. Many requests for assistance have been denied or delayed, because it was impossible to take care of them. During the past biennium, requests for assistance on the part of the community have increased until it has become



necessary to increase the division in order to take care of them. The two engineers engaged in stream pollution studies might continue for years, so great is the magnitude of the work confronting us. When the general survey of the State is made, special work of other nature should be started. An assistant should be added to the department to relieve the chief of much of the present detail work.

It must be pointed out that the moneys appropriated for traveling expense to carry on the work of the division was entirely inadequate for the past biennium. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was allotted to each man of the staff per year. A conservative use of the funds requires a sum of not less than fifteen hundred dollars per member of the division per year, to completely cover the work.

The following brief summary will give an idea of the scope of some of the more important lines of work handled by the Division of Sanitary Engineers during the past two years.

Sanitary surveys of public water supplies	114
Inspection of sewerage systems and disposal plants	52
Inspection of water supplies used in interstate traffic	86
Investigation made in regard to stream pollution work	41
Investigation made of public nuisances	32
Conferences attended and lectures given	13
Number of water plans approved	18
Number of sewer plans aproved	35
Number of counties covered in general survey of state	66
Number of streams studied in stream pollution work	3
Publication of engineering educational bulletins	3
Number of general surveys	11
Investigation of swimming pools	2
Inspection of Housing conditions	4
Inspection of Ice supply	1
Number of letters written	2206

WATER SUPPLIES

The work in connection with the public water supplies of the State during the past biennium has varied but little from that of the past years. Inspections have consisted of looking for sanitary defects in a water system which might account for the presence of undesirable substance detected in the supply by the Chemist at Iowa City. Sanitary surveys have consisted of looking for sources of pollution which might be contaminating the supply in other ways than through sanitary defects.

Due to the several years of drought which Iowa has just passed through, many communities have experienced a shortage of water for public use. The division has been called upon a number of times to inspect an area in the vicinity of a town to point out favorable locations for new water supply developments. Advice has also been given out frequently in connection with the proper way for a community to go about developing an additional supply of water.

The division has made a determined effort during the past year to impress upon all communities with which it has come in contact, that it should make a thorough investigation of all the possible sources of water before any particular supply is chosen for development. Several of the towns having acted upon the advice of the division have located very satisfactory shallow water sands that were heretofore unknown, and have been able to develop the new supply in such a way as to effect a material saving over that which they had expected to spend.

The general sanifary condition of the majority of the public water supplies of the State are not bad. The bacteriological tests of the various supplies made at Iowa City indicate a slight improvement over past years, although there are considerable numbers of supplies which occasionally contain the presence of B. Aerogenes. Continuous supervision and diligent effort on the part of the division to impress the necessity of protecting water supplies upon the public mind is the only way to bring about better sanitary quality of the public water supplies of the State.

No field work has been done in connection with improving the conditions of privately owned well supplies of the State. Several bulletins have been issued on the subject, but it has been impossible with the present personnel and appropriations to carry on real constructive work in rural districts. This is one phase of work that should not be neglected as by far the greater percentage of samples of water from privately owned wells tested at Iowa City prove to be unsatisfactory.

A list of the cities and towns visited in connection with water supplies during the biennium is as follows:

Albert City, Aug. 25, '24.
Anamosa, Feb. 28, '25.
Aurelia, Nov. 18, '24.
Bedford May 6, '25.
Belle Plain, June 17, '25.
Belle Plain, June 18, '24.
Burlington, March 4, '25.
Rurt, June 2, '25.
Calmar, March 19, '25.
Calmar, March 19, '25.
Cascade, June 18, '26.
Chariton, April 7, '24.
Cascade, June 18, '26.
Chariton, April 7, '25.
Churdan, Aug. 5, '24.
Clarence, Feb. 4, '25.
Churdan, S. '25.
Clarence, Feb. 4, '25.
Coon Rapids, May 17, '26.
Daylon, Jon. 6, '25.
Daylon, Jan. 6, '25.
Deep River, Sept. 28, '25.
Deep River, Sept. 28, '25.
Dow City, July 1, '24.
Dubuque, Feb. 25, '25.
Dyersville, June 18, '25.
Parragut, July 21, '24.
Clibar, Aug. 29, '24.
Grinnell, March 11, '25.
Farragut, Juny 22, '24.
Grinnell, March 11, '25.
Hampton, July 17, '24.
Holstein, Jan. 7, '25.
Ida Grove, July 31, '24.
Lows City, Sept. 12, '25.
Ireton, Dec. 11, '24.
Kamrar, Feb. 11, '25.
Rellogg, Sept. 26, '25.

Keokuk, Feb. 2, '25. Kiron, Oct. 1, '24. Kiron, Feb. 18, '25. Le Mars, Jan. 7, '25. Le Mars, Feb. 13, '25 Little Cedar, May 11, '26, Lohrville, Aug. 6, Malcom, Sept. 29. Malcom, Aug. 14, '24. Malvern, July 9, '24. Manchester, Aug. 5, '24. Manchester, June 17, '25. Manning, Aug. 6, '24. Marengo, Aug. 4, '25. Marshalltown, Dec. 9, '24. Marshalltown, March 4, '25 Marshalltown, June 16, '25, Marquette, Feb. 26, Maurice, Dec. 10, '24. Maurice, July 31, '25. Maxwell, Sept. 25, '24. Maynard (School), Dec. 12, '24. McGregor, Feb. 26. Mediapolis, Aug. 16, '24. Missouri Valley, Sept. 5, '24. Missouri Valley, Jan. 8, 25, Missouri Valley, April 19, '25, Missouri Valley, May 17, '26, Mitchell (School), June 5, '25, Mt. Vernon, Oct. 4, '24. New Hampton, March 17, '25. New Vienne, Aug. 7, '24. Norway, Oct. 22, '24. Norwoodville. Sept. 16, '24, Ocheyedan, Oct. 4, '24, Oskaloosa, March. 13, '25, Ottumwa, March. 12, '25, Panora, Dec. 12, '24, Petersen, July 29. Pocahontas, April 19, Postville, Aug. 12, '24.

Prairieburg, May 29, '25.

Prescott (School), Nov. 14, '24.

Red Oak, July 8, '24.

Red Oak, April 8, '24.

Red Oak, April 8, '24.

Rudde March 16, '25.

Schaller, Oct. 3, '24.

Scarsboro (School), March 12, '26.

Sibley, Jan. 9, '25.

Spencer, July 28, '25.

Sumner, March 18, '25.

Tabor, April 9, '25.

Tama, March 2, '25.

Tama, March 2, '25.

Tama, April 26, '26.

Tipperary, Aug. 31, '25.

INVESTIGATION OF WATER SUPPLIES USED FOR DRINKING AND CULINARY PURPOSES BY COMMON CARRIERS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE TRAFFIC

Watering Point	Ownership of Sapply	Carriers Using Supply	Dates of Survey	Latest Recom- mendation for Certification
and the latest and the latest				
Albia	Raffroad	C., B. & Q	May 29, 1924	Favorable
Albia		C., B. & Q	March 15, 1926	Favorable
Albia	City	M. & St. L	Jan. 2, 1925	Favorable
Alden		C. & N. W	Feb. 4, 1926	Unfavorable
Aires	City	C. & N. W	Oct. 28, 1924	-
Atlantie	City	F. D., D. M. & S C., R. I. & P.	Oct. 28, 1924 Feb. 19, 1924	Favorable
Atiantie	City		Jan. 23, 1925	Favorable
		C., R. I. & P	March 23, 1926	Favorable
Avoea	Private	C., R. I. & P	Jan. 22, 1925	Favorable Favorable
A COCA	FIIVACC	C., R. I. & P.	Jan. 22, 1926	Favorable
Relle Plaine	City	C., R. I. & P C. & N. W.	June 17, 1925	Favorable
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	C. & N. W	March 25, 1926	Favorable
Bellevue	City	C., M. & St. P	March 21, 1925	Favorable
		C., M & St. P	April 20, 1926	Favorable
Bcone	City	C. & N. W	July 24, 1925	Favorable
		F. D., D. M. & S	May 7, 1926	Favorable
Burlington	City	C. B. & O.	Feb. 4, 1925	Favorable
		C., R. I. & P		
		T. P. & W.	April 8, 1926	Favorable
Calmar	Railroad		March 19, 1925	Favorable
		C., M. & St. P	April 23, 1926	Favorable
Carroll	Rallroad	C. & N. W	July 22, 1925	Favorable
		C. & N. W	April 8, 1926	Favorable
Cedar Rapids		C. & N. W	Sept. 15, 1925	Favorable
	E TOTAL STREET	W. C. R. & N	Sept. 15, 1925	Favorable
	A SECOND	C., M. & St. P	Sept. 15, 1925	Favorable
	The said of the sa	C., R. I. & P	Sept. 15, 1925	Favorable
	Property of	C. R. & I.C.	Sept. 15, 1925 Sept. 15, 1925	Favorable Favorable
Centerville	Cities	I. C. C., B. & Q	Sept. 15, 1925 Feb. 2, 1925	Favorable
Centervine	City	C., B. & Q.	March 16, 1926	Favorable
Chariton	City	C., B. & Q	July 7, 1925	Favorable
Charicon	··· City	C., B. & Q.	March 3, 1926	Favorable
Cherokee	City	I. C.	April 16, 1925	Favorable
Clarinda	City		Feb. 5, 1925	Favorable
			March 25, 1926	Favorable
Clarion	City	C. G. W.	June 18, 1925	Favorable
	The second secon	A	May 6, 1926	Favorable
Clinton	City	C. & N. W	Feb. 6, 1925	Favorable
		C., R. I. & P.	April 19, 1926	Favorable
Columbus Junction	City	C., R. I. & P.	April 14, 1926	Favorable
Council Bluffs	City	П. Р.	April 9, 1925	Favorable
	the Year will be	C. & N. W.	Jan. 21, 1926	Favorable
	4 14 14	C., M. & St. P	Jan. 21, 1926	Favorable
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	C., R. I. & P	Jan. 21, 1926	Favorable
	Title and and	Wabash	Jan. 21, 1926	Favorable
	THE RESERVE	C. G. W.	Jan. 21, 1926	Favorable
4	Two Street	I. C	Jan. 21, 1926	Favorable
Creston	City	C., B. & Q	Feb. 6, 1925	Favorable
		C., B. & Q	March 24, 1926	Favorable

INVESTIGATION OF WATER SUPPLIES--Continued

Watering Point	Ownership of Supply	Carriers Using Supply	Dat Su	es of rvey	Latest Recom- mendation for Certification
Davenport	City	C., M. & St. P	Feb.	5, 1925	Favorable
	The second second	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	April	9, 1926 26, 1926	Favorable
Des Moines	City	C. & N. W	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable
Des Storman		C., R. I. & P	Jan.	26, 1920	Favorable
		C., M. & St. P	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable
	175	C., R. I. & P C., M. & St. P C., B. & Q	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable
		C. B. & Q. F. D., D. M. & S. C. G. W. D. M. & C. I. M. & St. L. C. & N. W.	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable
		C. G. W	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable
		D. M. & C. I	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable Favorable
	Daller A	M. & St. L	Jan.	26, 1926	Favorable
Denison	Class	C W A C D	April April	8, 1926 20, 1926	Favorable
Dubuque	City	C., M. & St. P C. G. W.	April	20, 1926	Favorable
	1		April	90 1998	Favorable
Engle Grove	Railroad	CENW	Dec.	20, 1926 8, 1924	Favorable
Eagle Glove	manifoan.	CANW	May	5, 1926	Favorable
Eldon	City	C. R. I & P.		17, 1926	Favorable
Estherville	City	C. R. I. & P.	Aug.	16, 1924	Favorable
	1	C. & N. W C. & N. W C. R. I. & P C. R. I. & P C. R. I. & P F. D., D. M. & S	April	28, 1926	Favorable
Fort Dodge	City	F. D., D. M. & S	June	19, 1925	Favorable
CONTRACTOR STATES	CANCEL PROPERTY.	I. C	April	19, 1925 5, 1926	Favorable
		M. & St. L	April	5, 1926	Favorable
	A second	C C W	April	5, 1926	Favorable
Fort Madison	Corporation.	C., B. & Q C., B. & Q C., R. I. & P M. & St. L	Feb.	3, 1925	Favorable
		C., B. & Q	April	6, 1926	Favorable
Gowrie	City.	C., R. I. & P	April	5, 1926	Favorable
Grinnell	City.	M. & St. L	July	7, 1924 19, 1925	Favorable
Guthrie Center	City	M. & St. I. C., R. I. & P. C., R. I. & P. C., R. I. & P. M. & St. L.	Jan.	19, 1925	Favorable
		C., R. I. & P	March	3. 1926	Favorable
Hampton	City	C., R. I. & P M. & St. L	June	6, 1925	Favorable Favorable
The second secon	days.	M. & St. L	April	19, 1926	Favorable
Hawarden	City	C. & N. Wanasanasanasan	May	11, 1926 26, 1926	Favorable
Iowa City	City	C., R. I. & P	maren	20, 1920	Favorable
lowa Falls	City		June Feb.	16, 1925	Favorable
	City	C., R. I. & P C. & N. W.	May	5, 1926	Favorable
Jewell		C. R. W	Feb.	4, 1926	Favorable
Keokuk	City	C P I A P	April	3, 1925 12, 1926	Favorable
		T P & W	April	12, 1020	Lavorante
Lake Park	Railroad	C. B. & Q C. R. I. & P. T. P. & W. C. R. I. & P. C. B. & Q	April	19, 1926	Favorable
Macedonia	City	C. B. & O		23, 1926	Favorable
McGregor	City	Freeman Ferry Co	Feb.	26, 1925	Favorable
A TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE REAL PROPERTY.		April		Favorable
Manilla	City Railroad	C., M. & St. P C., M. & St. P C., R. I. & P	April	8, 1926 21, 1925	Favorable
Manilla	Railroad	C., M. & St. P	July	21, 1925	Favorable
Manly	Railroad	C., R. I. & P	Foly.		Favorable
Marion	City	C., M. & St. P.	March	24, 1926 26, 1925 23, 1926 3, 1925	Favorable
Marquette	City	C., M. & St. P	Feb.	26, 1925	Favorable
		And the second second	April	23, 1926	Favorable
Marshalltown	City	M. & St. L	April	3, 1925	Favorable
			March	24, 1926	Favorable
Mason City	City	C. & N. W	Feb.	16, 1926	Favorable Favorable
		C., M. & St. P.	Feb.	16, 1926 16, 1926	Favorable
		C., R. I. & P	Feb.	16, 1926	Favorable
Manage Over	Dellara I	C. M. & St. P C. G. W. C. M. & St. P	Feb.	16, 1926 10, 1926	Favorable
Mason City	Railroad	U., M. & St. P	Feb.	10, 1926	Favorable
Mason City	Railroad		May	11 1096	Favorable
Missouri Valley Monticello	City	C. & N. W C., M. & St. P	March	11, 1926	Favorable
Moulton	City Railroad	Wabash	Fah	9 1095	Favorable
atomicon-services	Kamond	WHORSH	March	23, 1926 3, 1925 16, 1926	Favorable
Museatine	City	C., R. I. & P	Feb.	5, 1925	Favorable
			March	8, 1926	Favorable
Newton	City	C., R. J. & P C. G. W C. G. W	March	3, 1925	Favorable
Oelwein	City	C. G. W.	March	26, 1926	Favorable
Osage	City	C. G. W	Feb.	20, 1925	Favorable
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Control Control Control Control		Feb.	9, 1926	Favorable
Oskaloosa	City	C., B. & Q C., R. I. & P M. & St. L	March	13, 1925	Favorable
	2000	C., R. I. & P	March	18 10%	Favorable
	155.4	M. & St. L	March	18, 1926	Favorable
Ottomwa	Oity	C., M. & St. P C., B. & Q C., M. & St. P M. & St. L	March	18, 1926 12, 1925 17, 1926	Favorable
		C., B. & Q	March	17, 1926	Favorable
Perry	City		Aug.	6. 1925	Favorable

INVESTIGATION OF WATER SUPPLIES-Continued

Watering Point	Ownership of Supply	Carriers Using Supply	Dates of Survey	Latest Recommendation for Certification
Perry	Railroad	The Carlotte of the Control of the C	Aug. 6, 1925 April 5, 1926	
Red Oak	City	C., B. & Q	April 8, 1923	Favorable
Rock Rapids	City	C., St. P., M. & O	March 27, 1926 Nov. 11, 1921	Favorable
Rockwell City	City	C., M. & St. P	May 14, 1926 July 6, 1923	Favorable
Shepandoah	City	F. D., D. M. & S C., B. & Q	April 9, 1926 March 25, 1926	
Shopton		A., T. & S. F	Feb. 3, 1923 April 7, 1926	Favorable
SibleySioux City			April 28, 1926 May 12, 1926	Favorable
substantial Color		C., M. & St. P	May 12, 1926	Favorable
	100	C., B. & Q	May 12, 1926 May 12, 1926	Favorable
		C., St. P., M. & O		Favorable
Sioux City	Railroad	G. N	May 12, 1926 July 7, 1925	Favorable
Spencer.	The second second		April 29, 1926	Favorable
Spirit Lake		C., M. & St. P	July 6, 1925 April 16, 1926	Favorable
Stuart	City	M. & St. L. C., R. I. & P	March 25, 1926	Favorable
Sumner	City	C. G. W	March 17, 1920 March 26, 1926	Favorable
Tama	Raifroad	C. & N. W	March 2, 1923 March 24, 1920	
Tipton	100	PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY	Feb. 24, 1923 March 25, 1920	Favorable
Titonka	A LOCAL DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTO	The same and the s	April 8, 1926 May 13, 1926	Unfavorable
Valley Junction	City	C., R. L. & P	March 26, 1926	Favorable
Van Wert Wall Lake		C., B. & Q C. N. W.	May 8, 1927 April 7, 1926	Favorable
Waterloo		W., C. F. & N		Favorable
Waterloo	A LOSS CONTRACTOR	I. C.	March 25, 1926 March 18, 1925	Favorable.
West Union	City	C., M. & St. P	April 21, 1920	Favorable

SEWER SYSTEMS AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Outside of collecting data in connection with sanitary sewer systems and sewage treatment plants, while making the general survey of the State, very little constructive work has actually been done on this phase of sanitary engineering work. The reason for this is, that the limited personnel of this division has made it impossible.

To be most effective the State should be divided into two or three districts, with a district sanitary engineer assigned to each district. It should be the duty of each district engineer to visit each sewage treatment plant in his district as many times each year as possible for the purpose of inspecting its working condition and also to instruct the care taker.

All of the plants visited at the request of the councils were found in more or less run down condition due chiefly to lack of attention. It has been generally understood by the average citizen that a sewage treatment plant is automatic; that is, that it can take care of itself or that the less attention given it the better it will function. Incorrect as this idea is, it has been difficult with the limited personnel of the division to change people's opinion. Just about as soon as one council begins to learn that a sewage treament plant must be given systematic attention, a new council takes office and another course of instruction is necessary.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering has endeavored through an educational bulletin published at Ames, to bring about better operation of sewage treatment plants and by urging attendance at the three days' school or sewage treatment plant operators, but the results have been negligible. Eastern states have solved the problem by thorough state supervision and it is the opinion of the Engineering Division of Iowa that no improvement in the condition of the sewage treatment plants of the state will result until some better means of state control is perfected.

It has been suggested that operators be licensed by the State Department of Health, and that failure on the part of the operator to perform his duties should result in the annulment of his license. It is believed that if better state supervision could be effected the communities of the state would be saved a considerable amount of money within a period of a year. When a town neglects its plant for several months it usually takes more money to put it back in good condition than it would take to keep it in good condition at all times. It is believed that the money saved each community would more than pay the costs of state supervision.

A list of the towns having sewage treatment plants that requested aid of the division are as follows. It will be noted that fifty-two towns were visited during the two years, an average of twenty-five each year. As there are approximately two hundred municipal sewage treatment plants in the State, it can readily be seen that it would take eight years at the present rate, to cover the State.

INSPECTION OF SEWAGE SYSTEMS AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

Algona, July 11, '25.
Alton, May 17, '26.
Belmond, Sept. 18, '24,
Calmar, March 19, '25,
Calmar, March 19, '26,
Charlon, Pril, '26,
Charlon, Nov. 14, '26,
Coon Rapids, July 20, '25,
Creston, Nov. 14, '24,
DeWitt, Feb. 24, '25,
Fairfield, March 11, '25,
Fonda, Aug. 26, '24,
Ft. Dodge (Gypsum Co.), July 30, '24,
Grinnell, July 7, '24,
Grinnell, June 16, '25,
Griswold, May 28, '26,
Hull, Dec. 10, '24,
Humeston, May 29, '26,
Jewell, Oct. 30, '24,
Kenwood Park, April 17, '26,
Kingsley, June 10, '26,
Lake City, April 15, '25,
Leon, County Home), Aug. 6, '25,
Leon, Oct. 22, '26,
Malcom (Private), Sept. 29, '24,
Minyard (School), Dec. 12, '24,

Millerton (School), Oct. 26, '25, Mt. Pleasant, March 10, '25, New Hampton, March 17, '25, New Hampton, March 17, '25, Newton, March 3, '25, Ocheyedan, Oct. 4, '24, Orange City, Feb. 13, '25, Orange City, May 17, '26, Osage, Feb. 20, '25, Oskaloosa, March 13, '25, Ottosen (School), May 25, '26, Polk County Home, Nov. 24, '24, Preston, Oct. 13, '25, Scholler, April 20, '25, Schler, April 20, '25, Schlewig, Nov. 30, '25, Sibley, July 9, '25, Sibley, July 9, '25, Sibley, July 9, '25, Sturt, June 15, '26, Stratford, May 7, 26, Summer, March 17, '25, Tipton, Feb. 24, '25, Toledo, March 3, '25, Washington (Co. Home), Sept. 10, '24, West Branch, April 26, '26, West Branch, April 26, '26, West Union, April 28, '26,

STREAM POLLUTION

The division has been very actively engaged during the last half of the biennium in studying the condition of Lime Creek, Shell Rock River and the Cedar River in the vicinity of Waterloo. This study was made possible when the Forty-first General Assembly appropriated \$7,000.00. When this appropriation became available in July, 1925, a field party consisting of two men was organized to study the condition of Lime Creek in the vicinity of Mason City.

Lime Creek and Shell Rock River were chosen as the first subject of study because the problems in connection with these streams were of long standing and the conditions were very acute. Active field study began July 21, 1925, and continued until February 15, 1926. A great many samples were collected during this period in order to make the dissolved oxygen and the five day biochemical oxygen demand tests.

When the field work was complete the data collected was compiled and a report was prepared by the division. This report has been published and should be distributed before this biennial report is published. Anyone wishing a copy of the report of the investigation of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River can secure same by making a request to the department.

During the month of June the Beet Sugar Company at Mason City permitted the discharge of a very concentrated and peculiarly fish destructive water into Lime Creek, which caused the death of a great number of fish down stream. This destruction of fish life so enraged the citizens living in Marble Rock, Rockford, Greene and others to the extent that a demand was made for immediate action to bring about relief and to insure against a recurrence of the destruction. At a hearing held July 12, 1926, in the office of the State Executive Council the following order was discussed and adopted.

In the matter of preventing the pollution of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River by the City of Mason City, the American Beet Sugar Company and by the Jacob E. Decker Packing Company at Mason City.

ORDER

WHEREAS: A scientific study of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River made by the State Department of Health from July 22, 1925, to February 15, 1926, shows that the waters of these streams were grossly polluted during the months of November and December 1925 and January 1926 and

WHEREAS: This grossly polluted condition was traced as a direct result of the sewage and waste products discharged into Lime Creek by the municipality of Mason City, the American Beet Sugar Plant and Jacob E. Decker Packing Plant of Mason City and

WHEREAS: There should always be present in the waters of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River not less than 3 P. P. M. of dissolved oxygen to sustain fish life and there should always be enough oxygen to equal or exceed the biochemical oxygen demand of said water for five days when incubated at 20°c. and

WHEREAS: The average results of the tests made during the months of December 1925 and January 1926, when the conditions were the worst, shows that there is a limited amount of oxygen available at extremely low stages of Lime Creek that can safely be utilized for the oxidization of domestic and industrial wastes.

Therefore, it is the order of this Executive Council of the State of Iowa that the City of Mason City treat its domestic wastes to a degree of purity so that the total oxygen demand of the 24 hours flow will not exceed 42.5 pounds. This is equivalent to a total flow of 1.5 M. G. D. having a five day biochemical oxygen demand of 3.4.

It is further ordered that the American Beet Sugar Plant at Mason City treat its waste product to the degree of purity so that the total oxygen demand of the 24 hours flow will not exceed 182.5 pounds. This is equivalent to a total flow of 4.5 M. G. D. having a five day biochemical oxygen demand of 4.9.

It is further ordered that the Jacob E. Decker Packing Plant of Mason City treat its waste product to the degree of purity so that the total oxygen demand for the 24 hours flow will not exceed 68.5 pounds. This is equivalent to a total flow of 0.7 M. G. D. having a five day biochemical oxygen demand of 11.8.

It is further ordered that the City of Mason City, The American Beet Sugar Corporation and the Jacob E. Decker Packing Company begin at once to work out their several problems in connection with their treatment plants so that they may be able to obtain the necessary degree of purification within a reasonable time. This order is to be followed by a resolution from the State Executive Council of the State of lowa, defining definitely what is considered to be a reasonable time for the corporations named above to comply with this order.

This order is made subject to such further orders as may be made by the Executive Council of the State of Iowa upon recommendation of the State Department of Health from time to time as occasion may arise.

Beginning with the first of May, 1926, the same field party which collected the data in regard to the pollution of Lime Creek, was located at Waterloo and engaged, during the nuisance period in making a study of the condition of the Cedar River in this vicinity. At the writing of this report this study is still incomplete and the data will probably not be ready for publication until early winter.

The seven thousand dollars appropriated for stream pollution work was practically all used up in one year's time, so it will not be possible to continue this important work. A request for appropriations should be made at the next Legislature and it should be impressed upon the minds of the public and members of the Izade Walton League that an amount necessary to carry on a proper study must be secured before the department can hope for results. It is estimated that an appropriation of not less than twenty thousand

dollars for the biennium is necessary to maintain one field party so as to carry on the work to the best of advantage.

It should be pointed out here that in order to reach proper conclusions in connection with various stream pollution problems, it is imperative that proper stream flow records be available. The U. S. Department of Geology has maintained a number of gauging stations in Iowa for a number of years, but are now threatening to abandon the work unless State aid is secured. The State Legislature should be impressed with the importance of this work, not only in connection with stream pollution work, but for flood control reasons and for many other reasons too numerous to mention here. Stream gauging should continue if future generations are to cope with the industrial problems and problems involving the conservation of Iowa water resources.

During the biennium it was necessary for the Chief Engineer to make a great many field trips in connection with stream pollution work, as the numerous complaints were received and as requests for inspections were filed with the Chief Engineer, who made a preliminary investigation. After each investigation, a report was made which usually closed by stating that no definite result could be obtained or no opinion could be formed until a thorough scientific study could be made. After the field party was organized it was necessary for the Chief Engineer to make numerous trips in directing the work and to see that the best results were obtained in the least possible time. A list of the field trips are as follows:

Ames, Dec. 30, '24. Anamosa, Feb. 28, '25. Belmond, Oct. 31, '24. Boone, Jan. 6, '25. Cedar Rapids, Oct. 3, '24. Cedar Rapids, Oct. 23, '24. Cedar Rapids, Nov. 6, '24. Cedar Rapids, Jan. 22, '25. Cedar Rapids, April 15. Clarksville, Aug. 15, '24. Clinton, Feb. 6, '25. Clinton, Feb. 6, '25. Des Moines, Jan. 14, '25. Des Moines, Jan. 14, 25, Des Moines, May 27, 25, Emmetsburg, July 10, '25, Fort Dodge, Jan. 7, '25, Fort Dodge, Sept. 18, '25, Fraser, March 9, '25, Greene, Feb. 12, '25, Greene, Feb. 12, '25. Harvey, Jan. 20, '25. Iowa City, June 29-30, '25. Iowa Falls, Oct. 31, '24.

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Marble Rock, Aug. 14, '24. Marble Rock, Feb. 12, '25. Mason City, Sept. 25, '24. Mason City, Sept. 25, Mason City, Nov. 17, 18 & 19, '24. Mason City, Feb. 13, '25. Mason City, May 13, '25. Mason City, July 21, 22 & 23, '25. Monticello, Feb. 27, '25. Nora Springs, Aug. 13, '24. Norwood, Nov. 24, '24. Ottumwa, Jan. 21, '25. Rockford, Aug. 13, '24. ROCKFORD, ANG. 15, 24. Shell Rock, Aug. 15, 24. Storm Lake, March 5, '26. Tama, March 2, '25. Vinton, Oct. 2, '24. Waterloo, Oct. 1, '24. Waterloo, Nov. 5, '24. Waterloo, April 2, '25. Waterloo, April 2, '25.

