MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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CONTENTS.

BIRTHS FOR MARCH, 1918.

Total births, 5,639 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 23.2.

Males 2,865; females 2,774.

White males, 2,800; white females, 2,716.

Colored births, 123; males, 65, females, 58.

Stillbirths, 199; white, 191; colored, 8.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,016,514 reports 2,211 births; rate, 26.1.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,208,708 reports 2,198 births; rate, 21.8.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 686,443 reports 1,230 births; rate, 21.5.

The highest rate, Lake County, 40.7.

The lowest rate, Ohio County, 5.5.

Total births to date for 1917, 16,450.

Total births to date for 1918, 16,146.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1918.

Total deaths reported, 3,737; rate, 15.4. In the preceding month, 3,266 deaths; rate, 13.5. In the same month last year, 4,016 deaths; rate, 16.4.

Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 522, or 13.9 per cent. of total; 1 to 10, 314; 10 to 20, 170; 65 and over, 1,235, or 33 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 1,016,514, reports 1,351 deaths; rate 15.9. In the preceding month 1,156 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the same month last year 1,424 deaths; rate, 16.6.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,208,708, reports 1,559 deaths; rate, 15.5. In the preceding month, 1,333 deaths; rate, 13.2. In the same month last year, 1,696 deaths; rate, 16.4.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 686,443, reports 827 deaths; rate, 14.4. In the preceding month, 777 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the same month last year, 896 deaths; rate, 15.3.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rates, 15.9, which is .5 higher than that for the entire State. The Northern Section also presents the highest rate for typhoid fever, diphtheria, diarrhea and enteritis, cancer, external causes and smallpox. The Central Section presents the highest rate for scarlet fever, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, cerebrospinal fever, and puerperal septicemia. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, measles, whooping-cough, poliomyelitis and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,701,179, reports 1,948 deaths; rate, 13.7. In the preceding month 1,706 deaths; rate, 12.0. In the same month last year 1,874 deaths; rate, 19.3.

URBAN: Population 1,210,486, reports 1,789 deaths; rate, 17.7 In the preceding month, 1,560 deaths; rate, 15.5. In the same month last year, 1,874 deaths; rate, 19.3. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 18.1; Evansville, 19.7; Ft. Wayne, 17.4; Terre Haute, 14.9; South Bend, 11.3; Gary, 35.6; East Chicago, 26.8; Hammond, 24.9; Muncie, 16.7; Richmond, 14.1; Anderson, 13.2; Elkhart, 13.7; Michigan City, 17.2; Lafayette, 26.0, Kokomo, 14.3; Logansport, 17.7; New Albany, 19.3; Marion, 23.9.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MARCH, 1918.

MEASLES: As in the previous month, was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, smallpox, scarlet fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria and croup, tonsillitis, lobar pneumonia, whooping-cough, broncho-pneumonia, influenza, acute rheumatism, chickpox, typhoid fever, erysipelas, cerebrospinal fever, diarrhea and enteritis, other forms of tuberculosis, malaria fever, intermit-

tent and remittent fever, rabies in human, ophthalmia neonatorum, dysentery, trachoma, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 1,027 cases reported in 64 counties, with 2 deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Adams, 34; Allen, 61 cases and 1 death; Benton, 1 case; Brown, 7; Cass, 9; Clark, 1; Clay, 17; Clinton, 2; Daviess, 42; Dearborn, 19; Dekalb, 3; Delaware, 58; Fayette, 1; Fulton, 10; Gibson, 3; Grant, 13; Greene, 27 cases and 1 death; Hamilton, 4 cases; Hancock, 3; Henry, 7; Howard, 1; Jackson, 1; Jasper, 1; Jay, 5; Jefferson, 2; Johnson, 5; Knox, 14; Kosciusko, 1; Lagrange, 1; Lake, 1; Laporte, 29; Lawrence, 17; Madison, 58; Marion, 258; Martin, 12; Miami, 4; Monroe, 48; Morgan, 1; Newton, 1; Ohio, 5; Orange, 3; Parke, 8; Perry, 3; Pike, 3; Putnam, 10; Randolph, 31; Rush, 4; Shelby, 19; Spencer, 5; St. Joseph, 14; Sullivan, 2; Switzerland, 7; Tippecanoe, 2; Tipton, 13; Union, 1; Vanderburgh, 36; Vermillion, 5; Vigo, 8; Warrick, 1; Washington, 22; Wayne, 23; Wells, 1; White, 2; Whitley, 2.