SWIMMING POOLS

The installation of outdoor community swimming pools in the State is on the increase. During the past summer the installation of at least six such pools was reported to this division, and it is not definitely known how many others were installed, of which no report was received.

Up to the present date the State Department of Health has not adopted a set of rules and regulations relating to the sanitary control of water in bathing pools of either the natural or artificial type. The sanitary control of water of swimming pools has been recognized by public health authorities as important, and so it is recommended that a set of rules and regulations be adopted in Iowa.

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The regulations should provide for the approval of the plan of all proposed swimming pools, and the rules should cover important structural features which make for the safety of the bathers and should also establish a standard for the quality of the water in the pool. The rules should also cover important features relative to the bath house, the enclosure and all other points which enter in to the best sanitary control of swimming pools.

NUISANCES

According to statutory law all nuisances can be abated by action of local officials. The law further provides, however, that whenever a petition signed by five citizens of a community is received by the State Department of Health, requesting an investigation of a nuisance. that such investigation should be made. Occasionally it happens that disagreements arise in a community as to what constitutes a nuisance. Some times councils are divided as to what action they should take, and therefore take no acton at all. Because of one reason or another, the Sanitary Engineering Division is called upon to make frequent trips of investigation in connection with nuisance complaints.

It has been the custom of the division when called upon to settle disputes in connection with nuisances to first of all pass an opinion as to whether the condition as found actually constitutes a nuisance. If a nuisance actually exists, advice is then given as to how to overcome it with the least friction or damage to anyone. Bad odors can be abated only by removing the cause. This is especially true with the small, so-called, rendering plant. Odors from such plants penetrate the atmosphere for a long distance, and when they become a nuisance to the people, the only relief is by removing the plant. Outdoor privies are usually considered a nuisance because of the odors. The odors in this case can be controlled to a great extent by proper maintenance, and if it were not for the danger of the contents of a privy contaminating the well water drinking supplies the cause for the request of the removal of privies would often be unjustified. Most public nuisances can be corrected or abated with little or no effort If proper sanitary ordinances are adopted and enforced by each community. The abatement of nuisances is strictly a local duty and the people of the State should be warned not to call in the State Department of Health, unless every local effort has failed.

A list of the towns visited, during the biennium, where investigations were made in connection with nuisances is as follows:

Albert City, Aug. 25, 24, Arnolds Park, July 8, 25, Bedford, May 6, 25, Burlington, March 12, 25, Cedar Falls, July 18, 24, Clinton, Sept. 27, 24, Davis City, May 13, 25, Des Moines, March 20, 25, Discolutes, March 20, 25, Dixon, May 21, '25. Earlham, May 12, '2 Fayette, Aug. 1, '24.

Harlan, Sept. 4, '24, Laurens, May 26, '25, Leon, March 25, '25, Lidderdale, July 23, '25 Macksburg, July 30, '2 Mapleton, June 24, '26, Marshalltown, Aug. 28, '24, Marengo, Aug. 15, '25, Mediapolis, Dec. 27, '24, Melbourne, Sept. 25, '24. Melvin, Jan. 7, '25. Mt. Pleasant, Dec. 26, '24.

Muscatine, July 8, '25. Okoboji, Aug. 15, '24. Olmitz, Nov. 13, '24. Orange Township, Oct. 13, '25.

Shenandoah, July 29, '24 Storm Lake, Sept. 19, '24 Stratford, Sept. 20, '24. Whiting, Aug. 27, '24.

GENERAL SURVEY

a Ford roadster. dustries there are that are contributing to the pollution of streams systems, sewage treatment plants, the method of disposing of garbage The survey was made by one of the assistant engineers, equipped with where the tourist camps were located and just how many small in in order to collect up-to-date information relative to public water In July 1925, the division began a general survey of the State

All the towns and cities were visited by counties to ascertain the

system were recorded on data sheets prepared for that purpose, which nature of the public improvements. Facts pertaining to each water information of the public. be compiled and published in a special engineering bulletin for the situation of the department will permit, so that all the data can It is hoped that the survey can be continued as soon as the financia treatment plants, methods of disposing of garbage, tourist camps, etc Likewise a great mass of facts have been collected in regard to sewage sheets are classified by counties and filed in the office of the division A survey of this nature was deemed advisable for the reason that At the close of this biennium, sixty-six counties had been covered

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN CITIES AND TOWNS COVERED IN GENERAL SURVEY

be so difficult to keep it that way. The following table contains some of quite incomplete. When all this data is brought up to date it will no piled over a period of fifteen to twenty years and some of it is to make up such a bulletin. Most of the data on file has been compossible in the past for the division to collect sufficient reliable data health has ever been published in the State. In fact, it has not been no good record of the various public improvements relating to public

the information collected and is representative of the way it will be complied for bulletin purposes when the survey is complete:

County	Town	Popu- lation	Source of Public Water Supply	Sewers	Kind of Sewage Treatment Plant	City Tourist Park	Kind of Industrial Waste
Audubon	Audubon Exira Gray Kimballton Belle Plaine	400	1 deep and 1 dug well 6 shallow wells 2 dug wells 7 sand points 4 shallow wells	Yes Yes None None Yes	Imhoff & trickling filters Imhoff and sand filters. None None	None None None None None	Canning factory, creamery Creamery None Creamery Canning and ice cream factory, gas plant
Benton	Blairstown Keystone Shellsburg Urbana Van Horne Vinton	525	1 deep well 1 deep well 1 dug well 1 deep well 1 deep well 2 deep well	None	Septie and sand None None None None None	None Yes None None Yes	None None Canning factory, creamery None Canning factory 2 canning factories, gas plant
Black Hawk	Cedar Falls Hudson LaPorte City Waterloo	1,500	3 deep wells	Yes Yes Yes Yes	None Septic tank only Septic tank only None	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Cry., 2 laundries, gas plant, canning facty Creamery Creamery and canning factory Canning, packing, gas plants and laundrie
Boone	Boone	200	12 shallow wells	Yes None Yes Yes	Imhoff & trickling filter None Septic and trickling Septic and trickling	Yes None None Yes	2 creameries, 1 laundry None None None
Bremer	Denver Readlyn Sumner Tripola Waverly	914	1 deep well 1 deep well 1 deep well 2 deep wells 1 deep wells	Yes None Yes Yes Yes	Septic tank only None Septic and trickling Septic tank only	Yes None Yes None Yes	Creamery Creamery Canning factory Canning factory, creamery Can. & sugar fact'y, Oarn. Milk Prod. Co
Buena Vista	Albert City	950 1,100	1 deep well 2 dug and 1 deep well 1 dug well 2 deep well 2 deep wells 1 dug well 5 torm Lake	None Yes Yes None Yes Yes Yes	None Septic and sand None None Imhoff and trickling None Septic and sand	None Yes Yes None Yes Yes Yes	Creamery Creamery Lee cream factory None Creamery Lee cream factory 2 prod. co's, gas plant, can. facty, 2 crmy.
Butler	Allison	550 300	1 deep well		None	Yes None	Creamery None

County	Town	Popu- lation	Source of Public Water Supply	Sewers	Kind of Sewage Treatment Plant	City Tourist Park	Kind of Industrial Waste
220 271	Bristow	300	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Clarksville	1,015	1 deep well	Yes	Septic tank only	Yes	Creamery and canning factory
	Dumont	1,500	6 shallow wells	Yes Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None Yes	Creamery
	New Hartford	475	1 dug well	None	Septic tank only		Creamery
A STORY OF	Parkersburg	1,200	3 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	Creamery
	Shellrock	900	3 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	Creamery
Calhoun	Farnhamville	400	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
10.44	Lake City		2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None	None
	Lohrville	750	2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Manson	1,200	1 deep well (soft water)	Yes	Imhoff and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Pomeroy Rockwell City	2,040	1 deep well	Yes Yes	Septic and trickling	Yes Yes	Creamery
arroll	Arcadia	375	2 dug wells	None	None	None	None
	Breda	420	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
	Carroll	5,000	4 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery and gas plant
	Coon Rapids	1,200	1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Dedham	360	Sand point	None	None	None	Creamery
	Glidden	870	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff and sand	Yes	None
	Halbur	190	2 dug wells	None	None	None	Creamery
	Manning Templeton	1,870	1 dug well, 16 sand pts.	Yes None	None	None	Greamery and Produce Co.
202	SAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	ara	1 dug well	None	None	None	Creamery
edar	Bennett	348	2 deep wells	None	None	None	Creamery
	Clarence	800	2 deep wells	None	None	Yes	Creamery
	Durant Lowden	800 700	I dug well	Yes None	Septic and trickling	Yes None	Creamery
	Mechanicsville	800	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	Creamery None
	Stanwood	600	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	None
-	Tipton West Branch	2,300	2 deep wells 1 shallow well	Yes Yes	Septic and sand	Yes None	Canning factory and Creamery Creamery
Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	8,000	Clear Lake	Yes	Septic and trickling	100000	None
	Mason City	20,000	Deep wells	None	Imhoff and trickling	Yes None	Heet sugar, er'mries, l'adries, pekg. plant None
24200000000000000000000000000000000000	Aurella	7000	2 deep wells	Ves	Naptic and sand	-come	Aone

	Cherokee	1,000	2 deep wells	Yes Yes Yes Yes	None	Yes None None None	Creamery, laundries, gas plant None None None
hickneaw	Alta Vista	365	1 deep well	None	None	None Yes	Creamery
	Fredricksburg Lawler	1,000	1 deep well	None Yes	None	None Yes	Creamery None
Opposite Total	New Hampton	1,200	1 deep, 1 shallow well 2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None	Creamery
larke	Osceola	2,684	Impounding reservoir. Not used for drinking.	Yes	2 Sep. tanks & sand fil.	None	None
lay	Everly	400	1 dug well	Yes	Imhoff tank only	None None	None None
COPIA.	Peterson	4,600	1 dug and 1 deep well 4 dug wells	Yes Yes	None	Yes	Bottling wks., creamery and laundry
rawford	Arion	300	1 shallow well	None	None	Yes	None None
JIMWIOIU	Charter Oak Denison	750 3,580	2 dug wells 1 dug and 2 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery, laundry, bottling works
	Dow City	800	1 shallow well	None None	None		None None
	Manilla	1,200	2 shallow wells	None	Septic and sand	None	None
	Sehleawig	650 635	3 dug wells	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None Yes	None None
	West Side	400	1 dug well	None	None	None	None
Dallas	Adel	1,500	Raccoon River	Yes. Yes	None Septic and sand	None	Canning factory and creamery None
	Granger	1000	1 deep well	None	None Septic tank only	Yes	Canning and milk factory, gas plant
	Perry	770		Yes	None	1129 68	None
Decatur	Davis City			None	None	1275	None
	Lamon		not used for drinking.	Yes Yes	Septic and contact		None Produce Co. and creamery
	Leon	1 4 3 3 3		1.65	Imhoff and sand	Yes	None
Dickinson	Lake Park			1	Imboff and sand	None	Creamery
	Milford		West Okoboji Lake	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery None Bottling wks., ice cream & prod. Co., indr;
	Orleans	1,70	10 sand pts., 1 dug wel	Tes	Imboff and sand		None
	Terrill	-		Was	None	Yes	None Creamery
Emmet	Armstrong	THE RESIDENCE	1 deep well		None	. None	1 Greatnery

County	Town	Popu- lation	Source of Public Water Supply	Sewers	Kind of Sewage Treatment Plant	City Tourist Park	Kind of Industrial Waste
(against	Estherville Ringsted	4,700	2 dug wells	Yes	None	Yes None	Btting. wks., gas plant, indry. & Prod. Co. Creamery
Ployd	Charles City Marble Rock Nora Springs Rockford Rudd	7,500 500 1,104 1,000 500	1 deep well	Yes None Yes None None	Imhoff and trickling None None None None	Yes Yes Yes Yes None	None None None None
Pranklin	Ackley	1,400 308 300 1,250 3,000 390 1,100	2 deep wells 1 deep well 1 deep well 2 deep wells 1 deep wells 1 deep well and springs 1 deep well 1 dug well	Yes None None Yes Yes None Yes Yes	Septic and sand None None Septic and sand Imhoff and trickling None Septic and sand	Yes None None Yes Yes None Yes	Creamery and canning factory Creamery Creamery None Canning factory and creamery Creamery
Preene	Churdan Grand Jet Jefferson Paton Rippey	800 1,100 3,500 450 500	2 deep wells 1 deep well 2 deep wells 1 shallow well 1 deep well	Yes None Yes None None	Septic and sand	None Yes None None None	None None Creamery and laundry None
Grundy	Conrad Dike Grundy Center	1,000 675 450 1,800	1 deep well	Yes None Yes	None Septic and sand Septic and sand Septic tank only	Yes Yes Yes	None Creamery Creamery and canning factory
mine _	Reinbeck Wellsburg	1,500	2 deep wells	Yes Yes	Septic tank only Imhoff and sand	Yes None	Canning factory 2 creameries
Guthrie	Bagley	650 750 900	1 shallow well	Yes None	Septic tank only	None Yes	None None
	Casey Guthrie Center Papora Stuart Yale	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	8 dug wells 6 shallow wells 1 dug well 1 deep well 1 deep well	Yes Yes Yes None	None Septic and sand None Imhoff and sand	Yes Yes None None	Creamery 2 creameries None Creamery None
Hamilton	A Service and the service and	100	2 deep wells	None	None	None	Oreamery

			v door wall	Yes I	Imboff and sand	Yes	Creamery.
	Jewellt	1,200	I deep well		None	None	None
	Kamrar		1 deep well	Yes Yes	Impoff and sand	None	None
	Stanhope	400	2 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	None	None
	Stratford	690	1 deep well		None	Yes	Creamery, gas plant, laundry
	Webtser City	5,600	1 deep well	Yes	Septie and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Williams	567	2 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand		
	Manufacture Co.	10000	A POST AND PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF	**	Maria	Yes	Creamery
Inneock	Britt	1,750	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	Creamery
	Garner	1,500	1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	None	None
	Klemme	500	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff and trickling		Creamery
45-1427		900	1 deep well	Yes	Septic tank only	None	
Jardin	Alden	3,200	4 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	2 creameries
0.00	Eldora		1 deep well	None	None	Yes	Creamery Co
	Hubbard		3 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	Gas plant and Produce Co.
	Iowa Falls		3 deep wells	None	None	None	None
	Radeliffe		2 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	None	None
	Union	700	4 shallow wells	2.00	Septic and sunstance		Service Co.
	20.7930			Yes	None	Yes	None
Harrison	Dunlap.	1,500	4 shallow wells		None	Yes	None
Hattison	Logan	1,600	1 deep, 1 shallow well	Yes	None	Yes	None
	Modale	380	1 shallow well	None	None	Yes	Creamery and Produce Co.
	Missouri Valley	4,300	2 shallow wells	Yes	None	Yes	None
	Woodbine	1,400	3 shallow wells	Yes	None	100	
	H Godbing	*****		500		None	1 ereamery
or	Chester	200	1 deep well	Yes	None	Yes	2 creameries and produce cos.
Howard	Cresco	3,300	2 deep wells	Yes	Septie and sand	None	2 creameries
	Elma	850	1 deep well	Yes	Septie and sand	None	None
		650	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
	Lime Springs	250	1 shallow well	None	None	Some	Otenmera
	Protivin		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	1000		None	Creamery
	****	300	1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	None
Humboldt	Bode	450	1 deep well		None		None
	Dakota City		1 deep well	Yes	Septic and trickling	Yes	Creamery and bottling wks.
	Gilmore City	920	2 springs	None	None	Yes	
	Humboldt	2,230	1 deep well		Imhoff and trickling	Yes	None
	Livermore	650	1 deep well		None	None	Nope
	Renwick	500	I geeb wen	Light			The same destant
	1 4000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 10000	a tree malle	Yes	Septie and sand	None	Pop corn factory
Ida	Arthur	290	2 dug wells		None	Yes	None
108	Battle Creek	800	12 sand points		None		None
	Galva	700	22 sand points		Septie and trickling	Yes	Produce Co.
	Holstein	1,250	1 deep well		None	Yes	Laundry
	Ida Grove		10 dug wells	res	2000	473.4	
	In a constant	-		Mana	None	Yes	None
	Homestead	200	1 deep well		None		None
Iowa	Ladors	north.	1 shallow well	. None		1000	Canning factory and creamery
			1 dug. 2 shallow wells	Yes	None		None
	Marengo		1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand		Creamery
	North English	2000	1 dug well	. Yes	Septic tank only		Creamery
	Vietor	1,300	3 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	1.268	1 Comments

County	Town	Popu- lation	Source of Public Water Supply	Sewers	Kind of Sewage Treatment Plant	City Tourist Park	Kind of Industrial Waste
Jasper	Baxter.		5 Ave		ide estipa		Links has
Jasper	Colfax	2,500	1 deep well	Yes	Septic and trickling	Yes	None
VIII - VIII	Kellogg	600	2 sand points			Yes Yes	Bottling wks.
	Monroe	936	2 deep wells	None		Yes	None
	Newton	6,600	7 shallow wells	Yes	2 Imhoff and sand	res	None
	WENT CHARACTER	0,000	1 Shanow wens	168	1 septic and sand	Yes	Creamery and gas plant
	Prairie City	800	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
100	Sully	500	1 deep and 1 dug well	None	None	Yes	None
	Deposit Charles	300	r och and I dog weller-	Lione	Atome	762	None
Johnson	Iowa City	15,000	Galleries and Iowa river	Yes	None	Yes	2 creameries, gas plant, canning factory
	Lone Tree	700	2 deep wells	None	None	Yes	None
	Oxford	700	2 deep wells	None	None	None	None
	Solon	500	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
Kossuth	Algona	3,800	3 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	Laundry and creamery
Store with	Bancroft	1,000	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff and sand	None	Creamery
	Burt	800	I deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	None	None
	Fenton	390	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
	Irvington	200	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Ledyard	240	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
	Lakota	470	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
Trislesia 1	Lone Rock	200	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Luverne	610	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Swea City	690	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None	None
	Wesley	440	2 deep wells	None	None	Yes	Creamery
	Whittemore	650	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
Linn	Cedar Rapids	46,000	1 deep well, Cedar River	Yes	None	Yes	Packing and gas plant, starch wks., etc
	Center Point	778	28 sand points	None	None	Yes	Canning factory
	Central City Coggon	850 550	2 deep wells	Yes None	Septie tank only	Yes	Creamery
Mind of the Control	Kenwood Park	1,000	1 deep well	Yes	None 2 septic and sand	None None	None
	Lisbon	800	1 dug and 1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Marion	5,500	3 springs	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Mt. Vernon	2,000	2 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	None
	Prairieburg		1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Springville Walker	700	1 deep well	None	None		Creamery Creamery

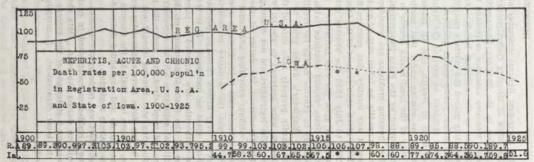
Louisa							Yes i	Canning factory
Morning Sun. 900 Jose hallow wells New Surface 1,500 Jose hallow wells New Surface 1,500 Jose hallow wells New Surface None N			1 200 1	s shallow wells	Yes	None		
Lucas			1,000	t deen well	None	None		Canning factory
Lices				to shallow wells	Yes	None	Y-60	
Lyon	113	Wapello	1,000	TO SUBION MENT TANKS			Wine	Ges plant
Lyon	41	and the same of th		and the seconds	Yes	4 Imboff and sand	res	
Alvord	Tuens	Chariton	5,000	Impounding reservoir	1983		1000	Viene.
Lyon	Ducas	SEA CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF			Vana	None		
Doon	*	Alreard	350	1 shallow well		Imhoff tank only	None	
Creamery			500	1 dug well		Centie and sand	None	Creamery
Invoid 350 1 day well None			T 100	1 due well		Septie and sand	Yes	Creamery
Lester			716	1 due and deep well		Bungii and sand-	Ves	None
Lettle Rock				a due well		None		
Madison	1			t does well	Yes	Imhoff and tricking		
Rock Rajids				I dug west	Yes	None	7.68	Citemiery
Madison	1	Rock Rapids	2,400	2 dug wens	08,850			45.00
Markar		ALCOHOL MANAGEMENT			Nama	None	None	
Markaka	** *****	Tarlham	800	1 deep well		Vone	None	2 creameries
Markata	Madison		3.000	3 shallow wells	None	None		
Marion	1	Winterset	41000		Acres 1	bound and	None	None
Marion	The second second	Part Charles Store	1: 100	o deep wells		Imnoli and sand tanks		Creamery, gas plant, canning factory, etc.
Marion	Mahaska			or shallow wells Sk. R.	Yes	Imhoff & Con. S. tanks	A.430	Contract of the Property of th
Marion		Oskalocsa	27,400	ad situation many was		The second second	Year	Crosmery
Marshall Signature Signa			4-44-	a shallow walls	Yes	Septic, Imhoff and sand		Compiner factory
Pelas. So 1 deep well Yes Imhoff and trickling. Sone	Marion	Knoxville		3 shillow wells		Septie only		
Pleasantville	MRIOU		3,600	3 infiltration gaugines		Imhoff and trickling	None	None
Marshall		Plassantville	839	1 deep well	1.00	The state of the s		A contract of the contract of
Marshalltown 16,500 deep and shallow weak None N		Licasiane			Winns.	Vone		Canning factory
Marshalltown 16,500 deep and shallow weak None N	122 1202	Ollman	500	6 shallow wells		Vone	Yes	Creameries, Indries, canning lactories, co.
Marsindow 150 1 deep well Yes State Center 1,000 Shallow wells Yes Sha	Marshall	Giman	18.500	6 deep and shallow well.		None	None	None
Mitchell Osage 3,600 2 deep wells Yes Septile and sand Yes None				1 deep well		None		Creamery
Mitchell				Shallow wells	Yes	Septic and sand	200	
Mitchell Gage 3,600 2 deep wells Yes Rieeville 960 1 deep well Yes St. Ansgar 1,000 1 deep well Yes Stacyville 312 1 deep well None No		State Center	1,000	CHARLOW WASHINGTON	W. Salar	The second second	Ven	None
Mitchell Gage Gag		The state of the s	No. of Street,	a door walls	Yes	Imhoff and sand		
Riceville	Mirabell	Osnge		z deep wens	Yes	Septie and sand		
St. Ansgar	Milcinstan	Riceville				Imboff and trickling		
None					A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Yes	None
Monona Castana 350 3 sand points Yes Was Yes Mapleton 1,700 12 sand points Yes None Moorbead 2,256 6 sand points Yes None		Stanwille	512	1 deep well	- Miles	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	1779CHARL	Application of the second of t
Monona Castana 360		Stucytime	1		W. Care	None	None	
Monona		The state of the s	390	3 sand points		Contle and cand	Yes	Gas plant
Manderd 2,256 Geep wells Yes Tunhoff and sand Yes None None	Monona.		- Television		res		197	None
Moorbeat 9.556 2 deep wells Yes None None None Yes None None Yes None Yes Y			MATIN	6 sand points	" TAODIC			Laundry
Monroe. Albia. 5,667 2 impounding reservoirs. O'Brien. Hartley 1,560 1 deep well (not used for drinking) Yes Septic and sand. None Paulina 987 1 dug wells and infiltration gallery 1,000 1 deep well (not used for drinking) Yes Septic tank only None None Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and infiltration gallery Yes Septic and sand. None None None None None None		Moorhead			Yes	linholf and sand	100	
Monroe Albia 5,067 2 impounding reservoirs. Yes 2 Imhoff and sand Yes Laundry and gas plant O'Brien Hartley 1,569 1 deep well (not used for drinking) Yes Orinking Yes Septic tank only None None Paulina 987 1 dug well and infill Yes Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and infill Yes Septic and sand None None None None None None None None		Onawa		a door well	None	None		
Monroe Albia 5,067 2 impounding reservoirs. Yes 2 Imhoff and sand. Yes Laundry and gas plant O'Brien Hartley 1,569 1 deep well (not used for drinking) Yes Christian Yes Laundry and gas plant Paulina 987 1 deep well ont used for drinking) Yes Septic and sand. None None None Paulina 1,000 17 dug wells and infil. Yes tration gallery Yes Septic and sand. None None Yes Laundry and gas plant Yes Laundry and gas plant None None None None None		Soldier		1 deep weil			Yes	Aone.
Monroe Albia 5,067 2 impounding reservoirs Yes 2 imhoft and sand None Creamery None O'Brien Hartley 1,500 drinking Yes Paulina 987 dug wells and infill Yes Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and infill Yes Inhoft and sand None None None None Yes Septie and sand None None None None None Yes Septie and sand None None Yes Septie and sand None Yes Septie and Septie and Septie and Septie and Septie Septie and Septi				10 sand points	4.60	A Comment of the Comm	000	tden and one plant
Monroe Albia 5,067 2 impounding reservoirs O'Brien Hartley 1,569 1 deep well not used for drinking Yes Companies 1,000 2 dug well and infil. Paulina 987 1 dug wells and infil. Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and infil. Yes Septic and sand. None None None None Yes Septic and sand. None None None None Yes Septic and sand. None None None None None Yes Septic and sand. None None None None None None None None				an annual frame	Vos	e Imhoff and sand	1 Yes	Laundry and Las Plant
Monroe		410-74	5,067	2 impounding reservoirs	4.00	5-1-12 MONTH 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		
Paulina 987 dug well Yes Septic tank only None None Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and infiltration gallery 1,000 17 dept. well Yes Septic tank only None None None None None None None None	Monroe	AOIR	3 103/60		_	The Property of	Jane !	
Paulina 987 dug well Yes Septic tank only None None Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and infiltration gallery 1,000 17 dept. well Yes Septic tank only None None None None None None None None		-	1.50	1 deep well (not used fo	E Carro	Contin and sand	None	Creamery
Paulina 987 1 dug well Yes Septe tank only None None Primghar 1,000 17 dug wells and finil. Yes tration gallery Yes Septe and sand. None None	O'Brien	- Hartiey	2,000	drinking)	168			
Primghar 1.000 17 dug wells and inni- tration gallery well 17 tes Imboff and sand None None	- Annahma Britan	The state of the s	100	T doe well	. Yes	septic tank only		
tration gallery res Septie and sand. None None			200					
training and I down well Yes Septie and sand		Primghar	- 1.00	traction mallery	Yes	Imhoff and sand	2500	None
		200000		tration gainery wall			None	Lanne
Sanhorn 1,497 a time		Sanborn	1.49	4 1 5 dug and I deep wen-				

County	Town	Popu- lation	Source of Public Water Supply	Sewers	Kind of Sewage Treatment Plant	City Tourist Park	Kind of Industrial Waste
	Sheldon Sutherland	1,600 876	4 dug wells	Yes Yes	Septie and sand	Yes Yes	2 creameries, gas plant, bottling wks.
Osceola	Ashton	500 500 800 2,000	1 bored well	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Septic tank only Imhoff and sand Imhoff and trickling Septic and sand	None Yes None None	None None Oreamery
Palo Alto	Ayrshire. Emmetsburg. Graettinger. Mallard. Ruthven. West Bend.	3,000	1 deep well 1 dug well 1 dug well 1 dug well 1 dug well 1 deep well 1 deep well	None	None None None Septic and sand None	None None	None Creamery and Produce Co. Creamery Creamery Creamery
Plymouth	Akron Hinton Kingsley LeMars Merrill Remsen	300 1,300 4,683 700	2 dug wells 8 shallow wells 1 dug well 2 Kelley wells 1 Kelley well 3 dug wells	Yes	None None Septic and sand. None None Septic and sand.	Yes None None Yes Yes None	None None Produce Co., gas plant, bottling works None
Pocahontas	Havelock Fonda Laurens Palmer Plover Pocahontas Rolfe	1,200	1 deep well 2 deep well 2 deep well 2 deep well	None Yes Yes None None Yes Yes	None Imboff and sand Septic tank only None None Imboff and trickling Imboff and sand	None None None None None None None	None None Creamery Creamery Creamery None Creamery None
Polk	Ankeny. Bondurant. Des Moines. Grimes. Mitchellville Polk City Sheldabl. Valley Jct.	600 752 300 250	1 deep well 2 deep wells Infiltration galleries 1 bored well 4 deep wells 1 shallow well 1 deep well Dug wells	Yes None Yes None None None None Yes	Imhoff and sand. None None None None None None To Des Moines sewers.	Yes None Yes Yes Yes None None	None None Gas, creameries, laundries, etc. None None None None

Poweshiek	Brooklyn	1,500	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff and sand	None	Creamery
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Deep River	500	1 dug well	None	None	None	None
	Grinnell	5,362	2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and sand	Yes	Creameries, laundries, canning factory
	Malcolm	400	3 dug wells	None	None	None	None
	Montezuma	1,273	2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and sand	Yes	None
	and the state of t	1,010	a doob, none	2,40	Timota day sandara		
Sac	Auburn	500	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
ARTON SOLICO CONTRACTOR	Early	568	1 spring	Yes	Septie and sand	None	None
	Lake View	875	3 dug wells	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	None
	Lytton	278	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Odebolt	1,400	5 dug wells	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Pop corn factory
	Sac City	2,630	8 springs	Yes	None	Yes	Produce Co., canning factory, creamery
	Schaller	850	5 dug and 1 shallow well	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None	None
Street Treet	Wall Lake	800	1 dug well	Yes	Septie and sand	None	None
Challer	Defiance	****	O would welcome	None	None	None	None
Shelby	Earling	500	3 sand points	None	None	None	None
	Harlan	3,100	6 dug wells	Yes	None	Yes	Creamery and canning
	Kirkman	200	2 dug wells	None	None	None	None
ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	Panama	300	5 sand points	None	None	None	None
No.	Portsmouth	350	14 sand points	None	None	None	None
	L'OI CSIMOUCH	300	It sand points	None	None	CAOTHE	Note
Sioux	Alton	1,000	2 dug wells	Yes	Septie and sand	Yes	Creamery
General Section 1	Boyden	400	3 dug wells	Yes	Imhoff and sand	None	None
	Granville	358	2 dug wells	Yes	Imhoff and sand	None	None
	Hawarden	2,000	1 dug and 1 shallow well	Yes	None	Yes	Creameries, bottling wks., laundries, etc.
All Control of	Hospers	570	1 dug well	Yes	Septie tank only	None	Creamery
	Hull	791	1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	None	Creamery
MAINELLE	Ireton	730	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Maurice	329	1 dug well	Yes	Imhoff tank only	None	None
5 6 5 1	Orange City	1,632	2 deep wells	Yes	Septle and sand	None	Creamery
-	Rock Valley	1,347	1 dug well	Yes	Septie and sand	Yes	Creamery
	Sloux Center	1,889	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	None	Creamery
Story	Ames	6,270	2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and trickling	Yes	Creamery, gas plant, canning factory
20003	Cambridge	739	2 deep wells	None	None	None	Canning factory
	Collins	500	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	None
	Colo	650	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	None
INCH TO	Gilbert	250	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
array has	Huxley	368	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
The state of the s	Kelley	100	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Maxwell	811	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	None
	Nevada	3,300	2 deep wells	Yes	Septie and sand	None	Creameries
100201	Roland	800	5 shallow wells	Yes	Septic and trickling	None	Canning and produce company
177	Slater	650	1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery
	Story City	1.600	4 deep wells	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	Creamery and canning factory
	Zearing		1 deep well	None	None	None	Creamery

County	Town	Popu- lation	Source of Public Water Supply	Sewers	Kind of Sewage Treatment Plant	City Tourist Park	Kind of Industrial Waste
Pama	Chelsea	650	2 shallow wells	None	None	None	None
	Clutier	500	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Dysart	1,000	2 deep wells	Yes	Imhoff and sand	Yes None	Canning factory None
	Elberon	700	2 deep wells		None Septle and sand	None	None
	Gladbrook	1,000	2 deep wells		None	None	None
	Tama	3,000	1 dug well	Yes	None	None	Paper mill and creamery
	Toledo	1,500	6 shallow wells	Yes	Septie and sand	None	Canning factory
	Traer	1,300	2 deep wells	Yes	Septie tank only	Yes	Creamery
Warren	Indianola	3,600	2 dug wells	Yes	Imhoff Sep. & trickling	None	Creamery and laundry
Washington	Ainsworth	400	1 deep well	None	None	Yes	None
v manning con	Brighton	900	1 deep well		Imhoff and sand	Yes	Canning factory
	Crawfordsville	337	2 deep wells		None	Yes	None
	Riverside	700	2 deep wells		None	None	None
	Wellman	900	1 deep well		None	Yes	None
	Washington	4,700	2 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	Gas plant
Wayne	Corydon	1,867 1,214	Impounding reservoirs Impounding reservoirs	Yes	2 septie tanks only	Yes	None
	0	7.740	not used for drinking	None	None	None	None
	Seymour	1,746	Impounding reservoir not used for drinking	Yes	2 Imhoff and sand	None	None
Webster	Clare	259	1 deep well not for drink	None	None	None	None
Made Control	Dayton	836	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff tank only	Yes	None
	Duneombe	442	1 deep well		None	None	None
	Ft. Dodge	19,347	4 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes None	Creamerles, gas plant, laundries, etc.
	Gowrie	895 1,090	1 deep well		None	None	Creamery None
	Denign	1,000	1 dug weii	100	Node	None	None
Vinnebago	Buffalo Center	900	1 deep well	None	None	None	None
	Forest City	2,100	3 deep wells	Yes	None	Yes	None
	Lake Mills	1,700	1 deep well	Yes	Septic and sand	Yes	None
	Thompson	500	2 deep wells	None	None	Yes	None
Woodbury	Anthon	800	1 deep well	Yes	Septie tank only	None	None
	Correctionville	1,016	1 deep well	Yes	Imhoff tank only	Yes	Creamery





*Complete figures not available.

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HOUSING

The Forty-first General Assembly abolished what was then known as the office of Housing Commissioner and transferred the duties of that office to the Sanitary Engineering Division. The title of this division was also amended to include the words "and Housing".

As soon as the new law became effective on July 1st, the division immediately placed the matters relative to housing on the same basis as any other public health problem. That means that the housing law was included as part of the Rules and Regulations of the State Department of Health, and all matters pertaining to housing were classified as coming under that portion of the law, which makes it the duty of the local health boards to enforce all the regulations and rules adopted by the State Department of Health.

Most housing problems are considered as being purely local affairs that can readily be taken care of by local officials. If some problem arises in any locality that requires State assistance, such assistance is gladly given upon request of the local officials.

Prior to July 1925 the housing commissioner made a great many inspections upon his own initiative. If it was the intent of the law that the State should continue taking the initiative, then it failed absolutely to provide means for making such inspections. The Chief Sanitary Engineer's duties prior to July 1925 were such that he could hardly properly take care of them and the assistant sanitary engineers were assigned to special work that required all of their time. The legislature did not consider this already full program, but simply transferred the duties of the housing commissioner to the division without providing additional help to carry on the work. It is self evident that if the Division is expected to do more constructive work or take the initiative in securing better housing conditions in cities of over fifteen thousand population, then the personnel of the division must be increased. If it is the intent of the law that the local authorities are expected to take the initiative and enforce the rules of the State Department of Health in regard to housing, no additional assistance will be necessary. It must be pointed out however, and emphasized that under the present situation the division of engineering and housing should not be criticized for its failure of not having done more constructive work than it did during the past year. There is a limit to the amount of work any division or department can do and any added duties beyond that are bound to suffer or be entirely neglected.

An effort was made by the division to keep a record of the number of new residences constructed in each city of over fifteen thousand population during the year. Data sheets were sent out each month, requesting a statement of the various kind of building permits issued by the local department. A compiled list of permits issued is as follows:

Town	No. Permits	Value of Residential Construction	Value of Residential Remodeling	Value of Minor Residentials	Total Valuation
Cedar Rapids Council Bluffs - Dubuque - Davenport - Des Moines - Port Todge - Keokuk - Marshalltown - Mason City - Mason City	1411 462 552 400 1517 . 330 152 239 343	\$ 856,905.00 805,700,00 281,915.00 492,530.00 2,319,151.00 460,870.00 458,694.00 152,200.00 407,150.00	116,650.00 211,516.50 104,783.00 127,235.00 65,285.00 38,590.00 70,740.00	32,310.00 113,856.00 13,845.00 9,500.00 20,902.00	498,431.00 597,818.00 2,560,242.00 540,000.00
Muscatine Ottumwa Sioux City Waterloo	198 838 388	871,585.60 1,028,650.00 509,700.00	59,750.00 62,455.00 45,275.00		469,090.00 1,207,510.00 583,805.00

From seven to eleven months falled to mail all of reports.

PLUMBING

The administration of the State Plumbing Code has been a part of the regular duties of the State Department of Health ever since the plumbing law became effective in 1919. Although the present law requires the State Department of Health to establish and enforce a state plumbing code, it has done very little other than to establish the code, due to the fact that the limited personnel of the Department did not make it possible.

According to the law, all cities of over six thousand population are required to pass a plumbing ordinance not inconsistent with the state code and shall provide a plumbing license board for the licensing of plumbers. The majority of cities of over six thousand population have complied with the law, but there are a number of cities who have failed. In the strict sense of the word, the State Department of Health should see to it that the plumbing law is properly enforced, but unless the proper means of enforcement are provided, little can be done,

The relationship of plumbing to public health is not very well understood. Even many sanitariums are doubtful as to just how much stress should be placed upon defective plumbing. To settle doubt as to the real value of flawless plumbing, an introductory paragraph of the recommended minimum requirements for plumbing in dwellings as put out by the Bureau of Standards follows:

"The committee believes that good plumbing is a matter which concerns health. Health may be influenced by factors which do not cause specific diseases, for there are chemical and physiological, as well as bacteriological factors involved." When a group of prominent men, such as those who made up the committee which drafted the minimum requirements, believe that it is best to be on the safe side in matters relating to plumbing, it is not for any one person, city or town in Iowa, to take a contrary view.

Good plumbing should be classified as being the most important part of any dwelling. Men who are engaged in the art of installing plumbing should thoroughly know their business. To insure competency, all plumbers should be licensed, and to insure against the installation of defective and poor grade plumbing, all new installations should be inspected by a competent inspector.

According to the law at the present time, it seems that good plumbing is only necessary in cities of over six thousand population If there is any reason for installing plumbing in cities of six thousand population according to the minimum requirement, the self same reasons must apply to any community regardless of its size. Although it would not be possible or practicable for every town to maintain a plumbers licensing board, plumbers could easily secure a state license at the nearest large city and if it would not be possible for a community to employ a regular plumber as an inspector, the inspection could be made by some regular local official, such as a street commissioner or town constable.

There is no excuse for permitting defective or inferior plumbing to be installed in some communities and to enforce strict minimum requirements in others. If good plumbing is a matter relative to health the same law should apply to every community, regardless of its size.

It is recommended that the plumbing law be amended so that the same minimum requirements or State Plumbing Code will apply all over the state. It is further recommended that a man especially trained in public health work and who understands plumbing be added to the personnel of the Division of Sanitary Engineering and Housing. for the purpose of looking after the administration of the State Plumbing Code. Such a person could also take over the duties connected with the administration of the Housing Code. If the present plumbing and housing laws have any value at all they should be enforced and if the State Department of Health is ever to get anywhere in the matter of enforcement, adequate means of enforcement must be provided. The present organization is not able with its many duties to devote the time necessary to enforce the plumbing or housing code, so if the means of enforcement are not provided the department can not be held responsible for non-enforcement.

APPROVAL OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

When plans and specifications of sewerage systems, water work systems and swimming pools are received by the division of Sanitary Engineering, they are carefully checked over to see whether or not they provide for the various essential requirements. If they do they are approved. The granting of this approval does not mean that the plans are the very best that can be designed, but only means that they contain the essential requirements and that the system when built will do the work intended of it. It means that the designer has complied with good sanitary engineering practice, and that the plant when constructed may be expected to perform satsfactorily.

When the plans are checked, the question of economical design is not taken into account. If any plan is submitted which is considered an expensive installation, the city officials are generally notified, but this fact does not necessarily influence the granting of an approval. The town or city council is expected to use judgment in the question of costs, and it is not to rely on the approval of the State Department of Health. The approval simply means that the essentials of the design are correct, and that the system when built will function properly.

APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

ATKINS, Benton County, population 202. March 6, 1925. Plans and specifications for samilary sewerage system provided for sewering the town into one district. Treatment plant consists of septic tank, dosing chamber and intermittent sand filters. Plans submitted by H. R. Green,

chamber and intermittent sand filters. Plans submitted by H. R. Green, Cadar Rapids, Iowa.

AUDUBON, Audubon County, population 2.108. January 18, 1926. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant. Treatment plant consists of Imhoff tank, siphon chamber, sludge bed and trickling filters. Submitted by W. E. Buell Engineering Company, Sloux City, Iowa.

BOONE, Boone County, population 12,451. April 3, 1926. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant. Treatment plant consists of Imhoff tank, siphon chamber, sludge bed and trickling filters. Submitted by C. H. Currie Co., Webster City, Iowa.

CALMAR, Winneshiek County, population 1,039. June 15, 1926. Plans and specifications for two sewage treatment plants, consisting of septicank, siphon chamber, sludge bed and sand filters. Submitted by H. R. Green, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CALUMET, O'Brien County, population 266. September 18, 1925. Plans and specifications for a complete water work system consisting of pumps, pump house, distributing system, steel tank and 506 foot deep well.

CARROLL, Carroll County, population 4,254. June 18, 1926. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant improvement consisting of additional septic tank and resanding of filter beds. Submitted by W. D. Toyne, City Engineer.

ditional septic talk and resamine of Toyne, City Engineer.
CEDAR FALLS, Black Hawk County, July 2, 1925. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant for the Evangelical Association Camp Ground. Plant consists of septic tank and intermittent sand filters. Submitted

flons for sevage discovering the formula of the for

Centerville, Iowa. CLINTON, Clinton County, population 24,151. January 18, 1926. Plans and specification for the improvement of water work system including covering of large open reservoir. Submitted by the Clinton Water Work

COIN, Page County, population 606. December 23, 1924. Plans and specifications for sanitary sewer system including collection system and treatment plant, consists of Imhoff tank, sludge bed, trickling filter and secondary settling tank. Submitted by Henningson Engineering Co., Omaha, Nebr. CORRECTIONVILLE, Woodbury County, population 1,016. November 15,

1924. Plans and specifications for sanitary sewer system, including collection system, Imhoff tank, pump pit and pumping equipment, sludge bed and trickling filter. Submitted by W. E. Buell Engineering Co., Sloux City,

CRESCO, Howard County, population 3,195. August 2, 1924. Plans and specifications for addition to sewage treatment plant consisting of filter area and outfall sewer line. Submitted by Cresco, City Engineer. CRESCO, Howard County, population 3,195. June 1, 1925. Plans and specifications for sanitary sewer extension consisting of 1215 feet of 8 inch

tile. District sewer is in the south part of town. Submitted by city

CRESCO, Howard County, poplation 3,195. May 25, 1925. Plans and specifications for sewer extension on 2nd street between B. & D., on 8th Street between D & E and on lowa Street, between 2nd and 4th Streets.

Submitted by city engineer. CRESCO, Howard County, population 3,195. June 22, 1925. Specifications for 4-inch water extension on 4th avenue, between 2nd and 3rd and on 2nd between 3rd and 4th. Submitted by City Engineer.

CRESCO, Howard County, population 5,195. October Linkinger, tions for 4 Inch water extension. Submitted by City Engineer. Plans and

DELMAR, Clinton County, population 527. April 18, 1925. Plans and specifications for complete sanitary sewages system to cover the entire town in one district. The treatment plant consists of septic tank and three intermittent sand filters. Submitted by H. R. Green, Ceder Rapids, Iowa. DES MOINES, Polk County, population 126,468. April 6, 1926. Plans and specifications for Ashworth Swimming Pool, 325,000 gallon pool with pressure filters. Rated capacity of filters 18,000 gallons per hour. Submitted by Henningson Engineering Company, Omaha, Nebr. DIAGONAL, Ringgold County, population 570. January 23, 1926. Plans and specifications for complete water work system. Source of supply, one deep well. Submitted by W. D. Rolling Engineering Company, Kansas City, Mo.

DUBUQUE, Dubuque County, population 39,141. January 5, 1925. Plane

DUBUQUE, Dubuque County, population 39,141. January 5, 1925. Plans for sanitary sewer, extensions on the following streets: Southern Ave. Loretta Ave., Grand View, Quinn St., Rush St., Rowan Street, Dubuque and Cascade Road. Submitted by City Engineer.

EARLHAM, Madison County, population 803. October 31, 1925. Plans and specifications for complete sewer system. Town to be served by one district. Plans consist of underground sewer pipe system, Imhoff tank, sludge bed, and trickling filters. Submitted by Capper Engineering Co.

sludge bed, and trickling filters. Submitted by Capper Engineering Co. Earlnam, Iowa.

FARRAGUT, Fremont County, population 494. September 12, 1924. Plans and specifications for sanitary sewer system consisting of collection system, Imhoft tank, sludge bed, trickling filters and secondary sedimentation tank. Submitted by Henningson Engineering Company, Omaha, Nebr.

FORT DODGE. Webster County. August 23, 1924. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant for treatment of domestic wastes from U. S. Gypsum Co. plant. Plans provide for septic tank and sand filters. GRUNDY CENTER, Grundy County, population 1,49. November 1, 1924. Plans and specifications for sewer extension on "P" Avenue. Submitted by Brank and Specifications for population 2,992, July 1, 1925. Plans and specifications for county, population 2,992, July 1, 1925. Plans and specifications for new proposed well. Submitted by C. H. Currie Engineering Co. Webster City, Iowa.

HAZELTON, Buchanan County, population 517. October 27, 1924. Plans and specifications for complete sewer system serving the town in two districts. Consists of collection tile, septic tanks and sand filters. Submitted by H. R. Green Engineering Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

HAZELTON, Buchanan County, population 518. October 8, 1924. Plans and specifications for water work system including 150 feet well, pumping equipment, 40,000 gallon steel tank and distribution system. Submitted by H. R. Green Engineering Co., Cedar Rapids.

HUMESTON, Wayne County, population 1,214.

HUMESTON, Wayne County, population 3,200. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant. Consist of Imhoft tank with totaling filters and sand filters. Submitted by M. G. (Ball, Centerville, INDEPENDENCE, Buchanan County, nopulation 3,677. March 29, 1926.

INDEPENDENCE, Buchanan County, population 3,677, March 29, 1926.

INDEPENDENCE, Buchanan County, population 3,677, March 29, 1926. Plans and specifications for extension of water work system and new 200,000 gallon tank.
INDIANOLA, Warren County, population 3,628, September 20, 1924. Plans and specifications for sewage treatment plant in north end of town, consists of imhoft tank, sludge bed and trickling filters. Submitted by Lafe Higgins, sanitary engineer, Des Moines, Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Marshall County, population 15,731, July 26, 1924. Plans and specifications for iron removal plant to be distabled in connection to the present widers.

tion tank, filters and buildings. Submitted by A. T. Luce, general manager.

MITCHELLVILLE, Polk County, population 750, September 5, 1925.

Plans and specifications for complete sanitary sewer system, providing the town into one district. Consists of collection system, Imhoff tank, sludge

bed and trickling filters.

MT. AYR, Ringgold County, population 1,738, June 10, 1925. Plans and specifications for water purification plant.

OELWEIN, Fayette County, population 7,455, September 21, 1925. Plans and specifications for new trickling filter. Submitted by E. B. Tourtellot.

and specifications for new trickling filter. Submitted by E. B. Tourtener, Celwein, Iowa.

OELWEIN, Fayette County, population 7,455, December 22, 1925, Plans and specifications for new trickling filter plant. Submitted by J. A. Dunbel and C. H. Currie.

PANORA, Guthrie County, population 966, May 24, 1926, Plans and specifications for new well, pump house and extension of mains. Submitted by Lafe Higgins, Des Moines, Iowa.

PELILA, Marion County, population 3,338, September 19, 1925, Plans and specifications for sanitary sewer extension. Submitted by C. H. Currie Engineering Co., Webster City, Iowa.

PLOVER, Pecahonias County, population 246, December 15, 1924, Plans

PLOVER, Pocahontas County, population 246, December 15, 1924. Plans and specifications for water work system, including deep well, distribution system, deep well pump and pump house, 30,000 gallon elevated steel tank. Submitted by W. F. Buell Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

POCAHONTAS, Pocahontas County, population 1,302, June 15, 1926. Plans and specifications for circular concrete reservoir, 35 feet in diameter, 11 feet deep. Submitted by C. H. Currie Engineering Co., Webster City.

SCHALLER, Sac County, population 731, December 12, 1925. Plans and specifications for new sewage treatment plant, consisting of Imhoff tank and trickling filters. Submitted by W. E. Buell Engineering Co., Sloux

SCHLESWIG, Crawford County, population 655, July 10, 1924. Plans and specifications for dug well, pump house and equipment, and distribution system. Submitted by Lafayette Higglins, Des Moines.

SCHLESWIG, Crawford County, October 8, 1924. Plans and specifications for sewer system and sewage treatment plant, providing for sewering the town into one district and treating with Imhoff tank, sludge bed and trickling filters. Submitted by Price & McCormick.

TAMA, Tama County, population 2,601, July 25, 1924. Plans and specifications for 16-inch diameter well, 52 feet deep. Submitted by Chas. L. Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis, Minnescota.

TAMA, Tama County, population 2,601, September 9, 1924. Plans and specifications for new elevated and eight-inch main leading to reservoir. Submitted by Chas. L. Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

VALLEY JUNCTION, Polk County, population 3,631, September 14, 1925. Plans and specifications for four new tubular ten-inch wells. Submitted

VAN HORNE, Benton County, population 524, October 13, 1925. Plans and specifications for complete sanitary sewer system, consisting of collection tile, septic tank, sludge bed and sand filters.

WAPELLO, Louisa County, population 1,480, July 19, 1924. Plans and specifications for extension to combined sewer system. Submitted by

specifications for extension to combined sewer system. Submitted by city of the combined sewer system. Submitted by city of the combined sewer system. Submitted by specifications for sanitary sewer extension. Orange St., and Fremont St. Submitted by R. B. Slippy Engineering Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

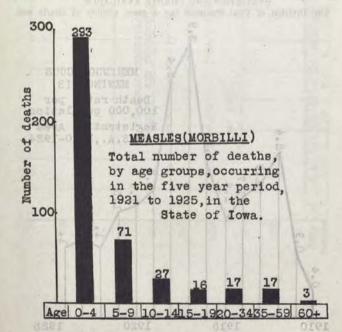
WAVERLY, Bremer County, July 15, 1925. Plans and specifications for extension to sanitary sewer system, Linn, Jefferson and Lime streets. Submitted by R. B. Slippy, Waterloo, Iowa.

WEST UNION, Fayette County, population 1,777, July 5, 1924. Plans and specifications for an addition to trickling filters of the sewage treatment plant. Submitted by W. E. Buell & Co., Sloux City, Iowa.

WINTEREET, Madison County, population 2,906, May 10, 1926. Plans and specifications for complete sanitary sewer system, consisting of collection tile, separate digestion chamber, pumping station and trickling filters. Submitted by Burns & McDonald, Kansas City, Missouri.

WOODWARD, Dallas County, population 868, February 9, 1925. Plans and specifications for water work system improvement including pressure mains, concrete reservoir and pumping equipment. Submitted by Lafayette

mains, concrete reservoir and pumping equipment. Submitted by Lafayette Higgins, Des Moines, Iowa.



DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES

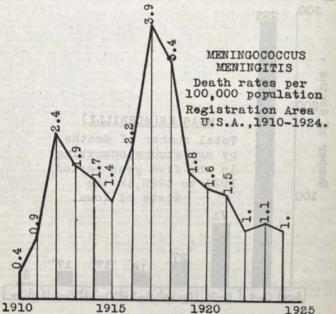
The Division of Vital Statistics during the biennium 1924-1925 has had many demands made upon it for information and certification from a vast number of sources. The services afforded by this division for those who are engaged in public health work have been many and varied; but the valuable material prepared on matters of vital statistics had a much wider distribution than to those who are especially engaged in public health activities.

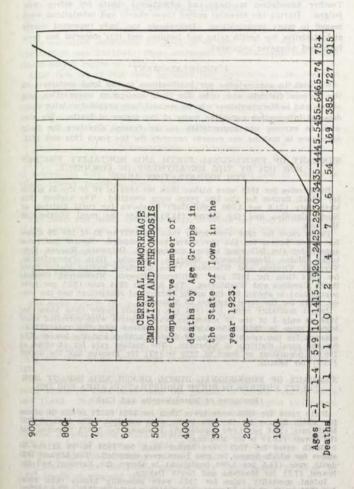
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

In July, 1924, the division began the sending of Notifications of Birth Registration certificates to the parents of each child born in the state of Iowa after July 1, 1924, and this service has been continued throughout the biennial period. With the certificate there has been included a booklet on infant care, prepared by a specialist of national reputation.

STATISTICS AND CHARTS AVAILABLE

The Division of Vital Statistics has a great number of charts and





tabulations of statistics available for fairs, public health meetings, Parent-Teacher Association meetings and educational charts for safety campaigns. During the biennial period these charts and tabulations were loaned to many organizations. Individuals, too, have requested charts and statistics for health talks and lectures and this material has been furnished whenever requested.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the local registrars of the various districts and cities for their continuous co-operation and efforts and to the physicians who on request have supplied us with more detailed information regarding many of the causes of deaths. We also wish to express our appreciation to the funeral directors for their assistance in making our records complete for the years 1924 and 1925.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL BIRTH AND MORTALITY FIGURES FOR 1924 BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR REGISTRATION AREA

Birth rates for 1924 were higher than for 1923 in 16 of the 25 states for which figures for the two years were compiled. The highest 1924 birth rate (31.9 per 1.000 population) is shown for rural districts of North Carolina and the lowest (14.9) is for the rural districts of Montana.

Death rates for 1924 were lower than for 1923 in 23 of the 29 states for which figures for the two years were compiled. Record low rates appear for the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. The six states having higher rates for 1924 than for 1923 are: California, Florida, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington. The highest 1924 rate (22.1 per 1,000 population) is shown for the urban districts of Mississippi and the lowest (6.5) for the rural districts of Montana.

Infant mortality rates for 1924 are generally lower than those for 1923 as only 3 of the 25 states for which figures were compiled show higher rates in 1924. The highest 1924 infant mortality rate (121.6) appears for the urban districts of South Carolina and the lowest (51) for the rural districts of Nebraska. The highest rate for 44 cities of 100,000 population or more in 1920 is (92) for Trenton and the lowest (45.3) for Seattle.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MOR-TALITY FIGURES IN BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA FOR 1925

(Exclusive of Massachusetts and Utah)

Birth rates for 1925 were lower than for 1924 in 26 of the 30 states for which figures for the two years were compiled. The highest 1925 birth rate (28.8 per 1,000 population) is shown for North Carolina and the lowest (15.1) is for Montana.

Death rates for 1925 were higher than for 1924 in 16 of the 30 states for which figures, for two years were compiled. The highest 1925 death rate (14.6 per 1,000 poplation) is shown for Vermont and the lowest (7.7) for Montana and North Dakota.

Infant mortality rates for 1925 were generally higher than those for 1924 as 19 of the 30 states show higher rates in 1925. The highest infant mortality rate (90.4) appears for Maryland and the lowest (51.2) for Oregon. The highest rate for cities of 100,000 population was (96.7) for Norfolk and the lowest (44.9) for Seattle.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL MORTALITY FIGURES FOR STATE OF IOWA, 1924-1925*

POPULATION

The estimated population for Iowa as of July 1, 1924, was 2,475,721. For 1925 it was 2,503,646. These estimates are based upon the United States census report of 1920.

After this report had been prepared the population of the state of Iowa was released by the Census Board of Iowa as being 2,419,927 on January 1, 1925. It is understood that this population is being recognized by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census as being the official census for that year. If this is true the rates used in all tables in this report will be slightly increased.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

The classification of all diseases used in this report have been tabulated in accordance with the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death. Third Revision-Paris, 1920.

TABLE RATES

The birth and death rates for state, counties and the 18 cities over 10,000 population are based upon the total number of births and deaths occurring in each, irrespective of residence of parents at time of the birth or residence of deceased at time of the death. This will increase the birth and death rates of the counties and cities having hospitals or state sanatoria. DEATHS.

The death rate in the state of Iowa for 1925 was 10.0 (per 1,000 population) as compared with 9.5 for the year of 1924.

Johnson county with a rate of 23.1 (per 1,000 population) reported the highest death rate for 1925. Johnson county with a rate of 20.8 also had the highest rate for 1924. Hancock county showed the lowest rate (5.7) for 1925 while Winnebago county had the lowest rate (5.3) for 1924.

The greatest number of deaths for 1925 occurred in the male sexbeing 12,938 or 1,456 more than the number of female deaths, which was 11.482. For the year 1924 the male deaths exceeded the female deaths by 1,680. Male deaths-12,658. Female deaths-10,970.

During the year 1925 the greatest number of deaths occurred among married persons being 10,311. Next in order were the single persons with 7,008 deaths followed by 6,524 deaths of widowed persons. During the year 1924 deaths among married persons numbered 10,069. The next highest were the single persons with 7,072 deaths followed by 6,017 deaths of widowed persons.

Out of 24,420 deaths reported for 1925 colored deaths numbered 300. For the year 1924, out of 23,620 deaths reported, 294 were colored.

Note: All figures used in this report for 1925 are provisional and subject to revision.