TUBERCULOSIS: 412 deaths, of which 360 were of the pulmonary form and 52 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 226; females 186. Of the males, 38 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 76 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 70 were married in the same age period as above and left 140 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 216. Number of homes invaded, 394.

PNEUMONIA: 458 deaths, rate, 188.7 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 349 deaths, rate, 143.8. In the same month last year, 597 deaths; rate, 243.9. Of the pneumonia deaths, 263 were males, 195 females. Total pneumonia deaths under 1 year, 112.

TYPHOID FEVER: 87 deaths in 23 counties, with 28 deaths. In the preceding month 42 cases in 15 counties, with 16 deaths. In the the same month last year 83 cases in 19 counties, with 22 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 301 cases in 47 counties, with 42 deaths. In the preceding month 334 cases reported in 49 counties, with 45 deaths. In the same month last year 235 cases in 44 counties, with 31 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 557 cases reported in 55 counties, with 18 deaths. In the preceding month 593 cases in 58 counties, with 17 deaths. In the same month last year 544 cases in 55 counties, with 16 deaths.

MEASLES: 1,241 cases in 65 counties, with 20 deaths. In the preceding month 1,370 cases in 68 counties, with 12 deaths. In the same month last year 7,332 cases in 78 counties, with 141 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 4 cases reported in 3 counties, with 2 deaths. In the preceding month 2 cases in 2 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year 3 cases in 2 counties, with 1 death.

RABIES: 11 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total, 236. Males, 169; females, 67.

SUICIDE: Total, 33. Males, 25; females, 8. Suicide by poison, 9; by hanging or strangulation, 2; by drowning, 4; by firearms, 15; by cutting or piercing instruments. 2; by crushing, 1.

ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED: Total, 194. Males, 135; females, 59. Poisoning by food, 8; other acute poisonings, 3; conflagration, 3; burns (conflagration excepted), 21; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted, 5; accidental drowning, 6; traumatism by firearms, 2; traumatism by fall, 45; traumatism in mines, 9; traumatism by machines, 3; traumatism by other crushing, 1; railroad accidents and injuries, 41; street car accidents and injuries, 5; automobile accidents and injuries, 18; injuries by animals, 4; starvation, 1; excessive cold, 1; electricity (lightning excepted), 2; other external violence, 16.

HOMICIDE: Total, 9. Males 9. Homicide by firearms, 7; homicide by other means, 2.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department reecives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for March the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

BIRTHS.

Adams, 1; Allen, 6; Benton, 1; Boone, 11; Brown, 1; Cass, 2; Clay, 2; Clinton, 1; Crawford, 5; Daviess, 4; Dearborn, 5; Decatur, 3; Dekalb, 2; Delaware, 6; Elkhart, 1; Fayette, 1; Floyd, 3; Fountain, 2; Franklin, 1; Gibson, 2; Grant, 4; Greene, 2; Hamilton, 2; Hancock, 1; Harrison, 1; Hendricks, 5; Henry, 11; Howard 5; Huntington, 3; Jackson, 1; Jay, 5; Jennings, 1; Knox, 9; Kosciusko, 1; Lagrange, 1; Lake, 21; Laporte, 9; Lawrence, 1; Madison, 5; Marion, 2; Marshall, 1; Martin, 4; Miami, 1; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 3; Morgan, 1; Owen, 1; Parke, 1; Pike, 3; Randolph, 2; Ripley, 6; Shelby, 2; Steuben, 1; St. Joseph, 13; Sullivan, 6; Tippecanoe, 2; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 5; Vermillion, 3; Vigo, 5; Warrick, 3; Washington, 1; Wayne, 5; Wells, 4; White, 2.

DEATHS.

Adams, 3; Allen, 4; Benton, 1; Boone, 2; Carroll, 1; Clay, 1; Crawford, 6; Dearborn, 1; Dekalb, 5; Delaware, 4; Dubois, 3; Elkhart, 2; Fayette, 1; Floyd, 1; Fountain, 1; Fulton, 4; Gibson, 1; Grant, 1; Greene, 3; Hancock, 12; Harrison, 1; Hendricks, 2; Henry, 3; Howard, 1; Jay, 1; Johnson, 2; Knox, 1; Kosciusko, 3; Lake, 8; Laporte, 2; Lawrence, 3; Madison, 5; Marion, 5; Martin, 3; Montgomery, 4; Perry, 1; Pike, 1; Porter, 1; Posey, 2; Pulaski, 1; Putnam, 2; Randolph, 1; Ripley, 1; Shelby, 1; Sullivan, 2; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 2; Wabash, 3; Warrick, 5; Wells, 2; Whitley, 3.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR MARCH, 1918.