The eight diseases causing the greatest number of deaths in 1924 were: cancer (all forms)—2,345, cerebral hemorrhage—2,269, diseases of the heart—2,019, pneumonia (all forms)—1,280, chronic nephritis (including unspecified 10 years and over)—1,267, senility—982, tuberculosis (all forms)—977, premature birth; injury at birth—821. For 1925 they were: diseases of the heart—2,781, cancer (all forms)—2,496, cerebral hemorrhage—2,318, pneumonia (all forms)—1,894, chronic nephritis (including unspecified 10 years and over)—1,162, tuberculosis (all forms)—970, influenza—844, senility—823.

GENERAL DEATH RATES, DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) BY COUNTIES AND CITIES (OVER 10,000 POPULATION) FOR THE YEARS 1924-1925

Counties—The death rate per 1,000 population in the state of Iowa for the year 1925 was,10.0 or .5 higher than for year of 1924 which was 9.5. The three counties with the highest rates for 1925 were: Johnson (23.1), Henry (14.8) and Page (13.7). For 1924 the counties having the highest rates were: Johnson* (20.8), Buchanan* (14.4) and Page* (14.2).

Cities—The three cities showing the highest rates for 1925 were: Iowa City (37.5), Keokuk (18.6) and Marshalltown (18.1). For 1924 they were: Iowa City (31.8), Keokuk (17.1) and Marshalltown (17.0).

For the year 1924 the total number of deaths reported was 23,620 of which 8,019 occurred in the 18 cities for which returns are kept separate. The rate for the cities for 1924 was 11.9 compared with the rate of 12.3 for 1925. For the year 1925 out of 24,420 deaths reported 8,388 occurred in the 18 cities over 10,000 population. The rate for the counties (exclusive of the 18 cities) for 1924 was 8.6 as compared with the rate of 8.8 for 1925.

TABLE 1—NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL CAUSES) WITH RATES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) BY COUNTIES, 1924-1925

(Cities included within Counties)

	Det	aths	Ra	tes
County	1924	1925	1924	1925
Total for the State.	23,620	24,420	9.5	10.0
Adair.	115	116	8.1	7.8
Adams	73	72	6.9	6.3
Allamake.	161	158	9.3	8.8
Appanose.	324	284	10.2	8.8
Audubon	100	86	8.0	6.1
Benton Black Hawk Boone Bremer Buchanan	237 563 295 164 288	190 578 303 161 225	9.6 9.0 9.4 9.5 14.4	7.6 9.5 9.6 9.6
Buenz Vista. Buller. Cathoun. Catroll. Class	140	153	7.0	7.4
	148	147	8.2	7.8
	141	163	7.8	8.7
	215	233	9.6	10.1
	168	185	8.5	9.5
Cedar	134	144	7.6	8.0
	370	330	9.3	8.0
	246	244	13.4	13.0
	138	150	8.9	9.4
	111	138	10.5	12.0
Clay- Clayton Clayton Clinton Crawford Dallas	124	127	7.2	7.1
	212	257	8.4	10.0
	483	559	11.1	12.7
	142	158	6.9	7.8
	182	258	7.1	9.7
Davis. Decatur. Delaware. Des Moines. Jiekimson.	104	241	8.3	10.8
	169	124	10.1	7.2
	151	176	8.2	9.8
	439	482	12.3	12.6
	81	80	7.2	6.5
Dubuque	743	754	12.6	12.7
	108	99	7.7	6.8
	225	212	7.5	6.9
	159	171	8.1	8.3
	145	160	8.9	9.5
Fremont. Greene. Grundy. Guthrie Harrilton.	138	141	8.9	8.9
	113	125	6.8	7.3
	91	77	6.1	6.9
	136	133	7.2	7.3
	162	184	8.2	9.1
Hünceck Hardin Harrison Henry Howard	95	96	6.1	5.7
	237	197	9.6	7.8
	201	220	7.9	8.9
	283	276	15.5	14.8
	117	133	8.3	9.1
Humboldt. Ida	105	97	7.9	6.9
	99	88	8.3	7.6
	150	145	8.1	7.5
	172	204	8.6	10.6
	216	262	7.6	9.1
Jefferson	167	199	10.0	11.6
Johnson	565	638	20.8	23.1
Jones	186	204	10.0	10.7
Keckuk	180	189	8.6	8.8

^{*}There is a state institution located in each of these counties and as a result they show a higher rate than other counties with like population.

TABLE 1—Continued

County	Dea	ths	Ra	tes
County County	1924	1925	1924	1925
Kossuth	170	173	6.4	6.3
Lee	511	511	12.3	
Idun	832	779	9.9	12.0
Louisa	92	122	7.6	9.7
Lucas	153	135	9.1	7.7
Lyon	91	127	5.7	7.7
Madison	134	144	8.9	9.8
Mahaska	241	236	9.2	8.8
Marion	247	260	9.5	9.8
Marsball	398	443	11.4	12.9
Mills	126	111	8.1	6.9
Mitchell	129	127	9.1	0.0
Monona	140	138	8.1	8.6
Monroe	180	226	7.7	9.5
Montgomery	156	173	9.0	9.7
Muscatine	392	357	13.3	12.0
O'Brien	108	117	5.4	5.6
Osceola	68	83	6.2	7.2
Page	345	337	14.2	18.7
Palo Alto	89	121	5.4	7.1
Plymouth	183	185	7.6	7.6
Poeahontas	101	107	6.3	6.4
Polk	1,740	1,748	9.9	9.6
Pottawattamie	691	690	10.5	10.4
Poweshiek	187	181	9.4	8.8
Ringgold	92	112	7.1	8.6
Sac	125	138	6.9	7.5
Seott	786	821	9.7	9.9
Shelby	111	112	6.9	6.7
Story	194	184	7.2	7.1
	248	253	9.1	9.1
Tama	208	191	9.5	9.0
Taylor	141	152	9.1	9.7
Union	186	207	10.6	11.5
Van BurenWapello	148	145	10.5	10.7
	401	479	12.1	12.4
Warren	165	171	9.1	9.0
Washington	180	203	8.7	9.6
Wayne	150	181	9.8	8.3
Winnebago	364	404	9.2	10.0
	75	88	5.3	5.8
Winneshiek	194	206	8.6	9.0
Woodbury	1,011	1,078	9.5	10.0
Worth	104	90	8.8	6.8
***************************************	159	172	7.8	7.7

TABLE 2—NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL CAUSES) WITH RATES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) BY CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION, YEARS 1924-1925

City	Dea	ths	Ra	tes
City	1924	1925	1924	1925
Total for dies	8,019	8,388	11.9	12.3
Boone	136	147	10.0	9.6
Burlington	337	387	13.9	16.1
Cedar Rapids	522	540	10.0	10.3
C.inton	349	398	14.4	16.5
Council Bluffs	526	528	13.3	13.1
Davenport	659	685	10.3	10.6
Des Moines	1,510	1,517	10.3	10.1
Dubuque	600	616	15.2	15.5
Fort Dodge	218	271	10.2	13.2
Fort Madison	162	170	11.8	12.2
Iowa City*	376	451	81.8	37.5
Keokuk	251	272	17.1	18.6
Marshalltown	288	311	17.0	18.1
Mason City.	254	224	10.3	8.8
Muscatine	250	236	15.5	14.7
Ottumwa	352	355	15.9	15.1
Sloux City	840	904	10.1	10.6
Waterloo	389	376	9.5	8.9

*State University Hospital located at Iowa City. Estimated population for 18 cities for year 1924 was 669,664 and for year 1925 it was 681,847.

DEATHS REPORTED BY SEX, AGE GROUPS, COLOR AND CONJUGAL CONDITION FOR YEARS 1924-1925

(Number of certificates reported during years 1924-1925 including delayed certificates for years 1922 and 1923).

(a) Sex		
MaleFemale	1924 12,650 (10,970	1925 13,078 11,342
Total:	23,620	24,420

			(b) Ag	E			
				1	924	1	925
				Male	Female	Male	Female
U	nde	r o	ne year	1,464	1,129	1,579	1,115
1	to	2	years	370	272	284	201
3	to	4	years'	148	153	175	140
5	to	9	years	247	231	202	204
10	to	14	years	181	154	197	128
15	to	19	years	252	164	240	225
20	to	24	years	255	291	269	274
25	to	29	years	254	308	252	329
30	to	34	years	318	302	299	303
35	to	39	years	378	378	347	357
40	to	44	years	388	355	409	398
45	to	49	years	463	447	486	409
50	to	59	years	1,314	1,151	1,378	1,170
60	to	69	years	2,222	1,678	2,220	1,891
70	to	79	years	2,570	2,153	2,767	2,112

	OUT THE COURSE AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY		Ole I OI	TILL	
80 to 89 90 to 99 100 years Unknown	yearsyears	1,587 236 3 0	1,484 308 10 2	1,674 286 8 6	1,732 333 12 9
	(c) Con	OR			
White Colored				1924 23,326 294	1925 24,120 300
	(d) MARITAL	STATE			
Widowed Divorced				7,702 10,069 6,017 363 99	1925 7,008 10,311 6,534 396 171
	CAUSES OF D	DATER			
Int. List Number 1. (a) (b)				1924 50	1925

Num	ber	1924	15
100.00	i. (a) Typhoid fever		- 44
100	(0) Paratyphoid lever	7.4	
		11	
	S. Scarlet fever	74	
10		119	
11		151	- 1
13		479	8
11	Aunips ************************************	6	
16		0	
		14	
		2	
	(c) Unspecified or due to other remains	2	
15	(b) Bacillary (c) Unspecified or due to other causes	10	
21		0.1.21	
91		67	
23		12	
		6	
24		4	
20	Other epidemic and endemic diseases	0	
		2	
28		2 0	
29	* *************************************	. 2	
30		20	
	any copies	9	100
TUBI	ERCULOSIS (All forms)	977	
31	T. B. respiratory system	977	91
22		825	81
23			-53
34		94	- 17
35			
36	T. B. of other organs	9	
		0	
	(b) T. B. bone (excepting vertebral column)	2	
		2	
0.00	(e) T. B. Other organs than above	2	
37			
		4	
38,	Syphilis	124	16
40	Gonococcus infection	124	1.9
41.	Gonococcus infection Purulent infection, septicemia. Other infectious discasses	100	- 75
42.	Other infectious diseases.	177	1.7
CANC	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the	9 9 45	2.49
43,		2,345	2,92
146,000		404	- 4
44.		107	. 4
THE PARTY OF		* ***	W 86
45.		1,065	1,00
1000	intestines and rectum peritoneum,	100	5.05
46.	intestines and rectum	465	9.63
LEXI	tal organs tamors of female geni-	200	23
47.	tal organs		144
48.	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin	182	141
		5	

CAUSES OF DEATH-Continued

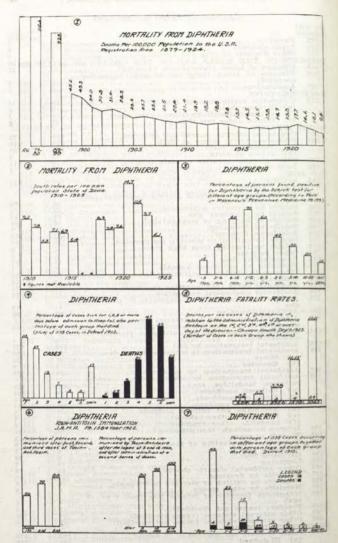
A T	lat		
Int. L	ar .	2240	
49.	Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or un-	1924	1925
0.535	specified organs		573
50.	Banion tumore and tumore not returned 11-		010
		27/19	ALL ALL AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
51.	cepted) Acute rheumatic fever Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, gout Pellagra Rickets	11	3
5.2.	Chronic rheumatism ostgoarthritis wout	11	59
54.	Pellagra	40	1
56.	Rickets	9	
57.	Diabetes Mellitus Anemia, chlorosis (a) Perniclous anemia, (b) Other anemias and chlorosis Diseases of the pituitary gland Diseases of the thyroid gland (a) Exophthalmic goiter	351	382
58.	Anemia, chlorosis	302	319
	(a) Pernicious anemia	212	213
22	(b) Other anemias and chlorosis	9.0	6
59.	Diseases of the pituitary gland	5	1
60.	Diseases of the thyroid gland	- 60	83
	Diseases of the thyroid gland (a) Exophthalmic goiter (b) Other diseases of the thyroid gland Diseases of the parathyroid glands Diseases of the thymus gland Diseases of the thymus gland Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease) Diseases of the spleen Leukemia and Hodgkin's disease (a) Leukemia (b) Hodgkin's disease. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	27	65
	(b) Other diseases of the thyroid gland	33	18
61. 62.	Diseases of the parathyroid glands	3	- 5
63.	Diseases of the thymus gland	9	1.5
64.	Diseases of the adrenais (Addison's disease)	0	6
65.	Laukamia and Hadestein's discourse	-	.1
10.04	(a) Laukamia	63	64
	(h) Hodekin's disease	53	50
86.	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	10	14
67.	Chronic polsoning by mineral substances	60	5
	(a) Chronic lead poisoning		5
68.	Chronic poisoning by organic substances	- 2	0
69.	Alcoholism (acute or chronic) Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (a) Chronic lead poisoning Chronic poisoning by organic substances Other general diseases.	97	22
F1 - 12 TO A	CIDA OR MEDITORIA RESERVA		
70.	SES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF ORGANS OF SI	PECLAL	SENSE.
71.	Encephalitis Meningitis (not meningococcic, tuberculous or rheumatic etc.)	78	56
18.80	Meningitis (not meningococcic, tuberculous or rheumatic, etc.) (a) Simple meningitis. (b) Non-epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia). Other diseases of the spinal cord. Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy. (a) Cerebral hemorrhage (b) Cerebral thrombosis and embolism. Paralysis without specific cause. (a) Hemiplegia (b) Others under this title.	100	***
	(a) Simple maningitie	132	138
	(b) Non-enidemic carebrospins) marinalitie	121	138
72.	Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)	20	34
73. 74.	Other diseases of the spinal cord	9.5	81
74.	Cerebral hemorrhage, apopleyy	9 969	2,318
	(a) Cerebral hemorrhage	9 931	2,255
	(b) Cerebral thrombosis and embolism	28	63
75.	Paralysis without specific cause	241	199
	(a) Hemiplegia	184	195
-	(b) Others under this title	57	4
76.	General paralysis of the insane	306	245
77.	Other forms of mental alienation	10	10
78. 79.	(a) Hemiplegia (b) Others under this title. General paralysis of the insane. Other forms of mental alienation. Epilepsy Convulsions (non-puerperal) (5 years and over). Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age). Chorea Neuralgia and neuritis	99	69
80.	Convuisions (non-puerperal) (5 years and over)	13	12
81.	Chantile convuisions (under 5 years of age)	49	69
82.	Novembels and acceptance of the control of the cont	3	. 5
83.	Softening of the banks	18	
84.	Other discount of name	17	40
85.	Neuralgia and neuritis. Softening of the brain. Other diseases of nervous system.	49	68
86.	Diseases of the eye and annexa. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process		0
	(a) Diseases of the ear	0.0	62
-		0.2	62
DISEA	SES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM		
87.	Pericarditis	8	6
89.	Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	226	235
90.	Pericarditis Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute) Angina pectoris Diseases of the heart Diseases of the arteries. (a) Aneurysm	315	348
91.	Diseases of the heart	1,478	2,204
DAY	(a) Are of the arteries	757	654
	(b) Arterioralevenia	7	3
9.2.	Embolism and thrombook (not combant)	750	651
93.	(b) Arteriosclerosis Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral) Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	126	93
	bitis, etc.)		5
94.	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitie		
	bitis, etc.). Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.) Hemorrhage without specified cause.	2	1
95.	Hemorrhage without specified cause	0	1
96.		7	4
DISEAS	SES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		
97.	Diseases of the pasal fossae and their coners		21.14
	Diseases of the masal fossae and their annexa (a) Diseases of the masal fossae.		1
1 /ELLI	(b) Others under this title	2	0
98.	Diseases of the larynx	11	1113
99,	(b) Others under this title Diseases of the larynx. Bronchitis	160	118
	Acute	155	106
	(b) Chronie	5	12

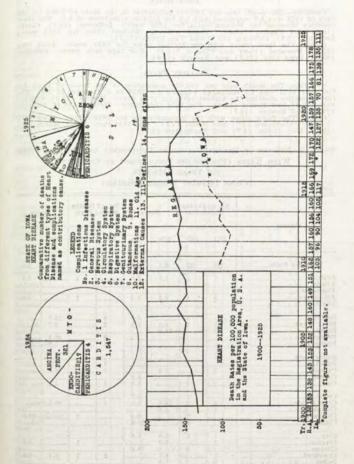
CAUSES OF DEATH-Continued

	CAUSES OF DEATH Continued		
Int. Lis	st	7001	CONT
Numbe	The state of the lading and there the nabilities	1924	1925
100.	Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	626	640 639
	(a) Bronchopneumonia (b) Capillary bronchitis	5	1
101.	Pneumonia	1,280	1,324
	(a) Lobar	1,123	762 561
102.	Plauriay	10	14
103.	Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung	36	8
104.	Gangrene of the lung	. 9	- 4
105.	Asthma	72	66
106.	(b) Not otherwise denned. Pleurisy and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung. Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung. Gangrene of the lung. Asthma Pulmonary emphysema. Other diseases, respiratory system (T. B. excepted)	126	168
	Other diseases, respiratory system (f. B. excepted) SES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM Diseases of the mouth and annexa. Diseases of the mouth and annexa. Diseases of pharynx and tonsils Diseases of the stophagus (a) Ulcer of the desophagus (b) Ulcer of the stomach (b) Ulcer of the duodenum. (ther diseases of the stomach (Cancer excepted) Diarrhea and enterlitis (2 years of age) Diseases due to other intestinal parasites. (f) Parasites not specified. Appendicitis and typhilits. Hernia, intestinal obstruction (a) Hernia (b) Intestinal obstruction Other diseases of the intestines.	1.00	108
	SES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	**	2
108.	Diseases of the mouth and annexa	99	101
110.	Diseases of the esophagus	4	101
111.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	146	144
	(a) Ulcer of the stomach	145	142
110	(b) Ulcer of the duodenum	5.0	25
112.	Diarrhos and enteritie (2 years of age)	200	236
114.	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	221	342
116.	Diseases due to other intestinal parasites	6	- 6
110	(f) Parasites not specified	200	358
117.	Warnin intestinal obstruction	332	433
110.	(a) Hernia (b) Intestinal obstruction. (b) Intestinal obstruction. (c) Intestinal obstruction. (d) Specified as alcoholic. (e) Not specified as alcoholic. (f) Not specified as alcoholic. (f) Not specified as alcoholic. (f) Intestinal obstruction. (f) Intestination. (f) Intestinati	85	79
	(b) Intestinal obstruction	247	254
119.	Other diseases of the intestines	28	7
120. 121.	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	12	
122.	Cirrhosis of the liver	117	119
2000	(a) Specified as alcoholic	2	- 5
	(b) Not specified as alcoholic	115	114
123.	Billary calculi	99	142
124. 125.	Disagras of the paperage	19	72 12
126	Peritonitis without specified cause	25	38
127.	Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and T.		140
	B. excepted)	75	2
NON-V	ENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY	SYSTEM	AND
ANNE			
128.	Acute nephritis (Including unspecified under 10 yrs.	85	129
129.	of age). Chronic nephritis (including unspecified 10 years and over).	00	1
	and over)	1,267	1,162
131.		1 12 12 1	A. Land
132.	of kidneys in pregnancy excepted)	358	327
133.	Diseases of the bladder	4	1
134.	Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc	4	.0.
135.	Diseases of the prostate	211	195
136.	Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs	1	61
137.	Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa (diseases of kidneys in pregnancy excepted). Calculi of urinary passages. Diseases of the bladder. Diseases of the prostate. Non-venercal diseases of the male genital organs cysts and other benign tumors of the ovary. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess. Non-puerperal uterine hemorrhage. Other diseases of female genital organs could be over the country of the country.	4.4	21
139.	Benign tumors of the uterus	41	35
140.	Non-puerperal uterine hemorrhage	6	1
141.	Other diseases of female genital organs	15	7
142.			
THE I	PUERPERAL STATE		1 232
143.	PUERPERAL STATE Accidents of pregnancy	115	53
	(h) Estonia gestation	10	8
	(c) Others under this title	71	11
144.	Puerperal hemorrhage	4	-
145.	Other accidents of labor	27	26
	(h) Other gurgles) energical energical	11-	
	delivery	1	2
	(c) Others under this title	17	9
146.	Puerperal septicemia	43	54
147.	Accidents of pregnancy (a) Abortion (b) Ectopic gestation (c) Others under this title. Puerperal hemorrhage. Other accidents of labor (a) Cesarean section (diverber surgical operations and instrumental deliverber surgical operations. (c) Others under this title. Puerperal septicemia. Puerperal phiegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death	70	57
148.	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	73 33	0.8
149.	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	1	0
	SES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISS	UE	-
151.	Gangrene	97	161

CAUSES OF DEATH-Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued		
Int. List		
	1924	1007
Number 152. Furuncle 153. Acute abscess 154. Other diseases of skin and annexa DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF 155. Diseases of bones (tubercluosis excepted) 156. Diseases of joints (tubercluosis and rheumatism excepted) 157. Amputations	1004	1020
153. Acute abscess	1	
154. Other diseases of skin and annexa.	- 6	0
DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF	100	NOT THE OWN
155. Diseases of bones (tubercluosis excepted)	LACK	OMOTION
156. Diseases of joints (tuberculosis and rhaumation	24	21
excepted)	- 6	2
157. Amputations	. 2	0
	-	0
159. Congenital malformations (etilliteths and total	1	100
(a) Hydrocephalus (b) Congenital malformations of the heart (c) Others under this title	59	10
(b) Congenital malformations of the beart	5	0
(c) Others under this title	- 5	4
CALLY AF TATE A STORY	45	6
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema. 161. Premature birth; injury at birth. (a) Premature birth. (b) Injury at birth. 162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy. 163. Lack of care.		
161. Premature birth: injury at hirth	211	139
(a) Promoting highly at birth.	821	810
(h) Injury at blath	789	808
161 Other diseases peculiar to sorby later	32	2
162 Lack of care	638	
0LD AGE	0	1
184 Contita-		
	082	823
stances excepted) 186. Suicide by corrosive substances. 187. Suicide by poisonous gas. 188. Suicide by hanging or strangulation. 189. Suicide by drowning. 170. Suicide by firearms. 171. Suicide by furning or plercing instruments. 172. Suicide by furning from high places. 174. Other suicides.	38	65
167. Suicide by polsonous gas	34	15
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	21	23
169. Suicide by drawning or strangulation	50	102
170. Suicide by firearms	14	7
171. Suicide by cutting or planting trains	127	115
172. Suicide by furning from block plannents	10	14
174. Other suicides	1	5
174. Other sulcides. 175. Poisoning by food	.5	2
175. Poisoning by food. 176. Poisoning by venomous animals. 177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted).	10.	21
177. Other acute accidental polesciples	0	1
178. Conflagration	28	28
179. Accidental burns (configgration excepted)	5.8	28
180. Accidental mechanical sufficiently	51	78
181. Accidental absorption of investigation.	45	22
man and perous of irrespirable or polsonous		
182. Accidental drowning	4.2	16
183. Acidental traumatiem by fragency	96	95
184. Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing in-	42	49
Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing in-		
struments 185. Accidental traumatism by fall	4	4
186. Accidental traumatism by fall	286	251
186. Accidental traumatism by fall	20	22
(a) Mines	17	23
187. Accidental transportions beautiful formation	3	0
188. Accidental traumatism by machines	38	20
raumatism by other crushing (vehicles.		100
fel Pattern (etc.)	270	429
Railroad accidents	140	144
fol Street car accidents.	15	16
(d) Automobile accidents	200	261
(a) Thirdiane and balloon accidents	1	1
(f) Landelide other vehicles	3	1
189 Injuries by a start of crushing	11	6
190 Wounds of animals (not poisoning)	24	40
192. Starvation (deprivation of the	0	- 1
193. Excessive cold	4	. 0
194. Excaselye heat	6	2
	2	35
196 Other profdental statement of the control of th	14	7
197. Homicide by fire electric shocks	26	28
198. Homicide by hrearms.	42	43
199. Homicide by other more instruments	10	7
200. Infanticide (murder of feet and feet	9	8
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments. 200. Infanticide (murder of infants less than 1 yr. of age) 201. Fracture (cause not specified).		
201. Fracture (cause not specifical)	-0.	1
	10	0
203. Other external violence (cause specified).	11	96
ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	53	0
205. Cause of death not encolled as the death	3.34	
	95	370
(b) Not specified or unknown	268	270
weethed of unknown	47	0





SUMMARY OF RATES FOR DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER IN THE STATE OF IOWA, 1924-1925.

DIPHTHERIA

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year of 1925 was 4.8 compared with 5.9 for 1924 or a decrease of 1.1. The three counties showing the highest rates for 1925 were: Jefferson (29.9) Clarke (19.9) and Clinton (18.4). Those with the highest rates for 1924 were: Decatur (23.6) Dubuque (22.1) and Van Buren (21.3).

Cities—The three cities with the highest rates for 1925 were: Iowa City (33.6), Dubuque (15.0) and Clinton (12.4). For 1924 they were: Dubuque (27.5), Iowa City (25.2) and Keokuk (13.6).

SCARLET FEVER

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year 1925 was 1.5 compared with 2.8 for 1924 or a decrease of 1.3. The three counties showing the highest rates for 1925 were: Emmet (13.9), Chickasaw (12.9) and Shelby (12.4). For 1924 they were: Bremer (46.4), Calhoun (16.5) and Benton (14.1).

Cities—The three cities with the highest rates for 1925 were: Iowa City 1844 Morshalltown (5.7) and Boone (4.1). For 1924 they were: Mason City (16.0), Fort Dodge (4.7) and Burlington (4.1).

TABLE 3-NUMBER OF DEATHS CAUSED BY DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER WITH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) BY COUNTIES FOR YEARS, 1924-1925.

(Cities Included Within Counties)

County	No. of Deaths Diphtheria		Rates		No. of Deaths Scarlet Fever		Rates	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1923
Total for State	148	117	6.1	4.8	71	43	2.8	1.5
AdairAdams	1	1	7.0	7.0		1		7.0
Allamakee	3	1	9.3	3,1		1		3.0
BentonBlack HawkBoone	1 3	1 1	1.5	4.0 1.8	3 2		14.1 3.2	
BremerBuehanan					8		46.4 5.0	
Buena Vista	1	1	5.5	4.4	1 8		5.5 16.5	
Dedar	5 1	1 2	12.6 5.4	5.7 4.9	4		10.1	
Chickasaw		1 2		6.4		2		12.5
Clay Clayton	1 1	18	5.8	5.8		····i		3.9
Clinton	1 2		4.7 7.6	18.4	2	2	9.4	9.
Davis Decatur Delaware	4	2 2 2 2	23.6	12.0 10.8	1		5.4	
Des Moines	4	2	11.2	4.4	1	1	2.8	2.5

TABLE 3-Continued

No. of Deaths No. of Deaths									
County	No. o Dipl	of Deaths otheria	Rates		No. of Deaths Scarlet Fever		Rates		
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	
Dubuque	13	6	22.1	9.6		1		1.0	
Emmet						. 2		13.9	
Moyd	******	2			1	1	3.3	3.3	
Pranklin		1		6.0		2		12.0	
Premont					1	1	6.4	1000	
lreene	1	2	5.9	11.9	*		0.4	*****	
rundy	******	*******			1		6.7	Laurence .	
Hamilton	2		11.2		2	1	11.2 5.0	5.6	
Jancock	1					1		1	
Hardin	1 1	1	4.0	4.0		1	*******	6.2	
Iarrison	1	3	3.9	12.3	2	1	7.8	3.9	
lenryloward					*****				
Iumboldt	THE PERSON			100	******	17 25	Torrest		
da	1	1	8.3	7.4		1		7.4	
owa	2		10.6	******			******		
ackson		8		15.1			******		
asper	1	2	8.5	7.0		*******			
efferson	1	5	5.9 11.0 10.6	29.9 14.6		100			
ohnson	3	- 4	11.0	14.6		2		7.3	
oneseokuk	2	3	10.6	16.1					
ossuth		1		3.7	1 2	1	4.7 7.4	3.7	
ee	4	1	9.6	9.4	1		2.4		
inn	2	1	2.3	2.4 1.2	4	1	4.6	1.2	
ouisa	1	*******	8.2		1	*******	8.2	******	
yon	1	2	6.3	12.5	1		6.3		
adison		2		13.4	1	-	C#1005400	202000	
shaskaarion	2	1	7.6	3.8	1	1	6.6	3.8	
arionarshall	2		7.6	0.0	2 2		7.6	0.0	
ills.	2 1 1		2.9	******	2	2	6.6 3.8 7.6 5.8 6.4	5.8	
	37.1	*******	6.4		1		6.4		
Itchellonona	1		7.0		*****				
onroe	3	2	17.1 16.8	11.4	1		5.7	******	
ontgomery	1		5.7	******	1 1	1	5.7	4.2	
useatine	2		5.7				0.1	OTOTOTO	
Brien									
ge		1		9.1					
do Alto	1	1			******	1 .		4.1	
ymouth	2	1	8.2	6.1	1		4.1		
eahontas	7317	19,775		TAN SE	1	1	6.2		
	21	17	11.3	9.7	3	1	1.7	6.2	
ttawattamie	3	1	4.6	1.5		2 -	***	3.0	
nggold	1 :		7.6						
	SBH .				200		-	******	
ottelby	6	6	7.4	7.2		*******			
elby	1		7.4	1.2		2		12.4	
oux	1 1	1 3	3.6	3.6	2	1	7.2	3.6	
	1	3	3.6	10.7		********			
ylot	1 .	FRYLE	4.5	Town .		1	6-1	4.5	
					****	4 100	TOWNS	4.0	
ion		Luciana L			1 -	ALUANAS !	6.4		

TABLE 3-Continued

	No. of I Diphti		Rat	es		Deaths Fever	Ra	ites
County	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Vapello	4	2	15.1	5.2				
Warren Washington Wayne	3 1	1 1 1	16.5 4.8	5.5 4.8 6.5	1	1	5.5 4.8	4.8
WebsterWinnebago	1	1	2.5	6.9	1 2		2.5 14.0	*****
Winneshiek	3 9	2 4	13.4 8.4	13.4 3.7	1	1 2	4.1	1.8
Wright	1	1	4.6	4.6		1		4.6

Table 4—Number of Deaths Caused by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever
With Rates (Per 100,000 Population) For Cities
Over 10,000 Population Years, 1924-1925.