WILL SHIMER, M. D., *Superintendent.*

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	213	
Negative	522	
		735
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	1	
		1
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	4	
		4

Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—
Negative 6

Widal tests for typhoid fever—
Positive 8
Negative 52

Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "A"—
Negative 5

Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "B"—
Negative 5

Throat cutures for diphtheria bacilli—
Positive 171
Suspicious 54
Negative 307
Unsatisfactory 9

Throat cultures for diphtheria epidemics—
Positive 26
Suspicious 25
Negative 382
Unsatisfactory 2

Brains for rabies—
Dogs:
Positive 10
Negative 5
Cats:
Negative 1
Hogs:
Positive 1
Negative 1

Blood for counts 13

Blood for malaria plasmodia, negative 5

Pus for Gonococci—
Females:
Positive 8
Suspicious 6
Negative 27
Unsatisfactory 1
Males:
Positive 7
Negative 3

Pus miscellaneous 2

Pathological tissues—
Carcinoma:
Carcinoma of breast 1
Carcinoma of gall bladder 1
Carcinoma of omentum 1
Carcinoma of uterus 1
Carcinomi of rectum 1
Carcinoma, location not given 1
Miscellaneous tissues 17
Gasserian ganglions 12

Urine for chemical analysis 92

Feces miscellaneous 3

Cerebro spinal fluid for meningococci—
Positive 4
Negative ..... 3 — 7

Total number examinations made..... 2,019
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—negative.. 3
Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—
Positive 1
Total number pigs inoculated ..... — 4

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING MARCH, 1918.

Tuberculosis 880
Diphtheria 586
Diphtheria epidemics 300
Widals 101
Gonococci 138
Malaria 22
Blood counts 25
Bile media 1

Total number prepared and sent out.... 2,053

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT MARCH, 1918.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age	Sex.	Treatment Began.	Treatment Finished.
Earl Rea	Terre Haute	Vigo	26	M	3- 8-18	3-25-18
Bert Long	Terre Haute	Vigo	35	M	3- 8-18	3-25-18
Charles Mosley	Indianapolis	Marion	6	M	3-12-18	3-29-18
Barcus Carter	Rockville	Parke	3	M	3-14-18	3-30-18
Alexander Trench	W. Ter. Haute	Vigo	6	M	3-16-18	4- 2-18
Joy Solomon	W. Ter. Haute	Vigo	12	F	3-16-18	4- 2-18
Thomas F. O'Herron	Terre Haute	Vigo	51	M	3-18-18	3-24-18
Floyd Dunn	Hazelton	Gibson	13	M	3-18-18	4- 4-18
Veron Kail	French Lick	Orange	13	M	3-26-18	4-12-18
Floyd Johnson	Evansville	Vanderburgh	35	M	3-29-18	4-15-18
Edmond Johnson	Evansville	Vanderburgh	4	M	3-29-18	4-15-18

EPIDEMICS OCCURRING DURING MARCH, 1918.

SCARLET FEVER: Lucerne, Wolf Lake, Brook, Morocco, Elkhart County. Schools closed: Green Township, Jay County.

SMALL POX: Fowlerton, Irondale, Muncie, Odon, Ingalls, South Bend, Gary, Hammond, Crown Point, Lowell, Anderson, Richmond, Waverly, Reynolds.

DIPHTHERIA: Ft. Wayne, Wawaka.

MEASLES: Hardinsburg, Dublin, Athens, Rockport, Shiloh, Americus, Rensselaer, Princeton, Remington, Kokomo, Crown Point, Fountain City, Jonesville, Scottsburg, Elizabethtown, Cayuga, Akron, Greencastle, Martinsville, Morgan County.

RABIES (Dogs): Borden, Clark County; Troy, Terre Haute, Cannelton, Corydon, Hazelton, Montezuma, Mt. Vernon, Perry County, Evansville, Orange County.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING SCHOOL EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA.