City	No. of Dipht	Denths herin	Rn	tes	No. of Scarlet		Ra	tes
ALCOHOL: U	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
toone	7		7.9					*****
turlington	3	2	12.3	8.3	1	1	4.1	4.1
edar Rapids	1	1	1.9	1.8	1	1	1.9	1.5
linton	*******	- 3		12.4				
ouncil Bluffs	3	1	7.5	2.3				*****
avenport	4	6	6.0	7.2				****
es Moines	23	15	13.2	9.9	2	1	1.3	
ubuque	11	6	27.5	15.0	*******	1		2.
ort Dodge					1		4.7	
ort Madison	1		7.3	*****				*****
owa City	3	4	25.2	33.6		1	*******	8.
eokuk	2	1	13.6	6.8			******	
arshalltown	1	*****	6.9	*******		1		9.
lason City	9	2	8.0	7.9	- 4		16.0	
Iusentine	1		6.2	*******			*****	55075
ttumwn'	. 3	1	13.5	4.2	*******		1.0	*****
loux City	6	3	7.2	3.3	1	1	1.2	140
Waterloo	*******	1	*******	2.4	1		2.4	

SUMMARY OF RATES FOR SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID FEVER IN THE STATE OF IOWA, 1924-1925.

SMALLPOX

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year 1925 was 1.7 compared with (.44) for the year 1924 or an increase of 1.26. The three counties having the highest rates for 1925 were Butler (38.2), Linn and Storv each had rate of (18.2) and Worth (15.8). For 1924 they were: Cero Gordo (15.1), Lyon (6.3) and Allamakee (5.7). Cities—The three cities showing highest rates for 1925 were: Cedar Rapids (28.3), Mason City (19.5) and Burlington (4.1). For 1924 they were: Mason City (24.0), Council Bluffs (2.5) and Waterloo (2.4).

TYPHOID FEVER

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year of 1924 was 2.5 compared with 3.2 for year 1925 or an increase of 3 over year 1924. The three counties having the highest rates for 1925 were

Franklin (30.4), Jefferson (23.9) and Davis (16.0). For year 1924 they were: Winnebago (21.0), Webster (15.1) and Lee (14.4). Cities—The three cities having the highest rates for 1925 were: Keokuk (34.3), Muscatine (12.5) and Burlington (8.2). For 1924 they were: Keokuk (27.2), Dubuque (15.6) and Fort Madison (14.6).

Table 5—Number of Deaths Caused by Smallpox and Typhoid Fever With Rates (Per 100,000 Population) by Counties For Years, 1924-1925.

(Cities Included Within Counties)

Dispute of the		Deaths llpox	R	ites		Deaths id Fever	R	ntes
County								
County								1
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	- 1925	1924	1925
		1000000	200	28.70				10000
	-	-	-	-			-	-
	102	1722	- 25	12.0		1230	100	1000
Total for State	11	41	.5	1.7	63	79	2.5	3.2
dair	1000000	1	1000	7.0	The base	1		100
dams	*******		*******	1.0	*******			
Ilamakee	1	1	5.8	5.8				100000
ppanoose			0.0		1	3	3.1	9.4
udubon	****							
A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PARTY OF		10000000	120001008		SERVICE S			E sobre
Benton		******		******		2		8.1
Black Hawk	1	*******	1.5	******	8	2	4.1	3.1
Boone	*******			******	1	1	3.8	3.2
BremerBuchanan	*******	******	******	******	1	1	5.0	5.8
SUCDAHAD.			*******	*******	1	******	5.0	
Buena Vista		1			1		5.0	Dillow
Butler.	*******	7		38.2		********	0.0	1
alhoun				00.0	1		5.5	Live
arroll					î	2	4.4	8.9
B88								
								3000
ledar	********	1	*******	5.7	*****		******	diam's
Perro Gordo		5	15.1	12.3	1		2.5	
herokee	*****		******		1	******	5.4	
hlekasaw		*******	******	******	. 1	1	9.5	9.5
Narke		******	*******		1	1	9.0	9.0
Nay			2000	1				Lane.
Nayton				********				3
Minton	E20400000			25010200		1		2.3
rawford								
Dallas					1	******	3.8	
		100000		7.72		20		Prodes
Davis	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		*******	*******	*****	2		16:0
Decatur	*****		*******					
Delaware	*******	*****	******	9.9	2			4.4
Des Moines		1		2.2		2	5.6	4.4
ACKIDROD	*****		*****	*******	******			
Dubuque					3	1	5.1	1.7
mmet				*******				
Payette					2	1 1	6.6	3.3
Ployd.	*******		*******	******				
Pranklin	******	******	******	*******	*******	. 5		30.4
		- 131	HALL					20101
Premont	******	*****		******	********	*******	5.9	
GreeneGrundy		*******		*******	1	*******	2.9	*****
Tuthrie	*******	*****	******	*******				
Hamilton	*******	*******						
	7400000			1				200
faneoek.		1	******	6.2		******		
fardin		******			2	1	8.0	4.0
farrison	******	1	*******	3.9		******	*******	******
Henry	200000000				1	1	5.4	5.4
Howard								

TABLE 5-Continued

		Deaths	R	ates	No. of Typho	Deaths id Fever	R	ates
County	-		_	-	-		-	
Chestine	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
				1				
da				*******	1		8.3	
owa		******	******					
Jackson					1	2	5.0	10.0
Jefferson					1	4	5.9	28.9
Johnson		******						2015
lones	*******					3		*******
Kossuth								14.8
ee.					6	5	14.4	12.0
inn		15	******	18.2		2		2.4
Louisa	*******				1		8.2	
dieas	1	*******	6.8		*******	1		5.8
Lyon			0.8			1		6.2
dadisondahaska	1		3.8					******
Marion			0.0	*******		1		3.8
darshall					1	1	2.9	2.9
fills		*******			1		6.4	
Mitchell						1		7.0
fonona				******	******			
donroe	*******	******		******	******	1	*******	4.2
dontgomeryduscatine		*******		*******	*******	3		10.3
)'Brien					1		5.0	
Osceola				*******		1	5.0	9.1
oge	*******	******		*******	1	1	4.1	4.1
Palo Alto	******				******			
Plymouth		1		4.1	******	******		******
Pocahontas			******	*******	******			200
olk	******	******	******		4	7	2.2	8.8
ottawattamie	. 1	******	1.5	******	1	3	1.5	4.5
linggold				*******	********	1	*****	4.9

eott	*******	******	******		2	5	2.4	
helby							2.9	6.0
loux								
tory	******			18.2				********
ama							200	district.
Paylor		******		*******		2		12.0
an Buren		*******		******	******			******
Vapello						1		2.6
Varren				No.				
Vashington								******
Vayne								
Vebster		*******			6	2	15.1	5.0
Vinnebago	******	******		*******	8		21.0	10000
Vinneshiek					1		4.3	
Voodbury			*******		7	4	6.6	3.7
	COLUMN TO SERVICE	2	STATE OF THE PARTY	15.8	2503E201/	W25210334	13270000	

PABLE 6-NOMBER OF DEATHS CAUSED BY SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID FEVER WITH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION YEARS, 1924-1925.

City		Deaths llpox	R	ates	No. of Typho	Deaths id Fever	R	ates
	1924	1925	1924	1985	1924	1925	1924	1925
Boone Burlington Cedar Rapids Clinton Council Bird's Davenport Das Molnes Dubuque Fort Dodge. Fort Madison		1 14		28.3	1 2 4 3 3 3 2	2 2 1 2 4 6 1 1	7.9 8.2 2.5 3.0 2.7 7.5 14.1 14.6	8.2 3.7 4.1 4.9 6.1 3.5 2.5 4.8
fowa City Keokuk Marshalltown Mason City Muscatine Ottunwa Rioux City Vaterioo	6		24.0	19,5	4 1 5 3	2 1 4	27.2 6.9	12,5 4.2 4.6 4.7

SUMMARY OF RATES FOR WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES IN THE STATE OF IOWA, 1924-1925.

WHOOPING COUGH

Counties-The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year 1924 was 4.7 compared with 2.9 for the year 1925 or a decrease of 1.8 over 1924. The three counties having the highest rates for 1925 were: Fremont Over 1924. The direc childs having the highest rates for 1926 were: Friendle (19.4), Jones (16.1) and Dallas (15.2). For 1924 they were: Audubon and Davis (23.7), Lyon (18.9) and Appanoose (18.6).

Cities—The three cities having highest rates for 1925 were: Council Bluffs (12.4), Des Moines (9.9) and Iowa City (8.4). For 1924 they were: Fort Madison (29.2), Clinton (8.2) and Marshalltown (6.9).

MEASLES

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year 1925 was .39 compared with 8.1 for 1924 or a decrease of 7.7. The three counties with the highest rates for 1925 were: Clarke (9.5), Wapello (6.8) and Johnson (6.4). The three highest for 1924 were: Monroo (33.6). Taylor and Worth (32.0) and Lucas (29.5).

Cities—The three cities having highest rates for 1925 were: Stoux City (2.2), Cedar Enpids (1.8) and Des Moines (.66). These three cities were the only cities which had deaths from Measies in 1925. The three cities having highest rates for 1924 were: Keokuk (47.6), Mason City (44.0) and Port Madison (36.5).

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Table 7—Number of Deaths Caused by Whooping Cough and Measles
With Rates (Per 100,000 Population) by Counties
For Years, 1924-1925.

(Cities Included Within Counties)

County	Who	Deaths oping ough	1	ates		f Deaths	R	ates
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Total for State	110	72	4.8	2.9	234	10	8.1	.20
Adair	2		14.0					
Adams			14.0	********				
Allamakee	2		11.6		1		5.7	2
Appanoose	6 3	-	18.6	******	6	1	18.6	3.8
Audubon	- 4	1	23.7	7.7	1		7.9	
Benton	1		4.7		3		14.1	
Black Hawk	2		2.6		2		2.6	1000
Bremer		1		3.1				
Buchanan	1	*******	5.0	******	2		11.6	
		******	3.0	*******				
Buena Vista					2		10.0	
Butler	******	******						1
Calhoun	3	******	16,5	******		1		5.5
Cass	- 9	1	13.2	8.8 5.0	2	******	8.8	
	O Upon	Parties	0.1	5.0	3033000		******	
Cedar							30.31 × 20.	
Cerro Gordo		10.0000			12		30.0	
herokee	1	*******	5.4		2		10.8	
Chickasaw	22277955	Hermone	*****		2	******	12.0	******
Office	*******					1		9.5
Clay	1	17.	5.8		SUMME	7-7177		
Clayton	- 1	1	3.9	3.9	2 6	550034	7.8	
Clinton	2	i	4.6	2.3	6	0.00100000	13.8	
Crawford	******	1000		********				
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1	2	3.8	7.6		******		
Davis	3	2013	23.7	8.0	11.90	BUSINESS HI	23.7	100 50
Decatur	3		17.7		the soil	100120000		1900
Delaware	3	******	16.2		1	******	5.4	
Des Moines	2		5.6		*******			******
on Killsott		*****	17.6		1	*******	8.8	
Dabaque	2	2001	3.4	1.6	0.0000000	19.45165		The same
Emmet	1	0.21.	7.1	Literity	1	985594013	7.1	
Fayette	2		6.6	*******	3	1000000	9.9	
Ployd	Attender.		******	******	T		5.0	
			******	*******	To be	******	6.0	
Premont	2	2	12.8	19.4	200	diament.	12.8	
Freebe					1000		100000	37. 56
Grundy		*******	*******			1.083		
Iamilton	*******	9 1	******	10.0	1	******	5.6	******
	-	-	******	10.0		1	5.0	5.0
lancock	2		12.8	*******	1		6.4	-
Iardin	*******		*******		9 7		8.0	
farrison		1	10.0	3.9	7		26.6	
loward	1	*******	10.8	*******	1		5.4	
			1.1				7.7	
fumboldt	******				*******			
daowa	******	******	******		1		8.3	
aekson	2	*******	10.0					******
asper.	*	3	10.0	10.6	******			*******
Participation of the Control of the				10.0				
efferson	-				1		5.9	
ohnson		1	V 97 4 5 10 (1)	3.6	3	1	9.6	3.6

TABLE 7-Continued

County	Who	Deaths oping ugh	R	ates		Deaths asles	R	ates
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
lones		3		16.1				
Keokuk	1 4	1	4.7 11.8	3.7				
Linn	5 5	1	12.0 5.9	2.4	12 9	1	29.9 10.7	1.2
Alcas	3 3	1	17.7 18.9	5.8	5 4		29.5 24.2	
Madison		1		3.8	1		6.6	
Marion Marshall Mills	1		2.9		6		12.8	******
Mitchell	2		14.0		3		21.0	
Monons		3 9		12.6 11.5	8 5		11.4 31.6	
Montgomery	3		10.2		2		27.5 6.8	
O'Brien	1	********	9.2		2		10.0	
Page Palo Alto Plymouth	1	1	6.1 4.1	4.1	6 2 2		24.6 12.2 8.2	
Pocabontas	6	1 15	3.4	6.2	22	i	11.0	.5
Pottawattamie Poweshiek	1	5	6.1	9.1	16		24.4	
Ringgold	1	******	7.6 5.5	1	1	111111	7.6	T 1777
Seott	i	1	1.2 6.2	1.2	6		7.8	
SlouxStory	2	1	7.2	3.6	3 9		10.8	
Pana	1		6.4		1 5		4.5 32.0	
Union	2		11.2		2 2	1	14.2	2.6
Warren	2		11.0		1		5.5 4.8	
Wayne	1	1	2.5	2.5	1 3		0.5 7.5	
Winnebago Winneslijek	*******			37.00	1	*******	4.3	1110
Woodbery Worth		1 3	3.7	1.8 7.9 13.8	9	2	8.4 32.0 18.4	1.5

Table 8—Number of Deaths Caused by Whooping Cough and Measles
With Rates (Per 100,000 Population) For Cities
Over 10,000 Population.

Olty	Who	Deaths oping ough	R	ates		Deaths asles	Re	ites
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Boone								
ledar Rapids	1		1.9	1.8	5	******	9.5	
linton	9	î	8.2	4.1		1	16.4	1.0
ouncil Bluffs	1		2.5	4.1	13		22.5	-
avenport			7.7		2		3.0	
es Moines	4	15	2.7	9.9	17	1	10.2	
abuque	1	******	2.5	******				
ort Dodge	*******			******	1		4.7	1886
ort Madison	4	*******	29.2		5		36.5	
owa City	*******	1		8.4	3		25.2	100
eokuk	*******	1		6.8	7		47.6	
arshalltown	1		6.9	*******	*******		******	
ason City					-11		44.0	
uscatine		*******	6.2		2		12.4	
ttumwa		*******	4.5	******	1		4.5	
loux City			4.8		5	2	6.0	9.9
			******		1	*****	2.4	

DISEASES OF THE HEART

(EXPLANATORY TO TABLES NUMBERED 9 TO 12.)

For the interest of those who may desire to study them, tables are submitted which are based on special studies of heart disease in the State of Iowa. These figures are of interest, because Heart Disease is now the greatest single cause of death, both in the State of Iowa and in the United States as a whole. From the public health standpoint what has to be borne in mind is that a large proportion of the deaths ascribed to heart disease, the cause of the heart condition was due to some previous infection, such as rheumatism, syphilis, etc., infections which we now class as communicable and preventable.

The figures as presented for the year 1925 indicate that while heart disease in the very young (under 1 year) is often fatal, it is not usually so, until middle life or later. The death rates under one year are higher than for any other age group until after the age of thirty-five years. It is however, after sixty years of age that the death rates begin to increase most rapidly. For each ten year group after sixty the death rates treble the preceding group, so that for those who reached ninety years of age, or over, from seven to twenty per cent of them died from some form of heart disease. Males show higher death rates than females, in the proportion of about five to four. It is significant that almost the only period in which the rates for females exceed those of males is during the child bearing period, for the female, viz; fifteen to forty years. This indicates the definite relationship and the hazard of pregnancy in conjunction with heart disease.

Studies of tables 10, 11, and 12, show, as we might expect, that Angina Pectoris is not ordinarily a disease of young or early middle life, but is largely restricted to those who are fifty years of age or over, and that to this form of heart disease, twice as many males succumbed as females. The acute forms of endocarditis and myocarditis are more evenly distributed throughout the different age groups, and affect males and females almost equally. The chronic forms of heart disease and those types grouped under number 90 in the International List of causes of death, with the exception of the age group under one year, which is doubly fatal for males, show a consistently increasing rise in the rates, as people approach middle life and advance to old age.

All the tables submitted indicate that it is in advanced life that heart disease takes its heaviest toll, nevertheless, we have to bear in mind that there are many old and new factors in advanced life that tend to "loose the silver cord" and that while these alone could not break the golden bowl, yet in conjunction with heart disease resulting from some infection, dating perhaps far back in the individual's history, they may be sufficient to snap the slender cord on which life hangs.

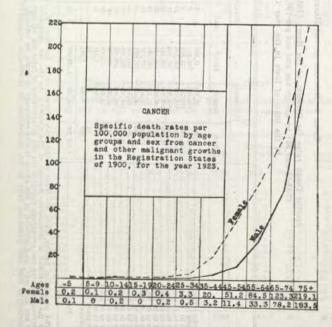


TABLE 9-DISEASES OF THE HEART

- Age Groups		Population		Total ?	Fotal Number of Deaths	Seaths	Rates per 109,000 Population	ation	Combined
	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Jader 1 year	22,288	28.798	17,086		,	11	30.4		
Inder 5 years	193,558	118,992	242,550	9	10	п	6.9	4.2	4.6
o to 9 years	123, 592	130,287	243,879	01	14	16	1.6		
15 to 19 waste	127,463	119,087	246,560	13	9:	76	14.7		
20 to 24 years.	96.148	102,201	108 434	20	10	9.8	10.1		
25 to 29 years.	96,457	96,866	192,123	16	18	1 3	16.9		
30 to 34 years	84,226	83,178	167,404	16	21	37	18.9		
So to 39 years	79,735	77,402	157,137	22	30	19	26.3		
to to the years	65,136	66,475	131,611	46	98	88	70.5		
to to to year.	74,850	66,795	140,645	21	*	98	68.2		
D to Ab vages	118,175	104,994	253,460	195	144	830	164.5		
0 to 70 to see se	16,000	200,100	138,091	377	287	900	512.0		
of to go many	28.148	35,396	940'69	447	150	181	1,302.0		
O to 00 vanse	9,198	12,640	21,833	926	222	181	2,795.0		
O vente and ower	900	909	1,161	41	9	81	6,250.0		
DOWD.	1,862	1,669	8,521		00	90		20,000.0	
Total	1 005 700	1 101 000	0 410 007	1 400	. 000	-			

TABLE 10-ANGINA PECTORIS

Specifies death rates for Angina Pectoris (International List No. 89) by age groups and sex per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa in the year 1925.

. Age Group	Total	Number of	Deaths		er 100,000 lation	Com- bined
atelli .	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Under 1 year						
Ender 5 years		The state of the s				
5 to 9 years	********					
15 to 19 years			1	.8	*******	
20 to 24 years	1		1	1.0		.5
25 to 29 years	*******					
30 to S4 years	2	2	4	2.4	2.4	2.4
35 to 39 years		1	1		1.3	.6
40 to 44 years	2	3	11	10.7	6.0	8.4
50 to 50 years	31	14	43	26.9	13.4	20.6
60 to 60 years	78	42	118	101.5	65.2	85.2
70 to 79 years	65	33	98	190.5	93.3	141.2
80 to 89 years	38	16	54	413.5	143.5	254.9
90 to 99 years	1	1	2	152.5	198.0	172.3
nknown	*********	1	1		6,666.7	3,842.0
Total	231	117	348	18.9	9.8	14.4

Note: See population figures in Table 9.

TABLE 11-OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEART

Specific death rates for Other Diseases of the Heart (International List number 90) by age groups and sex per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa in the year 1925.

Age Groups	Total N	Number of	Deaths		r 100,000 lation	Com-
MC (map till service)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Pemale	Rate
Under 1 year. Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 10 to 14 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 20 to 24 years 20 to 34 years 30 to 30 years 40 to 44 years 40 to 46 years 40 to 66 years 40 to 67 years 40 to 68 years 40 to 9 years	6 5 1 11 7 5 11 11 16 83 28 159 278 305 204 38	3 5 6 12 14 10 13 14 25 28 30 118 233 22p 194 35 2	9 10 7 23 21 15 24 41 51 74 269 511 644 398 73	25.8 4.0 .8 8.6 5.9 5.2 11.5 13.1 20.1 50.6 50.7 126.5 377.0 2,280.0 5,785.0	12.6 4.2 5.0 10.1 11.2 9.9 13.4 16.8 35.3 42.3 64.8 112.4 360.0 789.0 1.582.0 6,927.0 13,883.0	18.4 2.7 9.8 8.7 7.1 12.1 46.4 51.1 120.5 368.5 924.6 6.365.6
Total.	1,179	1,027	1,206	98.0	86.1	91.1

Note: See population figures in Table 9.

TABLE 12-ENDOCARDITIS AND MYOCARDITIS (ACUTE)

Specific death rates for Endocarditis and Myocarditis (Acute), International List number 88, by age groups and sex per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa in the year 1925.

	Age Groups	Total l	Number of	Deaths		r 100,000 lation	Com-
MINI.		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Under 5 5 to 9 10 to 14 15 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 34 35 to 39 40 to 44 45 to 49 50 to 50 60 to 60 70 to 79 80 to 89 90 to 90	year. years.	1 1 7 5 4 5 3 5 6 4 18 23 17 14 2	8 3 8 5 5 4 3 5 13 11 24 15 4	1 1 1 9 10 8 8 12 10 8 8 9 9 9 25 34 41 12 29 6	.8 5.5 4.3 4.2 5.2 5.2 3.6 6.3 9.2 5.3 10.9 31.2 49.8 152.3 306.0	4.3 6.5 2.5 7.8 5.2 6.0 5.1 4.5 7.6 11.4 17.0 67.8 134.5 792.5	2.9 3.4 4.4 3.1 6.4 5.2 4.8 5.7 6.8 6.4 11.2 24.3 24.3 24.3 25.3 24.3 24.3 25.3 24.3 25.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26
To	tal	110	111	221	9.0	9.3	9.1

Note: See population figures in Table 9.

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CANCER (ALL FORMS) FOR YEARS, 1924-1925.

DISEASES OF THE HEART

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State of Iowa for the year of 1924 was 81. For 1925 it was 111, or an increase of 30, over 1925. The three counties having the highest rates for 1925 were: Clinton County (193.), Cass (188.) and Jasper (180.), For 1924 they were; Van Buren (185.), Des Moines (129.) and Allamake (122.)

Cities—The three cities (over 10,000 population) having the highest rates for 1925 were: Keokuk (280.), Jowa City (253.) and Clinton (240.). For 1924 they were: lowa City (177.), Keokuk (176.) and Burlington (149.).

CANCER (ALL FORMS)

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population in the State for the year 1924 was 94. compared with 97. for the year 1925. The three counties having the highest rates for 1924 were: Johnson (255.), Muscatine (168.) and Cherokee (145.). For 1925 they were: Johnson (267.), Jefferson (173.) and Cherokee (152.).

ONies—The three cities having the highest rates for 1924 were: Iowa City (453.), Muscatine (295.) and Keokuk (204.). For 1925 they were: Iowa City (487.), Dubuque (295.) and Burlington (187.).

Table 13—Number of Deaths Caused by Diseases of the Heart and Cancer (All Forms) With Rates (Per 100,000 Population) by Counties for Years, 1924-1925.

(Cities Included Within Counties)

	Disc	f Deaths ases of Heart	Ra	ites	Cane	Deaths er (All rms)	Ra	tes
County	-		-		1		_	-
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	1024	1940	1924	1959	1924	19620	1924	1920
	-		-					-
		2000			1	2000	125	2100
Total for State	2,019	2,781	81	111	2,372	2,446	96	97
Adair	9	15	62	105	13	13	91	-01
Adams.	10	10	95	95	2	8	19	76
Allamakee	21	17	122	.99	10	18	57	104
Appanoose	19	35	60	111	32	37	. 99	116
Audubon	4	9	32	72	13	7	102	56
Benton	20	25	81	101	29	19	186	77
Black Hawk	44	66	70	103	54	75	86	117
Boone	31	45	99	144	28	23	90	73
Bremer	8	16	46	93	18	12	104	60
Buchanan	17	16	86	80	17	99	86	111
Buena Vista	13	50	66	99	13	26	06	120
Butler.	9	10	49	54	17	18	98	98
Calhoun.	11	16	60	88	18	13	99	71
Carroll	10	29	45	129	29	23	127	102
Cass.	19	37	97	188	10	20	51	111
Cedar	8	11.	45	62	9	18	50	102
Cerro Gordo	25	30	63	74	33	31	83	76
Cherokee.	10	19	55	103	27	28	145	152
Chickasaw	. 5	18	32	116	21	19	134	123
Clarke	10	11	95	104	10	14	95	133
est.						100	-	110000
Clayton	14	19	82 60	111	12 25	14	69 97	115
Clayton	49	84	113	193	58	63	128	143
Crawford	11	13	55	62	12	16	56	76
Crawford	24	. 29	96	111	18	27	68	100
Davis	9	21	72	168			***	51
Deestur.	19	14	114	81	14	9 5	110	30
Delaware	10	16	55	76	17	14	91	77
Des Moines	46	55	129	157	47	55	132	155
Dieklnson	7	9	63	78	7	5	61	43
Dubuque	64	81	109	137	80	91	106	151
Emmet.	5	11	36	76	10	10	71	00
Fayette	93	29	77	96	10	22	33	73
Pranklin	14	23	71	115	15	19	75	95
Pranklin	18	.22	110	134	13	10	78	. 60
Premont	8	14	59	90	15	10	96	61
Greene	16	19	96	113	9	12	53	71
Grundy	10	6	67	40	13	8	87	52
Guthrie	15	16	84	90	18	15	100	84
Hamilton	15	18	76	91	19	13	.95	66
Haneoek	7	10	45	63	14	9	89	56
Hardin	25	20	102	80	32	22	128	80
	10	28	63	113	14	16	53	63
Henry	26	22	142	121	15	15	- 82	98
	15	21	106	149	10	14	77	98
Humboldt	13	10	98	74	8	12	60	80
III Bennese Levense	7	10	59	81	8	8	67	87
	11	23	59	122	16	12	84	61
Jackson	16	18	80	90	21	19	105	96
4 400 Personal and a service of the	17	51	60	180	30	16	105	56
Jefferson	15	99	90	113	16	20	94	173
Johnson	28	45	104	164	69	73	255	907

Table 13—Continued

	Disca	Deaths ses of feart	Ra	tes	Cance	Deaths er (All ems)	Rates	
County	1924		****					-
	1024	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	192
ones	19	20	102	107	20	24	106	19
Keokuk	25	25	119	119	27	17	126	8
Consuth	17	14	64	52	17	9	72	2
Lee	50	67	321	161	52	47	125	111
inn	-60	91	82	110	108	87	123	100
Louisa	11	6	91	49	9	16	73	13
ueas	13	14	78	82	22	1	129	3
.you	9	13	57	81	5	13	31	8
Madison	11	21	69	140	18	7	118	4
Mahaska	20	30	76	114	29	31	110	11
Marion	21	31	81	119	24	25	91	9
Marshall	32	40	95	117	34	48	100	141
Mills,	8	8	51	51	8	9	51	5
Mitchell	12	19	85	133	14	11	98	7
Monona	11	18	65	103	11	12	62	- 6
Monroe	14	22	- 00	94	16	14	67	56
Montgom ry	19	29	110	115	21	16	119	9:
Museatine	25	30	86	103	49	42	168	111
O'Brien	8	9	40	44	18	14	90	0
Osseola	6	4	55	36	5	9	46	8
dge	20	24	82	99	20	31	82	12
Palo Alto	7	13	43	79	8	15	48	9
Plymouth	12	17	50	71	14	18	57	7
Poeahontas	4	19	25	118	6	7	37	41
Polk	163	197	93	100	142	170	80	9
Pottawattamie	46	67	71	102	64	78	98	111
Poweshiek	19	19	95	94	13	19	63	9
Ringgold	8	20	62	154	12	14	- 91	108
Sac	14	10	78	87	12	14	66	77
Scott	65	115	80	139	85	78	105	9
Shelby	11	16	60	99	10	11	62	6
Sioux	21	20	78	73	16	20	57	77
Story	18	28	- 06	102	32	27	115	98
Tama	19	25	86	118	23	20	103	9
Taylor	16	16	103	103	13	90	83	1043
Union.	18	20	102	114	17	26	95	147
Van Buren	26	20	185	142	20	16	142	11-
Wapello	46	63	114	165	39.	34	102	98
Warren	13	14	72	77	22	18	121	90
Washington	23	30	314	144	25	25-	129	128
Wayne	16	90	301	143	18	13	117	8
Webster	30	37	76	.90	25	25	63	6
Winnebago	6	0	42	-62	4	5	28	. 2
Winneshie k.	18	38	81	170	19	18	SI	80
Woodbury	65	107	61	100	101	98	95	. 50
Worth	9	14	78	100	12	10	96	70
Wright	15	23	74	105	16	20	73	

TABLE 14-NUMBER OF DEATHS CAUSED BY DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CANCER (ALL FORMS) WITH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

City	No. of Deaths Diseases of the Heart		Rates		No. of Deaths Cancer (All Forms)		Rates	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1923
Boone	16	24	118	175	16	8	196	158
sarlington	36	45	149	191	40	45	164	187
Cedar Rapids	42	60	81	112	71	54	134	10
Tinton	.36	58	148	240	41	45	168	-180
Council Bluffs	85	56	88	136	49	65	122	16
Davenport	54	100	85	153	78	65	109	10
les Molnes	147	170	101	113	199	152	.83	100
subrique	46	70	117	177	67	81	169	200
Port Dortge	14	19	66	92	15	14	70	- 6
ort Madison	15	14	110	100	74	14	102	100
owa City	21	31	177	259	54	58	453	487
(eokuk	26	38	176	26)	30	23	204	15
tarsha'ltown	22	27	180	157	26	30	179	18
fuson City	13	22	53	88	23	0.0	92	- 8
luseatine	16	16	99	99	37	30	990	184
etumwa	32	48	136	203	32	24	144	10
loux City	56	90	67	105	82	88	98	100
Vaterioo	20	42	49	100	41	57	98	130

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) FOR PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS) AND TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) FOR YEARS 1924-1925.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population for the State of Iowa in 1924 was 68, and for 1925 it was 78, or an increase of 10, over 1924. The three counties having the highest rates for 1924 were: Mills (108.) Butler (199.) and Polk (192.), For 1925 they were: Johnson (157.), Jackson (140.) and Wapello (115.), Cities—The three cities having the highest rates for 1924 were: Iowa City (168.), Clinton (114.) and Des Moines (102.), For 1925 they were: Iowa City (268.), Clinton and Council Bluffs (149.) and Fort Dodge (130.).

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

Counties—The death rate per 100,000 population for the year 1924 was 39, and for the year 1925 it was 29. The three counties having the highest rates for 1924 were: Johnson County (372.), Cherokee (81.) and Scott (77.). For 1925 they were: Johnson (377.), Cherokee (129.) and Henry (118.). Cities—The three cities having the highest rates for 1924 were: Iowa City (218.), Situmwa (98.) and Fort Madison (38.). For 1925 they were: Iowa City (218.), Situmwa (98.) and Fort Madison (38.). For 1925 they were: Iowa City (218.), Situmwa (98.) and Fort Madison (38.).

Table 15—Number of Deaths Caused by Pneumonia (All Forms) and Tuberculosis (All Forms) With Rates (Per 100,000 Population) by Counties for Years, 1924-1925.

(Cities Included Within Counties)

County	Pneur	Deaths nonia 'orms)	Ra	tes	Tuber	Deaths culosis forms)	Ra	tes
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Total for State	1,345	1,894	68	78	978	970	39	32
Adair	6	6	42	42	2	3	14	21
Adams	7	7	66	66	3	1	28	- 18
Allamakee	12 28	13 29	68 86	75 91	13	10	11 40	9
Audubon	5	2	39	15	10	2	7	3
Benton	12	11	56	44	15	10	70	4
Black Hawk	27	38	37	59	18	23	28	9
Boone	14	22	53	70	12	11	46	3
Bremer	9	14	52	81	5		20	*****
Buehanan	14	15	70	75	12	8	60	46
Buena Vista	9	9	45	45	1	5	5	2
Butler.	18	18	99	98	3	3	16	10
Carroll	16	16 17	49 70	88 75	6	3 8	92 25	16
Cass	3	11	15	56	5	4	25	95
Cedar	11	9	63		PERMIT		99	
Dedar Gordo L.	18	26	61 45	51 64	11	9 7	27	51
Cherokee	9	10	48	54	24	15	129	81
Thickasaw	8	12	51	78	7	7	44	4
Clarke	8	11	76	104	1	3	9	-25
Olay	9	7	46	40	2	2	11	1
Olayton.	19	27	74	107		6	35	25
ClintonCrawford	37	43	84	99	19	23	43	55
Dallas	10 13	13 27	47	103	3	10	18	18
Davis	6	7			0	THE PARTY		60
Decatur	12	9	47 70	55 54	6	8 2	71 35	35
Delaware	0.04	. 9	21	49	4	8	21	45
Des Moines	9	23	25	64	12	27	33	56
Diekinson	TATALAT!	4		84	1	3	8	23
Dubuque	25	66	42	112	31	33	52	- 55
Emmet	5	2	35	14	5	4	35	27
Fayette	8	22 13	26 50	78 65	9	3 6	29	36
Franklin	13	13	78	78	5	2	30	15
Fremont	12	31	76	71	7.	6	44	- 28
Greene.	0	5	35	29	5	2	29	11
Grundy	8	6	53	40	2	3	13	20
Guthrie	7 7	18 18	39 35	100 91	2	3 10	11 20	16
	4110	100	4100			100		
Hancock	18	5 13	12 72	81 52	5	2 6	12 20	19
Harrison	11	11	41	40	8	10	30	31
Henry	15	11	82	60	22	12	118	65
Howard	5	6	38	42	5	3	38	21
Humboldt	7	4	52	29	8	2	22	14
Ida	9	9	74	74	0	1		8
Iowa	8	14	42	74	7	3	37 20	15
Jackson	14 20	28 23	70	140 78	8	10	28	25
	1100	7170	10.75	100		. 1000		93
Jefferson	8 23	11	47 86	65	102	102	23 377	873

TABLE 15—Continued

County	No. of Pneur (All F	nonia	Ra	tes	Tuber	Deaths reulosis Forms)	Ra	tes
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
lones	7	11	37	58	7	5	37	26
	6	16	28	76	9	9	42	42
	4	14	14	52	10	9	37	38
ec	26 36 5 7	40 46 5 15 3	65 43 41 41	96 56 41 98 18	23 23 5 4 8	21 32 1 12 6	55 27 41 23 18	50 88 8 70 37
Wadison	5	12	33	79	7	5	46	83
	16	12	60	45	10	8	38	30
	13	19	49	72	10	13	38	49
	16	28	47	82	15	5	44	14
	17	6	108	88	11	7	70	44
Mitchell	7	13	49	91	2	1	14	7
	11	10	62	57	2	3	11	17
	16	22	67	93	10	5	42	21
	6	12	34	69	3	6	17	34
	11	18	37	62	10	10	34	34
O'Brien	8 4 9 4 1L	6 4 17 11 16	40 36 36 24 45	29 88 70 67 67	2 4 20 2 6	2 11 3 5	10 36 82 12 24	9 45 18 20
Pocaliontas. Polk Pottawattamie Poweshiek Ringgold	5 163 51 12 5	8 179 82 16 8	81 92 78 59 38	50 99 125 79 62	84 23 6 2	63 23 12 7	18 47 85 29 15	34 35 50 54
sac	10	12	55	66	5	2	27	11
	37	68	45	82	48	64	59	77
	4	11	24	68	1	3	6	18
	15	21	54	77	4	5	14	18
	12	22	43	80	10	15	36	54
Tama. Taylor Jinion Ji	19	20	85	91	14	5	63	22
	9	8	57	51	1	6	6	38
	12	11	67	62	6	4	33	22
	7	4	49	28	3	9	21	64
	18	44	47	115	23	23	60	60
Varren.	3	15	16	83	5	18	27	72
Vashington	5	12	24	57	6	7	28	34
Vasyne.	6	13	39	84	1	6	6	39
Vebster.	17	35	43	88	22	15	55	37
Vinnebago.	4	13	28	90	3	4	21	27
Winneshiek Woodbury Worth Wright	12 64 2 6	13 89 4 13	51 60 16 27	58 83 81 59	6 30 6 6	43 1 5	25 28 48 27	17 40 7 23

TABLE 16-NUMBER OF DEATHS CAUSED BY PNEUMONIA (ALI FORMS) AND TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) WITH RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

City	No. of Deaths Pneumonia (All Forms)		Rates		No. of Deaths Tuberculosis (All Forms)		Rates	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924 39 28 28 61 50 64 51 28	1923
Boone	9	11	71	80	5	2	39	7.0
Burlington	7	16 27	28	66	7	24		96
linton	19 28	36	36	149	15	25		44
Council Bluffs	39	60	97	149	15 20	18 21		7
Davenport	30	56	45	86	43	58		- 00
Des Moines	150	155	102	102	75	55		
Subuque	19	50	98	126	7	31		2
Port Dodge	11	28	51	130	14	14	68	- 6
Port Madison	9	12	65	88	11	11	80	7
owa City	20	32	168	268	15	25	126	210
Keokuk	11	18	74	128	9	8	61	5
dason City	8	19	41	111	10		60	
fuscatine	11 2	13	44	51	8	4	32 37	1
ettumwa	13	12	15	75	6	7	37	43
loux City	60	71	58 72	127	99	21	99	8
Waterloo	26	32	62	88 76	25 16	39	30 38	40

BIRTHS*

The birth rate for the State of Iowa, exclusive of stillbirths, was 19.7 per 10,000 population for the year 1925 compared to 20.3 for the year of 1924.

There were 49,740 births reported to the State Department of Health for the year 1925. Males-25,494. Females-24,246. For the year of 1924 there were 48,887 births reported. Males-25,317. Females-23,570.

For the year of 1925 there were 1,537 stillbirths reported compared with

1,670 for the year 1924.

1,670 for the year 1924, and with a birth rate of 27.9 (per 1.990 population) of Joseffes—Johnson County with a birth rate of 27.9 (per 1.990 population) of Joseffes—Johnson County was second with a rate of 27.8 and Shelmest rate for 1925. Carroll County was second with a rate of 27.8 had Shelmest rate for 1924 the three counties having the highest birth rates were: Johnson (27.2014) (25.2) and Sloux (24.7). The county with the lowest rate for 1922 was having a rate of 10.7. Taylor County also had the lowest rate (11.7) for 1924 having a rate of 10.7. Taylor County also had the lowest rate (11.7) for 1924 having a rate of 10.7. Taylor County also had the lowest rate (11.7) for 1924 having a rate of 1925 was City (41.5), Council Blaffs (25.6) and Ottumwa (35.4). For the year 1924 they were: Iowa City (32.3), Ottumwa (25.5) and Keokuk (22.9). The elty having the lowest rates for 1925 was Davenport (14.7). For the year 1924 Marshalltown had lowest rate (13.8). The birth rate for the eighteen cities over 10.000 population for 1924 was 20.1 compared with 20.7 for 1925. The birth rate for the counties (exclusive of 18 cities) for 1924 was (19.6) and for 1925 it was (19.5).

TABLE 17-NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH RATES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) BY COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF IOWA YEARS, 1924-1925.

a or a why	No. of	Births	Ra	tes
County	1924	1925	1924	1925
Fotal for the State	48,887	49,740	20.3	19.7
idair. dams. [Ja makee	284	310	19.8	21.1
	226	263	21.4	25.6
	284	302	16.4	17.1
	719	621	23.0	19.6
	250	279	20.6	22.5
enton. Jack Hawk. Joone. Jones Hawk. John State Hawk. Joh	485 1,109 546 346 359	454 1,097 549 330 381	19.7 19.3 20.9 20.1 17.9	18. 17. 17. 19.
mena Vista. https://doi.org/10.0000/10.000000000000000000000000000	346 397 386 563 368	346 308 345 623 384	17.4 21.8 21.4 25.2 18.6	17. 16. 19. 27.
edar. erro Gordo. heroke	287	284	16.3	16.
	758	878	19.1	21.
	382	390	20.9	21.
	320	290	20.7	18.
	192	204	18.2	19.
llaylaytonliliton	259	382	14.5	22.
	460	483	18.3	19.
	660	837	16.9	19.
	415	482	19.8	20.
	562	598	21.8	23.
Oavis. cestur elaware. es Moines. wkinson.	261	927	20.7	18.
	370	344	22.1	20.
	425	420	23.1	22.
	692	602	19.4	14.
	233	251	20.6	21.
ubuque	1,195	1,266	20.3	21.
	534	336	23.8	23.
	578	616	19.3	20.
	318	331	16.1	16.
	330	375	21.4	22.
remont. recee roady Uthric	282	345	18.2	22.
	307	340	18.3	20.
	265	278	17.8	18.
	378	375	21.3	21.
	446	424	22,5	21.
fancock	311	270	19.7	16.
	483	463	19.6	18.
	473	555	18.8	22.
	262	287	14.3	15.
	267	231	18.9	16.
fumboidt. da. vova. ackson. asper.	235	289	17.6	21.
	248	268	20.5	22.
	367	339	19.5	18.
	375	308	18.8	15.
	520	637	18.3	22.
lefferson Ohnson Come Worktik	289 736 301 370 650	290 764 372 346 613	17.8 27.1 16.1 17.6 24.4	27. 27. 20. 16. 22.

^{*}NOTE: All figures include delayed births reported.

TABLE 17—Continued

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	No. o	f Births	Ra	tes
County	1924	1925	1924	1925
Lee. Linn Louisa. Lucas. Lyon	824	871	19.8	20.6
	1,362	1,381	16.1	16.8
	199	204	16.3	16.8
	274	312	16.3	18.4
	349	312	22.0	19.6
Madison	293	235	19.5	15.6
Mahuska	442	400	16.8	17.5
Marion	475	435	18.3	16.7
Marshall	559	691	16.5	20.3
Mills	252	262	16.3	17.0
Mitchell. Monona. Monroe. Monroe. Monroe. Monroe. Monroe. Muscatine.	275	266	18.7	18.7
	345	825	19.8	18.6
	470	387	20.0	16.5
	314	271	18.1	15.6
	544	547	18.3	18.8
O'Brien Osceola. Page Palo Alto Plymouth.	305	375	15.2	18.7
	262	269	24.1	24.6
	467	472	19.2	19.6
	370	344	22.6	20.9
	529	548	22.2	23.0
Poenhontes Polk Polk Pottawattamie Poweshiek Ringgold	368	368	23.0	22.6
	3,442	3,568	19.5	19.8
	1,392	1,498	21.4	22.7
	378	352	18.8	17.4
	257	272	19.8	21.0
Sec. Sect. S	380	380	21.1	21.1
	1,194	1,245	14.7	15.1
	363	421	22.5	26.4
	671	728	24.7	26.3
	681	633	23.1	23.1
Fama Paylor Dalor Wallor Wallo	455	372	20.8	17.0
	186	167	11.9	10.7
	337	313	19.1	17.4
	218	252	15.5	18.0
	812	823	21.3	21.6
Varren. Vashington. Vayne. Vayne. Voluter. Vinnebugo.	321	318	17.7	17.6
	379	369	18.3	17.8
	293	269	19.0	17.5
	880	865	22.2	21.7
	283	236	19.7	16.8
Winneshiek	452	423	19.8	18.9
Woodbury	2,273	2,318	21.4	21.8
Worth	235	227	18.2	18.0
Wright	456	474	21.1	21.8

CABLE 18—NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH RATES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION YEARS, 1924-1925.

City	No. of	Births	Rates	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Roone	. 227	250	16.8	18.2
Burlington	500	505	20.7	21.8
Cedar Rapids	939	948	18.1	17.8
Clinton	432	440	17.4	18.5
Council Bluffs	928	1,030	23.4	25.6
Davenport	901	956	14.1	14.7
Des Moines	3,016	3,157	20.5	20.9
Dubuque	805	886	20.3	22.4
Fort Dodge	490	461	23.0	20.4
Fort Madison	270	272	19.7	19.4
Iowa City	463	495	39.2	41.5
Keokuk	351	345	23.9	23.6
Marshalltown	234	396	13.8	23.1
Mason City	515	534	21.0	21.1
Muscatine	304	321	18.9	20.0
Ottumwa	586	508	26.5	25.4
Sioux City	1,783	1,817	21.5	21.3
Waterloo	718	735	17.5	17.5

Estimated population of the eighteen (18) cities for 1924 was 669,004 and for 1925 it was 681,847.

SUMMARY OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES (DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) FOR YEARS, 1924-1925.

The Infant Mortality rates in Iowa show a very slight decrease in year 1925 compared with the year of 1924. The rate for 1924 being 53.2 and in 1925 it was 52.5. The Infant Mortality rate is one of the best obtainable indices of health conditions in a community.

Counties—The three counties showing the highest infant mortality rates for 1924 were: Pottawattamie (79.), Dickinson (77.2) and Monroe (76.5). For 1925 they were: Taylor (101.7), Woodbury (81.1) and Lee (75.7).

Cities—The three cities having the highest rates for 1924 were: Council Bluffs (98.), Mason City (83.4) and Cilinton (76.3). For 1925 they were: Fort Madison (128.6), Iowa City (88.8) and Sloux City (88.8). The three cities having the lowest rates for 1924 were: Burlington (36.), Boone (52.8) and Cedar Rapids (56.4). For 1925 they were: Waterloo (48.2), Muscatine (49.8) and Cedar Rapids (51.4).

For the year 1924 of the total number of births reported (48,887) 13,462 of them occurred in the eighteen cities over 10,000 population for which returns of births and deaths are kept separate. The number of deaths under one year occurring in the cities was 883. The Infant Mortality rate for the 18 cities for 1924 was 65.4 compared with the county rate (exclusive of the 18 cities of 58.6. For the year of 1925 of the total number of births reported (49,720), 14,152 births occurred in the cities. There were 968 deaths under one year reported from the cities. The Infant Mortality rate of the cities was 68.4 compared with the county rate (exclusive of the 18 cities) of 46.3.

Table 19—Summary of Infant Mortality Rates (Deaths Under One Year, Per 1,000 Live Births) by Countjes for the Years, 1924-1925.

County	No. of	Births	Deaths One	Under Year	Ra	tes
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1984	1925
Total for State	48,887	49,740	2,602	2,616	53.2	52.5
Adair. Adams Allamakee. Appanoose Audibon.	284	210	15	15	52.8	48.3
	226	263	8	5	35.3	19.0
	284	302	14	15	49.2	49.7
	717	621	50	33	69.4	53.1
	259	279	13	12	50.1	43.0
Benton Black Hawk Boone Bremer Buchanan	1,100 546 346 359	454 1,097 549 330 381	51 63 32 9 13	15 53 27 17 15	43.2 65.8 58.6 20.0 36.2	33.2 48.2 49.3 51.6 39.5
Buena Vista. Butler. Cathoun. Carroll. Cass.	346	346	20	10	57.8	28.9
	397	308	16	13	40.3	42.2
	386	345	19	12	48.9	34.8
	563	623	41	37	71.0	50.5
	366	384	19	14	51.9	36.4
Cedar Cerro Gordo Cherokea Chickasaw Clarke	287	284	16	14	55.7	47.6
	758	878	52	43	67.1	49.0
	382	390	23	19	60.2	48.7
	320	290	15	14	46.8	48.3
	192	204	7	9	36.4	44.2
Clay Clayton Clinton Clinton Crawford Dullae	259	382	14	13	56.1	34.1
	460	483	24	30	52.1	63.1
	600	837	43	52	62.3	62.0
	415	432	15	17	36.1	39.3
	562	509	16	34	28.4	57.0
Davis. Decatur. Delaware. Des Moines. Dickinson.	361	227	10	10	38.3	44.1
	370	844	18	11	48.6	32.1
	425	420	18	22	42.3	52.3
	602	662	29	42	41.9	62.5
	233	251	18	9	77.2	25.3
Dubuque	1,195	1,266	76	91	68.2	74.2
Emmet	834	336	17	14	50.8	41.6
Payette	578	616	20	25	34.6	40.0
Ployd.	818	331	9	24	28.3	72.4
Franklin	850	375	18	22	51.4	58.7
Fremont. Greene. Grundy. Guthrie. Hamilton.	282	345	11	19	39.0	55.0
	307	340	19	14	61.5	41.1
	265	278	12	6	45.2	21.5
	378	375	15	11	39.6	29.3
	446	424	19	24	42.6	56.6
Hancock Hardin Hardin Hardson Harrison Harrison Honry	311	270	14	16	45.0	57.3
	483	463	24	24	49.6	51.7
	473	555	18	24	38.0	43.2
	262	287	12	13	45.8	45.2
	267	231	8	14	29.9	60.5
Humboldt Ida Iowa I	235 246 367 375 520	289 268 339 308 637	10 13 12 13 33	10 14 12 13 27	42.5 52.8 32.4 34.6 63.4	34.6 52.8 35.4 42.2 42.3
Jefferson	280	290	14	15	48.4	51.6
Johnson	736	764	44	53	59.7	69.4
Jones	301	372	23	24	76.4	64.6
Keokuk	370	346	10	14	27.0	40.5
Kossuth	650	613	19	28	29.2	45.6

TABLE 19-Continued

County	No. of	Births	Deaths One		Ra	tes
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Lee	824	871	54	66	65.5	75.7
	1,362	1,381	79	71	58.0	51.4
	199	204	5	7	25.1	34.4
	274	312	13	16	47.4	51.2
	349	312	15	13	42.9	41.6
Madison Mahaska Marlon Mardon Mardall Mille	293 442 475 559 252	235 460 435 691 262	11 26 32 33 15	10 18 18 51 8	37.5 58.8 67.3 59.0 59.5	42.5 39.1 41.4 73.7 30.5
Mitchell Monoria Monroe Montgomery Monstante	275	266	15	12	34.5	45.1
	345	323	19	13	55.0	40.0
	470	387	36	26	76.5	67.2
	314	271	9	17	28.6	60.5
	544	547	35	27	64.3	49.5
O'Brien	275	266	10	13	32.7	34.7
	345	325	10	13	38.1	46.5
	470	387	21	33	44.9	69.9
	314	271	16	14	43.2	40.6
	544	547	33	31	62.3	56.5
Poeahontas. Polk Pottawattamie Poweshiek Ringgold.	368	363	23	9	62.5	24.8
	3,442	3,568	206	207	59.8	58.0
	1,392	1,493	110	99	79.0	66.2
	378	352	12	17	31.7	48.2
	257	272	15	10	58.3	36.8
Sac	380	380	21	18	55.2	34.2
	1,194	1,245	73	60	61.2	53.0
	363	421	18	16	49.5	38.0
	671	728	24	27	35.7	37.1
	631	633	16	21	25.3	33.2
Pama Paylor Union Wapello Wapello	455	372	92	18	48,3	48.4
	186	1/67	14	17	75.2	101.7
	337	313	21	16	62.3	51.2
	218	252	10	11	45.7	43.6
	812	823	47	50	57.8	60.7
Warren	321	318	20	14	62.3	44.0
Washington	379	389	10	18	26.3	35.1
Wayne	293	289	20	17	68.2	63.2
Webster	880	865	55	49	62.5	56.6
Winnebago	283	236	11	14	38.8	59.1
Winneshiek	452	423	23	22	50.8	52.0
Woodbury	2,273	2,318	149	188	65.5	81.1
Worth	235	227	13	14	55.8	61.6
Wright	456	474	18	25	30.4	52.8

Table 20—Summary of Infant Mortality Rates (Deaths Under One Year, Per 1,000 Live Births) for Cities Over 10,000 Population, Years, 1924-1925.

City		No. of Births		Deaths Under One Year		tes
张楼子子张 里	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Boone	227	250	12	13	52.8	52.
Burlington	500	506	18	34	36.0	67.
Cedar Rapids	939	948	53	55	56.4	51.
Clinton	432	446	33	37	76.3	82.
Council Bluffs	928	1,030	91	85	98.0	93.
Des Moines	901	956	57	50	63.2	52.
Dubuque	3,016	3,157 886	175	181	58.0	57,
Port Dodge	490	461	54 28	71 33	67.0 57.1	80.
Port Madison	270	272	18	35	66.6	71.
own City	463	495	28	44	60.4	88.
cokuk.	351	345	26	20	74.0	57
darshalltown	234	396	15	31	64.1	79
fason City	515	534	43	32	83.4	59
fuscatine	304	321	22	16	72.3	49.
Htumwa	586	598	40	39	68.2	65.
loux City	1,783	1,817	117	156	65.5	85.
Vaterioo	718	735	53	96	73.8	48.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES REPORTED IN THE STATE OF IOWA FOR YEARS OF 1924 AND 1925

According to the returns received, there were 21,924 marriages performed in Iowa during the year of 1925, as compared with 24,855 in 1924, representing a decrease of 2,931, or 11.8 per cent.

During the year 1925 there were 4,112 divorces granted in the state, as compared with 3,782 in 1924, representing an increase of 330, or 8.7 per cent.

The number of marriages per 1,000 of the population was 9.1 in 1925 as against 10.3 in 1924; and the number of divorces per 1,000 of the population was 1.70 in 1925, as against 1.56 in 1924.

The number of marriages performed and the number of divorces granted were furnished to the State Department of Health by the County Clerks.

TABLE 21

	Mari	ringes	Dive	orces
County	1925	1924	1925	1924
Total for the State	21,924 9.1	24,855 10.8	4,112	3,782
Adair. Adams. Allamakee. Appanoose. Audubon.	109 60 111 211 72	77 70 102 282 62	14 9 5 49	6 9 6 67 4
Benton.	165	185	90	-01

TABLE 21-Continued

	Marr	lages	Dive	rees
County	1925	1924	1925	1924
Slack Hawk. Stone	527 288 158 164	597 202 133 170	139 45 9 17	145 46 7 10
gena Vista. utler Jahoun. arroll.	125 89 124 185 181	155 87 130 163 187	15 8 6 20 12	27 12 12 12 19
edar. erro Gordo. hickasaw	98 383 137 381 98	75 342 115 248 87	12 86 12 5 10	588 14 10 12
llay	167 151 398 154 367	142 144 421 178 362	15 14 75 16 22	22 19 58 14 29
nyis. nectur Visware. ses Moines. jick'nson.	118 125 143 356 100	111 123 140 248 83	15 8 9 96 5	11 21 18 85
hibique minet Agetto. Toyd	577 98 196 143 109	527 102 201 165 82	89 19 9	45 14 28 16
Fremont. Freene. Frendy Fundy Futhrie Familion.	184 187 105 111 172	204 162 92 83 93	15 13 2 13 17	16 16 16 13 7
Iancock iardin farrison fenry foward.	104 141 279 108 75	91 141 326 147 82	4 17 23 12	14 28 16
Tun boldt	63 78 127 133 249	69 79 42 146 225	15 10 11 35	11 7 6 20 38
lefferson	135 311 154 93 177	123 419 117 112 160	20 51 23 20 20	14 41 20 17 10
ee	213 740 60 125 109	248 809 56 117 126	58 246 14 20 4	140 140 21
Madison Mahnska Marion Marion Marshall Mille	88 166 157 275 427	97 260 100 237 565	14 84 16 74 8	11 97 26 80 15

TABLE 21-Continued

County	Marr	lages	Divo	rces
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Mitchell	78	82	5	
		176	12	1
Monona	151	178	17	1
Monroe	156		16	
Montgomery	161	170		1
Muscatine	288	279	- 88	7
O'Brien	103	115	11	
Osceola	69	65	7	
Page	201	199	25	9
Palo Alto	100	82	. 5	16
Plymouth	175	218	24	
Pocahontas	90	97	10	1
Polk	1,963	2,103	909	86
Pottawattamie	1,262	3,912	219	20
Poweshiek	110	92	12	1
Ringgold	87	74	- 12	
Sac	108	83	14	- 6
scott	719	700	241	25
shelby	108	107	8	1000
Sloux	168	175	13	-50
Story	283	282	20	2
rama	168	133	31	. 2
Paylor	86	102	16	1
Union	139	142	19	9
Van Buren.	57	67	.0	
Wapello	433	485	123	8
Warren	265	254	7	1
Washington	127	127	19	1
Vayne	92	111	20	100
Webster	358	374	54	7
Vinnebago	96	89	13	
Winneshiek	139	127	8	
Woodbury	1.218	1,405	331	31
Worth	79	80	5	0.1
Wright	197	124	18	

TABLE 22—REPORT OF CERTIFIED COPIES ISSUED (BY MONTHS) FOR YEARS, 1924-1925

One feature of the work of this division is the issuing of certified copies of birth and death records. When these certified copies are required for certain purposes no fee is required, while for others the state requires a fee of fifty cents. The following table is a summary of the certified copies issued during the biennium.