1. Whenever a pupil develops diphtheria, take cultures of all other children in the schoolroom. When cultures are taken, send children home to remain there until re-

port on the cultures is made. If any child in schoolroom is found to harbor diptheria bacilli, quarantine the child as a carrier.

2. If a carrier has a brother or sister attending school, take a culture from their throats.

3. If brother or sister of the carrier is found positive, take cultures from all children in the schoolroom where they last attended school.

4. All children free from diptheria bacilli, who are not brothers or sisters of cases or carriers, should be compelled to return to school. When new cases appear in school, repeat procedures 1, 2, and 3.

5. The diptheria carrier should be isolated. It is only necessary to quarantine members of the family coming in direct contact with the carrier. Isolation of the carrier must be complete, a nurse or attendant being provided. The regular diphtheria card may be dispensed with, the following card being sufficient.

"CARRIER OF DIPHTHERIA HERE, KEEP OUT."

6. Spray nose and throat of diphtheria carrier with hydrogen peroxide, 5 per cent. solution, Seiler's solution, or Dobell's solution. These antiseptics may be used as a gargle.

7. Schools should not be closed unless attendance does not justify continuing them, for it makes the detection of mild cases and carriers of diphtheria very difficult. Children should be forbidden to attend church, social gatherings, parties for children or to visit public amusement places.

8. The Bacteriological Laboratory of the Indiana State Board of Health has epidemic outfits containing 50-100 tubes for taking cultures for school Medical Inspection Work which it can supply in any quantity required.

9. The County or Local Health Officer is not compelled to take school cultures as part of his work.

10. The Township Trustee or School Board must employ some one to take school cultures when one or more cases of diphtheria appear in any school.

Local health officers seldom appreciate the advantage or recognize the necessity of preventing epidemics. One of the most common diseases allowed to become epidemic is diphtheria. Usually several cases are reported but nothing is done until a death occurs, then the health officer either closes the school or makes a somewhat "hit and miss" examination of persons exposed to infection, taking cultures wherever there is evidence of sore throat. The disease rapidly becomes general and public sentiment demands closing of the school. When all of the susceptible persons with diphtheria bacilli in their throats have developed the disease the school is again opened. New cases occur and then the school is again closed. At about this time the assistance of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the State Board of Health is requested.

For preventing diphtheria epidemics we have formulated the directions set forth above. The directions require considerable work in the beginning, but the heavier work incident to controlling an epidemic will be unnecessary.

We call especial attention to paragraph four and the last sentence of paragraph seven because the opposite is the usual custom. Paragraph ten is based on Sanitary Schoolhouse Laws, 1913. Section two, lines eighteen to twenty-two read as follows: "Whenever diphtheria, scarlet fever or other contagious or infectious diseases break out in any school it shall be the duty of the township trustee, school board or school trustee or the school authority or authorities to have medical inspection made of the pupils."

Courts have held that the school authorities could not employ health officers to do medical inspection of schools as set forth in paragraph nine.

The local health officer should oversee the medical inspections and establish and release quarantine and issue certificates of freedom from disease as set forth in Sanitary Schoolhouse Laws, 1913, Section two, lines twenty-four and twenty-five. Further information on this subject will be found in the following leaflet:

Diphtheria.

DIAGNOSIS, QUARANTINE, RELEASE, CLINICAL CASES, FAMILY, CONTACT CARRIERS, SCHOOL CARRIERS, SORE THROATS.

No. 1—Q-U-A-R-A-N-T-I-N-E DIPHTHERIA, LARYNGEAL and MEMBRANOUS CROUP; During DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMICS QUARANTINE A-L-L S-O-R-E T-H-R-O-A-T-S until proved NEGATIVE by NOSE and THROAT CULTURES.

No. 2—R-E-L-E-A-S-E from QUARANTINE:

(a) P-A-T-I-E-N-T: After TWO NEGATIVE CULTURES each from the NOSE and THROAT taken 24 hours APART. NO CULTURES FOR RELEASE TO COUNT BEFORE the quarantine card has been up SEVEN DAYS.

(b) M-E-M-B-E-R-S of F-A-M-I-L-Y may be released by one NEGATIVE CULTURE each from NOSE and THROAT SEVEN DAYS after quarantine card is put up.
WAGE EARNERS of patient's family released immediately after one NEGATIVE CULTURE each from NOSE and THROAT.

(c) C-O-N-T-A-C-T C-A-R-R-I-E-R-S, e. g. family positives, released same as cases.