			Births		1	Deaths	THE R	
	11	Fee received	Government	Total	For received	Pension and war- risk insurance	Total	Grand total
January,	1924	5	20 15	25 16	32 76	26 41	78 117	100 183
February,	1924 1925	24	24 22	26 26	28 77	21 32	109	71 133
March,	1924	1 2	23 34	24 36	41 55	33 46	74 111	98 147
April,	1924 1925	1 2	16 87	17 39	36 54	29 27	65 81	85 120
May,	1924	3 1	22 28	25 29	60 46	24 31	84 77	106 106
June,	1994	2 1	18 15	15 16	30 64	36 52	60 116	81 132
July.	1924 1925	11	21 23	32 24	78 82	25 46	98 78	130 100
August.	1924 1925	5 5	19	24 14	57 62	30 43	87 105	111
September,	1924	6 5	13	19 27	45 54	23 20	68 83	87 110
October,	1924 1925	3	27 24	27 27	38 51	28 38	66 89	98
November,	1924 1925	4	18 26	20 30	35 49	20 41	55 90	75 120
December.	1924 1925	2 4	24 18	26 22	79 35	29 51	108 86	134
Total,	1924	40 33	240 278	280 306	574 655	324 477	898 1,142	1,178
Total :	for two years	73	513	586	1.229	801	2,040	2,626

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NUMBER OF DISINTERMENT PERMITS ISSUED DURING BIENNIAL YEAR

	1924-1925	1925-1926
July	59	55
August	70	42
September	79	65
October	111	57
November	57	33
December	24	35
January	9	15
February	12	26
March	24	33
April	87	75
May	90	112
June	86	63
Total	708	611

MORBIDITY REPORT.

A summation table of all cases of reportable diseases reported to the State Department of Health for the Years 1924 and 1925 and the first six months of 1926 is herewith submitted. It contains some significant and interesting data.

An uncritical survey of the figures might lead one to conclude that no progress is being made in the prevention of cases of disease, even though a considerable reduction is being made in the death rate from these diseases. Undoubtedly, through better medical attention and by providing less favorable soil for the nurture of disease, some diseases are actually becoming less virulent, and more people are therefore recovering from them. More recoveries are resulting, too, from the availibility and more general use of specifics, such as antitoxin for Diphtheria, Pasteur treatment for Rabies, etc.

The comparative figures for 1924 and 1925 show no striking differences except for a few diseases like measles and chickenpox which usually show great variations as they tend to occur in cycles of years. When we compare the figures for the first half of the year 1926, there seems to be a remarkable increase in the incidence of most diseases. In the case of one disease, viz, smallpox, there was a definite and unwarranted increase in its prevalence, but for practically every other disease the apparent increase for the first six months of 1926 is explained by a remarkable improvement in the completeness of reporting. To give an illustration, the number of deaths reported from Tuberculosis for the years 1924 and 1925 was 977 and 988 respectively, whereas for the same years only 5 and 71 cases, respectively, were reported. Due to an effort put forth early in 1926 to get better reporting of tuberculosis, 279 cases were reported for the first six months of 1926. Large numbers of cases of German measies and Influenza were reported for the same period, whereas for former years not one case was reported.

One significant fact which testifies to the effectiveness of the campaign against Diphtheria, is that with all the general improvement in reporting, the number of cases of Diphtheria for the first half of 1926 shows a marked decrease.

Great credit is due the local health officers, the township clerks, the Superintendent of Sanatoria, and others who have had a part in this improvement in reporting, which is a fundmental requirement for the progress and expansion of all health work. Unfortunately, there are still some who either do not know, or do not have respect for the state rule and reputation which requires that every case of communicable disease be reported to the State Department of Health within 24 hours of its discovery.

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASE REPORTED TO THE STATE DE-PARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR THE YEARS 1924-1925 AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1926—PART I

		Actinomycosis	Ophthalmin	Ankyjostomiasis	Anthrax	Cerebro spinal	Chickenpox	Cholera	Dengue	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis lethargica	Erysipelas	Favus	German mersles	Influenza	Impetigo	Leprosy	Malaria	Measles	Mumbs	Paratyphoid fever	Pingue
anuary,	1924	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0 0	156 87 220	0 0	0 0	158 91 86	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0	834 11 642	137 44 116	0 0	-
Pebruary,	1924	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 1 3	74 79 151	0 0	0 0 0	89 81 81	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0 115	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0	1,812 11 587	203 00 179	0 0 0	
darch,	1984	0 0	0 0 1	0	0	0 0 4	59 106 176	0 0	0 0	77 41 53	0	0 0	0 7	0	0 0 231	0 0 626	0 0	0 0	0	862 16 972	232 60 208	000	
ipril,	1924 1925	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1 1	56 94 234	0 0	0 0	53 65 42	000	0 0	0 6	0 0	0 0 971	0 0 11	0 0	0 0	0	299 37 870	229 62 156	0 0	
Iny,	1924	0	0 0	0	0 0	1 1 0	16 98 68	0 0	0 0	40 68 43	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 202	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	94 38 650	35 44 104	0	
une,	1924 1925 1926	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0 1	43 61 66	. 0	0 0	70 38 40	0 0 1	0	0 0 4	0	0 0 128	0 0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	183 17 334	110 43 22	0 0	
uly.	1924	0	0	0	0	2 0	19 25	0	0	47 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41 5	7 22	0	
August, .	1924	0	0	0	0	3	6 7	0	0	46 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 1	5 9	0	
September,	1924	0	0	0	0		6	0	0	35	0	0	0	9	0	0	0 5	0	0	4 7	12	0	

Total,	1924	9	0	0	0	1 15 15	649	0	0	133 863 ,036	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0 3	46 77 ,791	112 1,048 534	0	0
December.	1924	0	0	0	0	0	108 256	0	0	77 183	0	0	- 5	0	0	0	0	0	0		36	0	
November,	1924	0	0	0	0	1 2	84 207	0	0	82 180	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	0	-
October,	1924	0	0	0	0	0	92 65	0	0	94 228	0	0	0 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	23 22	0	

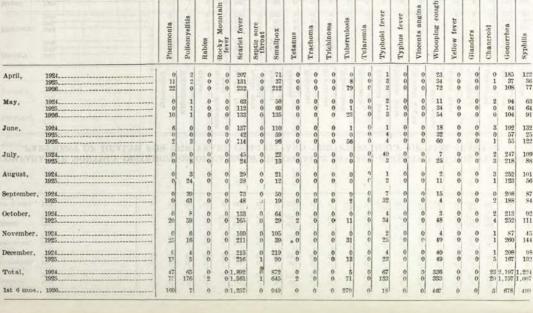
COMPARATIVE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASE REPORTED TO THE STATE DE-PARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR THE YEARS 1924-1925 AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1926—PART II

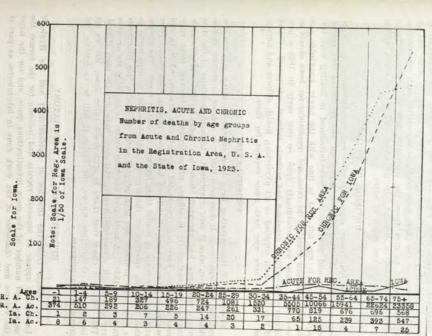
Weight -		Pneumonia	Pollomyelitis	Rables	Rocky Mountain fever	Scarlet fever	Septic sore	Smallpox	Tetanus	Trachoma	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis	Tularemia	Typhoid fever	Typhus fever	Vincents angina	Wheoping cough	Yellow fever	Glanders	Chancrold	Gonerrhea	Syphilis
January,	1924 1925	8 4 17	1 0 0	0	0 0	268 265 296	0 0	55 148 158	0	0	0	1 0	0	38	0 0	0	100 9 86	0	0	5 0	200 -143 111	150
February,	1924	19 2 35	0 0 3	0	0 0	975 187 250	0 0	42 90 230	0	0	0	9 9 55	0 0	3 3 0	0	0	47 29 98	0	0	4 3	111 177 103 172	111 9
March,	1994	15 8 83	0 0	0 2 0	0 0	287 132 233	0	66 40 128	0	0 0	0 0	1 3 48	000	0 2 2	0 0	0 0	96 97	0 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	172 134 115 128	100

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	from a con	the first case of diphtheria from a community is renorted standard
disease. For exam	reports of	be followed in all ordinary reports of disease. For example: when
ed as the standard	d and adopt	municable disease was evolved and adopted as the standard practice to

DIVISION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES





practice sets forth what literature and information are to be sent out to the locality or adjacent territory, the officials who are to be notified and the general advice that is to be given. Should the disease spread, an outline is given of what measures are to be adopted. This standard practice also outlines the course to be pursued if an order for a biologic is received from a locality from which no cases of the disease, for which the biologic would be used, have been reported.

AID TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

Wherever municipalities have asked for assistance and whenever it seemed that they needed some special aid or guidance, some one of the department or the State Epidemiologist has visited such communities and endeavored to give them the particular help or advice that the conditions seemed to demand. In the great majority of cases, advice has been sought and given by letter.

REVISION OF RULES

As it was four years since the rules and regulations of the State Department of Health had been drawn up, and as during that period, new methods and practices had been introduced in dealing with certain diseases, it was felt that in line with the newer knowledge and the best standard practice, the rules and regulations for Iowa should be rewritten. This was accordingly done, so that early in 1925 a new edition alphabetically arranged and properly indexed, was issued. Copies of this have been supplied to all physicians, health officers and nurses, as well as others who have made request for them.

PROPHYLAXIS

Programs of immunization have been started in many communities because the department is convinced that it is cheaper to prevent disease than to fight it, once it gets established. In many localities of the state where smallpox has appeared there has been carried out wholesale vaccination against it; in others, where typhoid developed, large numbers of people have been inoculated against that disease, while in still others, a large number of children have been treated with scarlet fever streptococcus toxin to render them immune to scarlet fever. The disease that has been attacked on the largest scale, however, is diphtheria, as a state wide program has been adopted with the slogan "No Diphtheria in Iowa by 1930." A good start has been made, as probably six or seven per cent of all school children in the state have already been treated. This makes it clear, that there is still much to be done, but we are hopeful that the farther we go, the easier it will be to initiate and complete the program.

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LABORATORY

The reports from the Division of Epidemiology and the Hygienic Laboratory appear as separate reports and indicate for the former the nature and number of the main investigations made, and for the latter the volume and character of the work done in laboratories as part of the public health program.



Section of temporary laboratory in basement of City Hall at Mason City, Iowa, used in survey of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River.



Car used in transporting field laboratory and going from one sampling station to the next in survey of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

Dr. Don M. Griswold was director of the Laboratories for the State Department of Health. The reports from the several sections are herewith presented.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION

The work of this laboratory, of which C. S. Linton has charge, is related to the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

Routine examinations consist largely of diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and rabies. Many miscellaneous specimens are also examined.

DIPHTHERIA

The number of diphtheria cultures examined during the past blennium shows a decided decrease. This may be accounted for by the rather general use of toxin-antitoxin in producing immunity among school children and a corresponding decrease in the number of schools finding it necessary to use the survey method of detecting carriers.

Турнопр

A total of 2908 typhoid examinations were made during the blennium. These consisted principally of Widals, the remainder being feces, urine and blood culture specimens. The blood culture outfit has not been used as extensively as its value in the initial stages of the disease would warrant. This may be due to a combination of several factors among which must be considered the difficulty in recognizing the disease early the time required to secure an outfit and possibly also some failure to recognize the value of this type of examination.

A new typhoid feces outfit containing a preservative fluid is being used. Experiments have shown that, while there is a rapid decrease in the number of typhoid organisms found in feces alone until in 3-4 days a negative result is secured on an originally strongly positive specimen, when the preservative medium is present the specimen is just as reliable for examination after five days to a week as it was at the beginning. The outfit has also been adapted to collecting urine. The use of this outfit should greatly extend the practicability of carrying out the typhoid feces test.

RABIES

The chart shown below gives the rabies situation at a glance. An epidemic has been in progress which reached its peak in February 1925, as shown by the number of positive examinations made. This gradually receded from that date until the winter of 1926 when a normal level was again reached. It is hoped that a better informed public will prevent the recurrence of such an epidemic as well as the unnecessary killing of animals for laboratory examinations.

A total of 579 examinations for rables in dogs, cats, cows, horses, hogs,

etc., were made during the biennium. This is more than double the examinations made during the previous biennium.

TUBERCULOSIS

A substantial increase is noted in the number of tuberculosis examinations made and especially in the number of positive examinations.

Only a microscopic examination is made on sputum unless otherwise requested while body fluids are inoculated into a guinea pig when the microscopic examination is negative. Feces and urine specimens are always examined microscopically and by animal inoculation.

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

The number of positive examinations for this disease is not indicative of its prevalence in the state. The laboratory recommends that the specimens be kept at body temperature by packing in warmed cotton in a warmed thermos bottle. Also a drop of the fluid, as it comes from the spine, should be spread on a glass slide and dried in order that the laboratory may have an unaltered picture of the original fluid. Disintegration in transit, which occurs to a greater or lesser extent with liquid specimens gives the dried smear a very great importance.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

A considerable increase in the number of miscellaneous examinations is noted. A total of 365 specimens were examined. There have been many requests for Vincent's angina examinations and a considerable percentage of these cases have been found positive. It is well known however, that organisms resembling those of Vincent may be found about carlous teeth at times and their presence does not necessarily indicate a badly diseased condition. The specimen should consist of a smear of material taken from the lesion, although presumptive evidence of the disease may at times be secured from a diphtheria culture which has been incubated not more than a few hours.

TABLE 1.—SPECIMENS RECEIVED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF DIPHTHERIA

	Positive	Negative	Diagnosis Reserved	Specimens Unsuitable for Exam.	Total
Diagnosis— 1924-1925. 1923-1926.	1,713 1,618	8,565 9,745	1,454 621	89 92	11,821 12,076
Total	3,381	18,310	2,075	181	23,800
Release — 1924-1925. 1925-1926.	1,460 1,491	3,365 2,615	649 144	10 58	5,484 4,333
Total	2,961	6,010	793	63	9,817
Carrier— 1924-1925. 1925-1926.	121 225	310 812	85 66	2 12	518 1,115
Total	316	1,122	151	14	1,633
Virulence— 1924-1925— 1925-1926————————————————————————————————————	1	4 26	0 0	0	8 30
Total	8	30	0	0	38
Total	6,636	25,472	3,019	258	35,385

Grand total for the blennfal period, 35,385.

TABLE 2.—SPECIMENS RECEIVED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF TYPHOID FEVER

and a PA's wanter Means	Positive	Negative	Weak Reaction	Specimens Unsuitable for Exam.	Total
Widal— 1924-1925— 1923-1926————————————————————————————————————	128 182	1,047 1,181	95 96	0 3	1,270
Feces and Urine— 1924-1925. 1923-1926.	2 7	56 57	0 7	0 1	56 72
Milk— 1924-1925 1925-1926	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	200
Blood Cultures 1924-1925	2 1	15 26	0	0	17 27
Total	322	2,384	198	4	2,908

Grand total for the blennial period, 2,908.

TABLE 3.—SPECIMENS RECEIVED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The second of the second	Positive	Negative	Diagnosis Reserved	Specimens Unsuitable for Exam.	Total
Spatum— 1924-1925. 1925-1926.	362 327	3,619 3,976	1 8	29 20	4,21
Total	1,089	7,595	4	49	8,737
Feces and Urine- 1924-1925. 1925-1926.	0 2	17 30	0 0	0 1	12
Total	2	47	0	1	50
Milk 1924-1925- 1925-1926	0 0	0 2	0 0	0	0 2
Total	0	2	0	0	2
Pus — 1924-1925 — 1925-1926 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	0	9 7	0 1	0	9 8
Total	0	16	1	0	17
inal Fluid— 1924-1925	0	8	9-1974	1	
1925-1926	0	24	ő	ő	24
Total	0	27	0	1	28
Total	1,091	7,687	5	51	8,834

Grand total for the biennial period, 8,834.

TABLE 4.—SPECIMENS RECEIVED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF RABIES

	Positive	Negative	Diagnosis Reserved	Specimens Unsuitable for Exam.	Total
Dog Head— 1924-1925, 1925-1926.	128 36	191 58	19	40 30	308 123
Total	164	179	20	70	433
Heads of Cat, Hog. Calf, Squir- rel, Horse, Sheep, 1924-1925. 1923-1926.	28 13	37 38	8 0	2 6	85 61
Total	55	75	8	8	146

Grand total for the biennial, 579.

TABLE 5.—SPECIMENS RECEIVED FOR MENINGITIS

TAITO MATERIAL STATES	Positive	Negative	Diagnosis Reserved	Specimens Unsuitable for Exam.	Total
Spinal Fluid— 1924-1925— 1925-1926—	0 1	12 6	0	0	12
Total	1	18	0	0	19

Grand total for the biennial period, 19.

TABLE 6.—SPECIMENS FOR EXAMINATION OF MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

12	Positive	Negative	Diagnosis Reserved	Rejected	Total
Smears, Etc.— 1924-1925 1925-1926	69 107	73 88	10 5	2 11	15- 21
Total	176	161	15	13	36

Grand total for the biennial period, 365.

TABLE 7 .- OUTFITS DISTRIBUTED

		Tuber- culosis			Gono- coccus	Blood	Feces	Menin- gitis	Miscel- lan- eous	Water	Total
1924-5 1925-6	35,604 40,315	8,286 8,368	3,046 2,496	39,295 40,801	3,307 4,319	126 74	83 83	0.	2 0	1,801 1,985	91,550 98,441
Total	75,919	16,654	5,542	80,096	7,626	200	166	0	2	3,786	189,991

Grand total for the biennial period, 189,991.

SEROLOGICAL SECTION

The serological division in charge of Miss Zelma Zentmire has experienced a marked increase in the number of specimens received during the biennium. A total of 102,343 specimens was received, an increase of 29,382 specimens or 39.8% over the previous biennium. As in the previous two years the growth was chiefly due to the use of the division by a greater number of physicians and to the larger number of specimens submitted by individual physicians.

The increase in the work of preparing outfits and examining specimens necessitated early in the biennium the addition of another technician to the staff. The service was immediately improved by making the Wasserman test daily except on Saturday and Sunday.

The work of the period is summarized in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—SPECIMENS RECEIVED BY SEROLOGICAL DIVISION

			1924-25	1925-20
	DIP.	1 20		
Cholest, Antig. Positive				6,07
Cholest, Antig. Negative				38,03
Cholest, Antig. Positive				82:
Cholest. Antig. Positive				51
Cholest. Antig. Doubtful				32
Specknens unsuitable for examina	tion		1,754	1,51
Anticomplementary			103	6
Doubtful			398	24
Spinal Fluid— Alch. Antig. Postive			283	216
Alch. Antig. Negative			920	94
Doubt ful			46	H HOW
Anticomplementary			73	2
Specimens unsuitable for examina	tion		22	1
Gonorrhea—Positive			501	63
Negative	*******	*******	745	1,05
Doubtful	iii	mulpiniti in:	1,323	1,76
Specimens unsuitable for examina	tion	LOS WASSERS IN	14	2
Bacillus of Ducrey			3	The same
Spirochaetes			17	Love 1
Total	THE WAY AND	and the same of the same of the same	50,006	52.33

Grand total '24-'26, 102,343,

THE WATER LABORATORY SECTION

The Water Laboratory Section is in charge of Jack J. Hinman, Jr. The work of the water laboratory is naturally subject to some fluctuation as a result of seasonal conditions. Unusually dry weather and consequent lowering of the water level of wells is reflected in an unusual number of samples received at the laboratory. Unusually high water is also responsible for an increased amount of work. It is obvious that these two conditions cause communities and individuals affected to doubt the continued safety of their water supplies. This results in a considerable variation in the number of samples examined in a given month thru a series of years and in some cases it also modifies the volume of work for the year of striking variations from the normal precipitation. Biennial summaries show the way in which the work is increased.

Biennium	1914-6	2488	Samples	Examined	
	1916-8	3967	M. S. Santa		
	1918-20	3991			
	1920-2	6364			
	1922-4	6465			
	1924-6	7520			

One of the striking facts which the summaries of examination of water samples show is the fact that public water supplies are so much more likely to be safe than private water supplies of the same class. It is the opinion of the division that this situation is due chiefly to the fact that the public water supplies, even though not cared for with the best of results in many cases, are so much more closely watched than are the private supplies that their condition is generally known and needed improvements are more likely to be attended to than in the case with the private well.

It is obvious of course that the various types of water supplies suffer from difficulties peculiar to their classification. Thus shallow wells which derive their water supply of necessity from close to the surface of the ground are much more likely to be influenced by surface drainage and hence more inclined toward dangerous pollution than are the deeper wells, The deeper wells are not infrequently found to be polluted. Such pollution is most likely to get in near the surface, as in the case of the shallow well. The pollution of the deep well in such cases is commonly due to the usual practice of cutting off the casing near the bottom of a well pit and merely letting the drop pipe of the pump into the casing. Unless the top of the casing makes a tight joint with the drop pipe or its fittings, surface water may from time to time mix with the water in the deep well and contaminated water may be distributed to the users. Springs show many of the characteristics of the shallow well. Much of the water comes from shallow sources and many of the points of emergence are inefficiently protected from surface water and from stock and small animals.

Treated waters are usually restricted to the public supplies. In general a water which is treated is known to be polluted as received at the plant and it is appreciated that a close watch is needed to keep the supply in

the desired condition. This appreciation of the need for constant control is responsible for the much better showing of the treated waters as compared to the other types of water supplies.

Swimming pools are usually open to public use. For that reason all of those reported are listed as from public sources. So far as is known no sample from a private individual's pool has been examined. Most of the pool samples come from swimming pools in which the water is recirculated and purified. That is, the water is removed from the pool, filtered, treated with a germicidal agent and returned. Other pools are operated on the fill-and-draw principle in which the pool is filled, used for a predetermined period, and then emptied. Commonly such pools receive treatment with copper sulphate to kill algae and with calcium hypochlorite as a germicidal substance. The preponderance of samples from pools with recirculation systems is responsible for the high proportion of satisfactory samples.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE WATER LABORATORY

PERCENTAGE SATISFACTORY

Type of Source	Public St	ipplies.	Private Sup	oplies.
1790 01 000010	Feb. 1914 to	Biennium	Feb. 1914 to	
	June 30, 1926	1924-1926	June 30, 1926	1924-1926
Shallow Wells	39.32	46.65	18.35	
Deep Wells		73.35	66.10	56.55
Springs	38.03	48.00	27.16	23.08
Treated Waters	86.18	90.81		
Filter Plant Effluents	94.84	92.84	1777	
Swimming Pools	79.78	78.81	10000	
Totals	60.59	63.05	31.50	22.73
Grand Total of All Samples		54.65	****	55.29

The above table shows very clearly that the public water supplies from shallow sources are about twice as likely to be safe as are the private sources of the same nature. This lends strength to the belief that the public water supply of a community is usually the safest water to be found there, even the many of the public supplies could be bettered.

The high degree of satisfaction derived from the filter plants of the state is also worthy of remark. Some of these plants are much better operated than others. It is also true that we have so little data on the control of some other plants that we can not express a very decided opinion as to the degree of purity which their effluents may be expected to show at all times. The following table will give an idea of the success of operation. It should always be kept in mind that the greater number of samples, the more nearly is the efficiency of operation shown by the proportion of unsatisfactory specimens.

RESULTS ON TREATED WATERS OF WATER FILTRATION AND COAGULATION PLANTS IN IOWA, 1914-1926.

Town	County	Number of Samples Examined	Number of Samples Un- satisfactory	Date of Last Examination
Adel Albia Bedford Bedford Berlington Cedar Rapids Cedar Rapids Centerville Chariton Clarinda Controlle Conglon Council Bluffs Corydon Council Bluffs Creston Daveaport Pairfield Ft. Madison Iowa City Jefferson Keokuk Lamoni Lenox Marshalltown Mt. Ayr. Oskaloosa. Storm Lake Tabor. What Cheer	Dallas. Monroe. Taylor. Des Moines. Linn. Appanoose. Lucas. Cerro Gordo. Adams. Wayne. Pottawattamie. Union. Scott. Jefferson. Lee. Johnson Greene. Lee. Decatur. Taylor. Marshall. Ringrold. Wapello. Buens Vista Fremont. Kookuk	11 20 46 4 4 55 46 87 1 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 2 5 2 8 2	2 5 10 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	June 10, 192 June 20, 193 June 21, 192 June 3, 192 June 10, 192 June 24, 192
Total		6,548	338	

Per cent unsatisfactory, 5,17%. Samples also examined at local authorized branch laboratory and results forwarded to the Water Laboratory Division. Results of Branch Laboratories are not included in above summary.

Water purification plants have been installed and put into operation in the following Iowa Communities and institutions:

Chlorination Plants (Treating with liquid chlorine only): Akron, Arnold's Park, Audubon, Avoca, Bellevue, Boone, Brooklyn, Camp Dodge, Cascade, Charter Oak, Clinton, Cresco, Cherokee, Cherokee State Hospital, Clarinda State Hospital, Des Moires, Decorah, Dubuque, Everly, Hedrick, Keystone, LeMars, Lisbon, Manchester, Marshalltown, Newton, Odeboldt, Sac City, Sanborn, Sloux City, Spirit Lake, Waterloo, Waverly and Woodward State Hospital. (34)

Coagulation Plants (Those using chlorine are marked Cl): Corning (Cl), Council Bluffs (Cl), Lamoni, (3)

Filter Plants (Those using chlorine as a final treatment are marked (Cl): Adel (Cl), Albia (Cl), Ames ISC (Cl), Bedford (Cl), Burlington (Cl), Cedar Rapids (Cl), Centerville (Cl), Chariton (Cl), Clarinda (Cl), Clear Lake, Clinton (Emergency filter out of service since 1907), Corydon (Cl), Creston (Cl), Davenport (Cl pre-treatment), Fairfield (Cl), Fort Madison (Cl), Iowa City (Cl), Jefferson (Cl, softening), Keokuk (Cl), Marshalltown (Cl), Mount Ayr (Cl), Osceola (abandoned), Oskaloosa (Cl), Ottumwa (Cl), Storm Lake (Cl), Tabor (Cl), What Cheer (Cl), (27)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

During the biennium Mr. Hinman, the Chief of the Water Laboratory Division has made the following special trips of Inspection.

Date Locality		Purpose		
Mar. 25, 1925	Grinnell	Water Shortage Investigation.		
June 2, 1925	Clinton	Inspection of Water Works.		
June 27, 1925	Marshalltown	Inspection of Filter Plant.		
August 27, 1925	Mason City	Stream Pollution Investigations.		
Do.	Waverly	Stream Pollution Investigations.		
Nov. 14, 1925	Waverly	Inspection of Water Works,		
Dec. 5, 1925	Mason City	Stream Pollution Investigations.		
Jan. 29, 1926	Mason City	Stream Pollution Investigations.		
March 11, 1926	Des Moines	Conference on Stream Data.		

PUBLIC ADDRESSES

During the biennium the following public addresses were made by Mr. Hinman.

Date	Place	Audience	Subject
July 28, 1924	Iowa City	Radio Station WSUI	Rural Water Supplies
Oct. 28, 1924	Ames	Sewage Dis. Con- ference	Objectives in Sewage Treatment
Nov. 17, 1924	Des Moines	Professional Club	Stream Pollution
Jan. 14, 1925	Iowa City	Chemists Club	Water Supplies for Domestic Animals
Jan. 29, 1925	Des Moines	Iowa Engineer- ing Society	Water Supplies for Animals
April 29, 1925	Louisville, Ky.	American Water Wks. Assn.	Water Supplies for Animals
Aug. 26, 1925	Spirit Lake	Iowa League of Municipalities	Sources of Water Supply in Iowa
Nov. 12, 1925	Ames	Sewage Disposal Conference	Water for Stock
Jan. 5, 1926	Des Moines	Iowa Assn. Mfrs. of Carbonated Beverages	Water supply in Re- lation to the Car- bonated Beverage Industry
Jan. 22. 1926	Ft. Worth, Texas	8th Annual School for Water Works Operators	Recent Tendencies in the Bacteriological Exam. of Waters
April 1, 1926	Cedar Rapids	Iowa Academy of Science	Present Tendencies in the Bacteriologi- cal Examination of Waters
June 24, 1926	Rockwell City	Local Medical Society	Water Supplies and Sanitation

PUBLICATIONS

The following articles have been published from the Water Laboratory by Mr. Hinman during the Biennium:

Title	Reference.
Use of Gentian Violet Broth on the Colon Group of Bacteria.	Engineering and Contracting, 62, 367-8 (Aug. 13, 1924)
Laboratory Control of Water Purification	Proc. Indiana Sanitary and Water Supply Assn., 17, 104-111, (1924) Fire and Water Engineering, 76, 633-4 and 656-7 (Sept. 17, 1924)
Water Supply for Schools	Iowa Health Bulletin, I, (n. s.) No. 1, pp. 1-16, (Feb. Mar. 1925)
Objectives in Sewage Treatment	 Bul. No. 69, Iowa State College, Exten. Dept. Vol. 23, No. 30, (Dec. 24, 1924) Municipal and Co. Engineering, 68, 167-172, (April, 1925)
Safeguarding the Health of Bathers in Swimming Pools	Red Cross Courier, 4, 10-11, June, 1925
The necessity for Continual Inspection of the Water of Swimming Pools	Swimming, 1, 2-3 (June, 1925)
Water Supply for Domestic Animals	Proc. Iowa Engineering Society, 37, 57-62,
Importance of Differentiat- ing Colon Aerogenes Group in Examining Water	American Journal of Pub. Health, 15, 614-
Water Supply in Iowa	American Municipalities, 50, 23-5, and 15-18,
The Swimming Pool and its Sanitation	(Dec. 1925 and Jan. 1926) Iowa Health Bulletin, <i>J</i> , No. 4, ppl30, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1925)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Work which would be useful to the water works and sewage plant operators of the State would include the examination of sands for use in water works filters and in intermittent sand filters of sewage treatment plants.

TABLE 9-REPORT FOR 1924-25; 1925-26; WATER SECTION

	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1924 1926	1924 1925	1925 1926	1924 - 1996	1924- 1925	1925-	1924- 1926	1924	1925- 1926	1924
Public		Good			Bad		n	oubtf	al		Total	
Shallow wells	185	265	450	201	225	426	85	70	155	471	560	1,031
Deep wells	416	579	995	150	120	270	58	-36	94	624	735	1,359
Springs	5	7	12	- 6	5	11	0	2	9	11	14	- 95
Treated	734	718	1,452	- 59	54	113	18	16	34	811	788	1,500
Raw streams	1	0	1	396	431	827	0	0	0	397	431	928
Lakes, etc	0	4	4	1	1	9	0	3	. 3	1	8	9
Ice	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	- 0	1	9	4	13
Cisterns	0	0	0	0	3	- 3	1	0	1	1	3	4
Miscellaneous	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	. 0	0	0	3.	3
Sewage	0	0	0	25	26	51	1.	0	1	26	26	52
Swimming pools	447	464	911	88	89	177	31	87	68	566	590	1,156
Total	1,792	2,041	3,833	930	957	1,887	195	164	350	2,917	3,162	6,079
Private-			1									
Shallow wells	101	105	206	300	414	804	75	94	169	366	613	1,179
Deep wells	32	63	95	35	27	62	7	4	11	74	94	168
Springs	1	5	0	8	10	18	0	2	2	9	17	26
Streams, etc	0	9	4	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	6	7
lee	9	7	9	3	1	4	3	1	- 2	6	9	15
Cisterns	0	- 3	3	9	9	18	1	2	3	10	14.	24
Miscellaneous	1	3	4	6	1	7	0	0	0	7	4	11
Total	137	188	325	452	466	918	84	103	187	673	757	1,430
Ownership not stated—		3-			-	mil	STATE	101		rai	26	
Shallow wells	.0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0.	0	0
Deep wells	0	-0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	- 1
Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	0	.0
Streams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0
Cisterns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0 7	0	0	0	0	0	0.	- 0
No data	0	0	0	2	7	9	1	0	1	3	7	10
Total	0	0	0	2	8	10	1	0	1	3	8	11
Total	1,920	2,220	4,158	1.384	1,431	2,815	983	267	517	3,593	3,927	7,520

Grand total for the idennial period, 7,(2).

EPIDEMIOLOGY SECTION

It has been the continued purpose of this section, which is in charge of Dr. John A. C. Busby to aid in the promotion of health throughout the State by assisting in the control of contagious disease. After an investigation has been made of the local conditions, recommendations have been given to the local authorities for controlling their situation. That this service has been over the State in general and not limited to one locality or area is shown by a glance at the chronologic list of the places visited.

The following tabulation, arranged in numerical sequence shows the number of trips or field investigations made by this Division.

Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Smallpox	Rabies
Typhoid Fever 9	Conferences
Addresses 9	Gastroenteritis
Poliomyelitis 7	Pemphigus neonatorum
	Mumps

A total of 65 trips were made and of these diphtheria and smallpox comprise 43% or almost one-half. If to these are added the investigations for typhoid fever and the addresses given, three-fourths of the field work of this Division will be represented.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox has been present during the past two years in rather considerable amount and has called for 13 investigations from this Division. The severity of the disease was quite variable. In the northern part of the state the virulence was quite marked.

In one small community (Bristow) there were ten cases and seven resulting deaths. The type found in the western part of the state was much less virulent, in fact the morbidity rate was greatly affected by the incorrect diagnoses, undiagnosed cases, and cases so mild that physicians were not called.

TYPHOID FEVER

The number of typhoid fever investigations was identical with the number for the preceding biennium—namely nine. No serious typhoid fever situation has developed but usually each year for several years past during the summer and late summer months there have appeared isolated foci of typhoid fever. The mode of spread of the disease in the community in most cases has been easily determined and is often common knowledge in the community, but the source of the original case has been frequently undetermined. While the water supply has always been considered and especially by the community, in no instance during the past blennium has it been found to be a causative agent in the dissemination of the disease. The usual mode of spread has been found to be by contact with the case or through contamination of a milk supply.

POLIOMYELITIS

Seven investigations were made for poliomyelitis during the present biennium most of them occuring in the Fall of 1925. One outbreak occurred in Clinton in the Fall of 1924 and was carefully handled and reported in Medical literature by Dr. H. R. Sugg, Health Officer of Climbon. In the other investigations the disease was never present in epidemic proportions, the investigation being differential diagnosis in several instances.

MISCELLANEOUS

Investigation for other diseases include five trips for scarlet fever, four for rabies, one for gastroenteritis, one for pemphigus neonatorum and one for mumps.

In table 10 is given a chronological list of investigations made by this Division, showing the type of the investigation, its location, the discease in question, its probable mode of spread and by whom the investigation was made. A complete report of each investigation has been made and is kept in the files of this Division and a copy is sent to the office of the State Commissioner of Health.

FROM JULY 1, 1924, TO JUNE 30,

By Whom Investigated	Bushy	
Probable Mode of Spread	Contract Contact and carrier Contact and carrier Contact Contract	Contact and earrier
Disease	Typhoid Simultox Finablex Typhoid	Typhoid
Town or City	Des Moines Gläden Gläden Gläden Gläten Altoona. Glive, Ankery Oaktais Van Meer Albla Rossiann I Antrens Rockwell Gity Mitchelytile Nest Branch Laurens Rockwell Gity Mitchelytile Massion, Wies Rockwell Marbailtoon Washington	Kasher Twishp., Polk Co
Type of Investigation	Prediction of the control of the con	Field
Date	1984 1984	Aug. 21-93

TABLE 10-(Continue

Atton Atton Atton Atton Object
Anamosa Jefferson Afton Welton Wellman Cosgrove Clinton Collinton Collinton Collinton Collinton Collinton Collinton Collinton Collinton

Table 11—Examinations Made at Affiliated Laboratories
July 1924—June 30, 1926

Laboratory	Diph- theria	Tuber- culosis	Typhoid	Miscel- laneous	Total
Ames	1,512	14	8	110	1,64
Atlantic	24	8	1	19	52
Burlington	645	98	53	270	1,061
Carroll	0	0	0	110	116
Cedar Rapids	766	111	12	265	1,154
Clinton	20	0	0	0	20
Council Bluffs	235	59	6	196	496
Des Moines	5,320	45	28	1,994	7,387
Oubuque	2,847	116	255	1,969	5.187
Fort Dodge	58	38	10	38	144
Frinnell	145	66	26	84	321
(eokuk	88	30	87	58	213
fason City	512	91	3	658	1.264
Sheffield	0	0	0	63	63
Sloux City	2,320	295	50	14,195	16,860
Washington	1,060	81	3	164	1,258
Total	15,552	997	492	20,199	37,240

Grand total for the blennial period, 37,240,

LABORATORY RECORDS SECTION

Letter correspondence, mailing reports of specimens, filing and the permanent records for the sections of bacteriology, serology, epidemiology and water laboratory, are taken care of in this section. It will be seen that an increase of work in any one, or all, of these divisions, gives a corresponding increase in the records division. The most noticeable increase has been in the registration of the serologic specimens. The clerical work, however, has not become burdensome or monotonous to any one of the staff, as there is no definite separation of work here, but each one has the responsibility of the progress of the work as a whole. At present the staff consists of four persons.

The following figures give an idea of the type of examinations and reports sent. The letter reports from the State Bacteriological Laboratory, many of the Water Laboratory reports, and the reporting of epidemics from the Epidemiological Division, often require detailed information, and must therefore be more or less personal. As will be seen, these are, however, in the minority and the work of the several divisions is greatly facilitated by using printed forms wherever this can be done satisfactorily.

State Bacteriological Laboratory	1924-5	1925-6	1924-6
Report blanks		23,708 404	47,121 963
Serological Division (report blanks)	50,006	52,337	102,343
Water Laboratory	2,086	2,175 32	4,261 64
	76,096	78,656	154,752

It will be seen by comparison that there is a variation in the total amount of the water examinations and the number of reports sent out. This is due to the fact that the total examinations include the city water and swimming pools of Iowa City and the University, which reports are not covered by a regular printed form.

The type of examination and totals of the branch laboratories will be seen in Table 11. This data is collected monthly. It is done by sending out request cards each month to the several branch laboratories to be filled out and returned. The total of these reports are not, however, included in the summaries, as it does not indicate any work done here except that handled by the records division.

A summary of the work of the biennium and the annual and biennial volume of work since the establishment of the laboratory are given below;

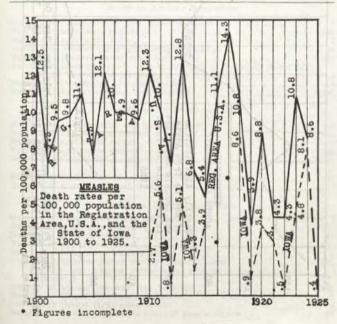
SUMMARY OF WORK OF STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORIES FOR THE BIENNIUM (BRANCH LABORATORIES NOT INCLUDED)

	1924-5	1925-6	Summation	Total
				a property
I. Diagnostic Division-		27.00	- A Control of	
a. Outfits distributedb. Specimens received:	47,147	51,336	98,483	
Diphtheria	17,831	17,554	35,385	
Typhoid	1,347	1,561	2,908	
Rables	4,241	186	8,834 579	
Meningitis	12	7	.19	
Miscellaneous.	154	211	365	
Total	71,125	75,448	Summation	146,57
II. Serological Division—				
a. Outfits distributed	42,602	45,120	87,722	
b. Specimens received; Blood	46,059	47,606	93,665	
Spinal fluid	1,344	1,239	2,583	
Gonorrhea	2,583	3,475	6,058	
Bac. of Ducrey	3 17	8	6 31	
	10000			12000
Total	92;608	97,457	Summation	190,06
II. Water Analysis Division—			33777	
Containers sent out.	1,801 3,552	1,985	3,786	
b. Ice	15	13	7,440	
c. Sewage	26	28	52	
Total	5,394	5,912	Summation	11,30
V. Epidemiology Division—	a other		off ourselve	
Investigations:	THE BEST		Alaximos -	
Field. Trips made in the interest of the	27	29	56	
public health other than investi-			-511-0113	
gations	5	3	8	
Total	32	32	Summation	6
V. Records Division—			1000000	
State Bacteriological Laboratory:			Take to the	
Report blanks	23,413	23,708	47,121	
Wassermann Division	50,006	52,837	963	
Water Laboratory	2,088	2,175	1,261	
Epidemiology	32	82	64	
Total	76,096	78,656	Summation	154,75
Grand total	245,255	257,505		502,760

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL VOLUME OF WORK SINCE ESTABLISH-MENT OF LABORATORY

(INCLUDING REPORTS SENT OUT FROM RECORDS DIVISION, 1924-25-1925-26)

Year	Fiscal Period	Volume	Bemium	Volume
1	July 1, 1904—June 30, 1905		Ist	8,770
3	July 1, 1906—June 30, 1906 July 1, 1906—June 30, 1907 July 1, 1907—June 30, 1908		2:71	17,280
5	July 1, 1908—June 30, 1908. July 1, 1908—June 30, 1910.	10,437	3rd	22,961
57-15	July 1, 1910 June 30, 1911 July 1, 1911 June 30, 1912	13,437	4th	27,07
9	July 1, 1912—June 30, 1913. July 1, 1913—June 30, 1914.	17,101	5th	35,43
11 12	July 1, 1914—June 30, 1915. July 1, 1915—June 30, 1916.		6th	40,486
13	July 1, 1916—June 30, 1917. July 1, 1917—June 30, 1918.	23,752 29,128	7th	46,88
15 16	July 1, 1918—June 30, 1919. July 1, 1919—June 30, 1920.	43,715 85,989	8th	129,700
17 18	July 1, 1930—June 30, 1921	108,662	9th	298,978
19 20	July 1, 1922—June 30, 1923. July 1, 1923—June 30, 1924.	209,932	10th	552,843
21 22	July 1, 1924—June 30, 1925. July 1, 1925—June 30, 1926.	257,505	lith	502,700



DIVISION OF EXAMINATIONS AND LICENSES

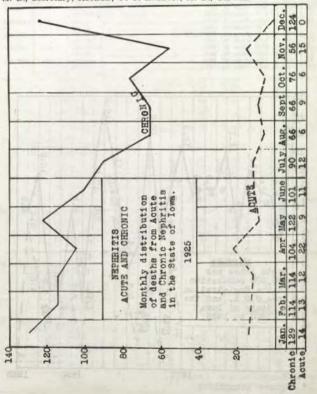
Under the provisions of Section 2186, Code 1924, there was created a Division of Examinations and Licenses for the practice of certain professions named in Section 2439, as follows:

Medicine and Surgery, Podiatry, "Osteopathy," "Osteopathy and Surgery," Chiropractic, Nursing, Dentistry, Dental Hyglene, Optometry, Pharmacy, and Embalming.

No person shall engage in the practice of any of the above named professions unless he shall have obtained from the State Department of Health a license for that purpose, excepting Pharmacists, who come under the exceptions of Section 2529. The examinations of Chiropractors and Osteopaths come under the exceptions provided for in Section 2535, but the department issues the licenses.

The following boards served during the biennial period:

MEDICAL—Wm. Jepson, M. D., Chairman, Sloux City; Frank M. Fuller, M. D., Secretary, Keokuk; F. T. Launder, M. D., Garwin.



NURSES—Sara O'Neill, R. N., Chairman, Sioux City; Frances G. Hutchinson, R. N., Secretary, Council Bluffs; Jane M. Wiley, R. N., Cedar Rapids.

DENTAL—H. J. Altfillisch, D. D. S., Chairman, Dubuque; Carl B. Miller, D. S., Secretary, Des Moines; L. V. Feike, D. D. S., Des Moines; H. D. Coy, D. D. S., Hamburg; J. J. Booth, D. D. S., Marion.

OPTOMETRY—Alfred J. Meyer, Chairman, Davenport; Fred Beauchamp, Secretary, Rockwell City; James McDonald, Washta.

CHIROPRACTIC—S. E. Julander, D. C., Chairman, Des Moines; Myrtie E. Long, D. C., Secretary, Des Moines; R. B. Blean, D. C., Marshalltown, EMBALMING—Jesse A. West, L. E., Chairman, Sjoux City; F. W. Alex-

ander, L. E., Secretary, Conrad; Bert L. Zuver, L. E., Mason City.

PODIATRY-Wm. von M. Gerard, Chairman, Cedar Rapids; Sumner J. Olson, Secretary, Des Moines; Paul M. Hawk, Waterloo.

Each examining board may meet for the purpose of giving examinations at such times as the department may fix, not exceeding four in any one year. Each board also makes rules for conducting examinations and issuing licenses by reciprocity for that profession, also prepares the examination questions and grades the answers thereto.

All communications relating to examinations and registration by reciprocity, together with credentials and fees, should be sent to the state Department of Health, at least fifteen days prior to date of meetings and examinations. (Sec. 2466.) (Exceptions, Sec. 2529 and 2535.)

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Number of examinations and meetings held	5
Number of applicants examined	186
Number of applicants failed	1
Number of licenses issued upon examination	73
Number of licenses issued upon reciprocity	98
Number of licenses issued upon recognition of National Board of	
Medical Examiners' certificate	3
Number of Itinerants' Licenses issued	6
Number of annual renewal fees received	6,395
BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS	
Number of examinations and meetings held	8
Number of applicants examined	894
Number of applicants failed	34
Number of applicants passed	860
Number of reciprocity certificates issued	73
Number of certificates issued during biennial period	933
Number of annual renewal fees received	4,154
BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS	
Number of examinations and meetings held	4
Number of applicants examined	178
Number of applicants failed	47
Number of applicants passed	131
Number of reciprocity licenses issued	3
Number of licenses issued during biennial period	131
(Of the last number three were applicants for reciprocity licenses.)	
Number of annual renewal fees received	2.932
Number of Dental Hygienists examined	
Number of Dental Hygienists passed	2 2
Number of Dental Hygienists renewal fees received	20

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY EXAMINERS

Number of examinations and meetings held Number of applicants examined Number of applicants failed Number of applicants passed Number of reciprocity licenses issued	26 7 19
Number of licenses issued during biennial period	27 1,217 19
BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINEES	
Number certified to department for licenses upon examination	14
BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS	
Number of applicants certified to practice Osteopathy Number of applicants certified to practice Osteopathy and	56
Surgery Number of applicants certified for reciprocity licenses Number of annual renewal fees received (1925-1926) (Not under State Department of Health, 1924-1925.)	3 14 375
BOARD OF EMBALMER EXAMINERS	
Number of examinations and meetings held. Number of applicants examined Number of applicants failed Number of applicants passed Number of reciprocity licenses issued. Number of annual renewal fees received.	105 11 3,127
BOARD OF PODIATRY EXAMINERS	
Number of meetings held. No examinations were held during the biennial period, the board met to organize in accordance with Sec. 2459, prepare and adopt rules and regulations relating to examinations and reciprocity. Also to certify to the department the schools to be recognized and the states with which reciprocity may be established.	2
Number of annual renewal fees received	120

ANTITOXIN AND OTHER PROPHYLACTICS

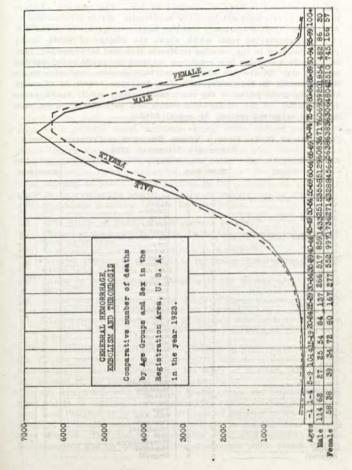
The following shows the extent of operations in the distribution of antitoxin and other prophylactics.

The cost of material for rendering a person immune to typhoid fever is 28 cents; to smallpox 8 cents and to diphtheria 18-1/3 cents.

300-87720		-
No.	of packages Diphtheria antitoxin	13,435
No.	of packages Diphtheria toxin antitoxin	22,135
No.	of packages Tetanus antitoxin	7,115
No.	of tubes Smallpox vaccine	165,069
No.	of packages Typhoid vaccine	8,301
No.	of Pasteur treatments for Rabies	396
No.	of ampuls Silver Nitrate	41,500

DIVISION OF NURSING

For some four years prior to March, 1926, the public health nursing activities of the department had been carried on in a semi-official manner by the Public Health Nursing Division of a non-official health agency.



The State Department of Health made temporary arrangements for an official bureau in March, 1926. Miss Edith Swaine was placed in charge. There were then 183 nurses said to be engaged in public health nursing. Some of these were engaged entirely in family case work, others were employed as overseers of the poor, still others were engaged entirely in the giving of first aid. Of the one hundred eighty-three nurses, said to be engaged in public health nursing in March, 1926, more than one-sixth had not been licensed by the department to practice nursing in Iowa as specified by law. The response of these nurses to letters sent out from the department, giving information indicates that their delinquency was due largely to ignorance of the law.

The accompanying table which shows the number of public health nurses stationed in the counties in March, 1926, and in September, 1926, indicates in a measure how temporary many of the public health nursing services are. Of the one hundred and four agencies employing public health nurses in September, 1926, forty-five were boards of education employing seventy-nine of the one hundred eighty public health nurses in the state. Of the twenty-three county and part county nurses, only four are supported entirely by county funds.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC HEALTH NUESES EMPLOYED IN COUNTIES IN IOWA MARCH AND SEPTEMBER, 1926

County	March	Sept.	County	March	Sept
Adair	0	0	Hancock	1	0
dams	0	. 0	Hardin	2	0
Mamakee	0	0	Harrison	0	2
ppanoose	0	1	Henry	0	0
andubon	0	0	Howard	0	0
lenton	1	- 0			
lack Hawk	6	1		3/2	3/2
soone	0	- 1	0.77	1	
remer	1	1		0	0
	1	1	Jackson	0	0
	1	1	Jasper	3	2
	1	1	Jefferson	1	1
	0	0	Johnson	3	3
alhoun	1	0	Jones	1	1
arroll	1	1	Keokuk	0	0
ass	1	1	Kossuth	1/4	1,4
edar	1	0	Lee	5	1/2
erro Gordo	5	3	Linn	8	8
herokee	1	1	Louisa	0	0
hickasaw	0	0	Lucas	0	1
larke	0	0	Lyon	1	1
lny	0	Ö	Madison	1	1
ayton	1	0	Mahaska '	i	1
linton	7	6	Marion	0	4
rawford	7	1	Marshall		3
allas	1	2	Mills	0	0
avis	0	ő	Mitchell	0	0
ceatur	0	0		0	0
laware	1	1	Monroe	1	1
Moines	5			1	1
ckinson	0	5	Montgomery	0	0
buque	10	0		1	1
nmett			O'Brien	0	0
	0	0	Osceola	0	0
ovd	1	1	Page	0	0
anklin	1	1	Palo Alto	1	1
	0	0	Plymouth	2	2
remont	0	0	Poeahontas	0	0
reene	1	1	Polk	43	45
rundy	2	0	Pottawattamie	5	6
thrie	1	0	Poweshiek	2	2
amilton	0	0	Ringgold	1	16

NUMBER OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES EMPLOYED-Continued

sac	1	1	Warren	2	9
Scott	10	9	Washington	1	1
Shelby	0	0	Wayne	0	- 6
loux	1	1	Webster	3	2
tory	2	2	Winnebago	0	(
ama	.0	1	Winneshiek	0	
aylor	0	0	Woodbury	12	15
nion	1	1	Worth	0	(
an Buren	0	0	Wright	2	1
Vapello	2	3	CONTROL SEASON SERVICES		

There seems to be two main reasons for the lack of continuity of these services—

1st. Insufficient funds.

2nd. Unqualified public health nurses.

These obstacles to competent and adequate public health nursing services would be overcome, to a great degree, if provision were made by law requiring the levying of taxes for the support of county nursing services and if the qualifications for those engaging in public health nursing in the state were extablished by law.

During the short period of its existence, the Bureau of Nursing has prepared a bulletin which contains among other matters relating to nursing, a partial report of the committee appointed by the American Public Health Association to study the question of what constitutes the essential qualifications for a public health nurse. The acceptance of the recommendations of this committee as a basis for the requirements of those engaged in public health nursing in Iowa, would aid very materially in improving the quality of many of the services in the state.

- Other subjects presented in this bulletin follow:

 1. "The Status of Public Health Nursing in Iowa."
- "Report of the American Public Health Association on Public Health Nursing in Iowa."
- 3. "Abstracts of Iowa Laws Relating to Nursing."
- "Powers, Duties and Privileges of the Board of Nurse Examiners as Given It by the Code of 1924."
- 5. "Rules of the Department Relating to the issuing of Licenses to Nurses."
- 6. "Rules and Regulations of the Board of Nurse Examiners Relative to the Conduct of Examinations for Licenses."
- "Recommendations for Schools of Nursing Wishing to Be Approved as Being Schools of Good Standing by the Board of Nurse Examiners."

Though prepared especially for the guidance of those engaged in nursing, for the instruction of those enrolled in schools of nursing, for the information of those contemplating the study of nursing, this bulletin will be sent to any citizen of Iowa requesting it.

In our conferences with the public health nurses and those employing these nurses in eighteen Iowa communities visited, various suggestions have been received as to how the Division of Nursing in the State Department of Health might be of distinct aid in making these services more effective. The need for information as to what constitutes public health nursing and for demonstrations of adequate public health nursing

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services is evident. While there is no denying that a person doing first aid nursing or social service work may also be doing public health nursing, it is not true that all engaged in these lines of endeavor are engaged in public health nursing. Rather it is most probable, that those employed primarily for first aid nursing or to do the work of overseer of the poor, have little or no time in which to do the work of the public health nurse. From the manual recently published by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the Bureau of Nursing has abstracted information bearing upon the various phases of public health nursing and the type of work that is to be done if it is rightfully to be considered public health nursing. These leaflets have been distributed to many lowa communities.

Again, it is humanly impossible to demonstrate a public health nursing program in a week's time, in two weeks' time or even in a month's time as unfortunately has been attempted in some Iowa communities. Such so-called demonstrations have served only in giving communities an incorrect idea of what constitutes public health nursing and of the value an adequate public health nursing service might be to the community.

The preparation of qualified public health nurses includes the instruction given in the schools of nursing. To learn of the facilities provided for the instruction of their student nurses, the writer was delegated to visit and report upon twelve schools of nursing in various parts of the state. Some of these schools are maintaining a very high quality of work-admitting only students of mature years having adequate educational background: providing nursing experience on the various fields of medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, etc.; providing not only competent but adequte supervision; providing class room instruction, comparable to that in our high schools and colleges; providing clean, attractive living quarters for the students; arranging hours of work, sleep and recreation as will make it possible for the students to maintain their physical health. Other schools, however, that are accredited by the State Department of Health upon the approval of the Board of Nurse Examiners, give evidence of providing their students with little instruction and with even less supervision; of providing their students with no experience in the nursing care of sick children, in the nursing care of communicable disease or in the nursing care of orthopedic cases. Graduates of some of these schools learn after graduation that because of the limited experience provided them during their three years in the hospital, they are not eligible for membership in such national nursing organizations as the American Red Cross and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. To make known to the young women of Iowa who are contemplating entering the nursing profession, the standards of instruction offered by the schools of nursing it accredits, is certainly a duty of the State Department of Health. That the Board of Nurse Examiners might have a basis for approving and rating, one year hence, those schools of nursing wishing to be recognized by the department as schools of good standing, this bureau has prepared questionnaires which have been sent to those schools now on the accredited list.

During the past month the work of this bureau has included viseing the credentials of more than three hundred applicants to the accredited schools of nursing, approving such as have been in accord with the requirements of the Board of Nurse Examiners for entrance to these schools.

During previous years, several agencies have been engaged in the placement of public health nurses in the state. Early in June, 1926, at a conference, called by the commissioner of health, of representatives of the principal agencies engaged in this placement work, incidents illustrating both duplication of effort and difficulties in encouraging the employment of better qualified nurses under this arrangement, were cited. It was, therefore, agreed by the representatives of the American Red Cross and the Iowa Tuberculosis Association present at this conference, that in the future the placement work in Iowa of these two organizations would be referred to the Bureau of Nursing of the State Department of Health. Correspondence in regard to the employment of public health nurses, has been carried on with twelve communities, six of which have employed the nurses suggested by this bureau.

Those experienced in the administration of public health work are agreed that it is impossible for one public health nurse to adequately serve a population of more than four thousand. Yet, in those Iowa communities having a public health nursing service, one nurse serves, on the average, a population of more than eleven thousand, as well as covering a territory of more than two hundred square miles. Of all the states in the union, Iowa ranks thirty-second in the ratio of public health nurses to the population served, and twenty-seventh in the ratio of public health nurses to the number of square miles. The neighboring states ranking ahead of Iowa in these respects are given in the accompanying table.

	Population Served by 1 Public Health	Square Miles to 1 Public Health
State	Nurse	Nurse
South Dakota,	. 10,000	
Kansas	. 9,000	
Missouri	. 8,000	85
Illinois	. 8,000	57
Nebraska	. 7,000	198
Minnesota	6,000	174

It is sincerely hoped that the next legislature will make provision to have the Division of Nursing placed on a permanent basis.