(d) S-C-H-O-O-L C-A-R-R-I-E-R-S isolated not quarantined; released from isolation same as cases.

Virulence tests will be made of the Diphtheria Bacilli found WHEN THE PATIENT HAS BEEN IN QUARANTINE 4 WEEKS. If the diphtheria bacilli are found avirulent it is recommended that patient be immediately released from quarantine.

Release cultures to be taken by local health officer or his deputy unless the attending physician volunteers to do it for him.

The microscopical examination of all cultures for release to be done by a Board of Health Laboratory or under its supervision. Where any person desires to examine cultures for release, he must file with the State Board of Health a statement of his training and experience in such bacteriological examinations, such authorized bacteriologist to report immediately to the State Board of Health the name, age, residence and attending physician of all persons examined by him for release and found to be free from diphtheria bacilli.

Persons exposed to diphtheria who have never suffered from this disease should have a Schick test and if the Schick is positive they should be immunized with toxin-antitoxin mixture rather than be given an immunizing antitoxin injection which protection lasts only a short time.

Compulsory Vaccination.

An Ordinance defining the powers and duties of the Board of Health, providing for the vaccination against smallpox, providing for the immediate passage because of an emergency and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis: Section 1. Whenever there is an epidemic of the disease of smallpox, or whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Health of the city of Indianapolis, there is danger of an epidemic of said disease of smallpox in said city, by reason of one or more persons then having said disease within said city, it shall be the duty of the Board of Health of said city to take measures and to do and order, and cause to be done, such act for the preservation and protection of the public health and safety as said Board may in good faith declare the public health and safety to demand, to prevent the prevalence or spread among the inhabitants of said city, of the disease of smallpox; upon discovery by said Board of such epidemic or threatened epidemic, it shall immediately publish such fact in a morning and evening paper published in said city.

Section 2. Immediately upon the publication as provided in Section 1 hereof, each and every inhabitant of the city of Indianapolis of and over the age of six years who has not had the disease of smallpox or varioloid, or been successfully vaccinated against smallpox, shall submit himself to said Board of Health or to some regularly licensed, resident physician of said city for vaccination against smallpox, and shall by said Board, or said physician, be so vaccinated; if such person be a minor it shall be the duty of the parents or guardian to have said minor child comply with the provisions of this ordinance. The parents or guardians of such persons, if they be minors, or the individual, if an adult, upon conviction for violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, and shall also be liable to a like fine for every ten days thereafter they delay having the operation of vaccination performed. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to provide suitable measures for vaccinating any and all persons who may not be able to pay for the performance of said operation, and to issue and publish instructions in regard to the proper manner of vaccinating; provided that nothing in said rules regulations or orders of said Board of Health or in this ordinance shall be interpreted to apply to any person whose condition of health is such that the operation of said vaccination would be detrimental to the health of such person, and provided further that such condition of health of such person shall be certified to said Board of Health by some regularly, duly licensed, resident physician or by said Board of Health.

Section 3. Whereas an emergency exists and there is urgent necessity for the immediate operation of this ordinance it shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and upon proclamation by the Mayor of said city and the posting of copies of such proclamation and ordinance in three public places in each of the wards of said city.

"THE MOST HORRIBLE CONDITION I ever saw", writes a health officer, "has recently come to my notice. The conditions referred to is in the country. It was on a farm that I found a family consisting of father, mother, daughter and three sons. They live in a dilapidated house and the sanitary conditions are entirely beyond description. Every member of the family has syphilis. The daughter was taken from her home to be placed in the county poor asylum, but the superintendent refused to receive her on account of her offensive and horrible condition. She was returned to her worse than miserable home in the night, and being unable to walk, she was carried to a schoolhouse nearby and left there with a few filthy bed clothes to lie on. Her father was with her. This was an awful use to make of a schoolhouse. The mother is in a horrible condition, and how she lives I do not know. All three of the boys will soon be in a condition as bad as their mother. The family is of the very lowest mentality, approaching closely to the animal condition. I have placed this miserable family under quarantine but do not believe it is worth while to give them medical treatment, and I hope they all will soon die. We will supply them with food and the necessary comforts of life as long as necessary."

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL PASSES ORDINANCE FOR CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES*

An important ordinance relating to the control of venereal diseases was passed by the City Council of Chicago, June 29, 1917.

The ordinance:

(a) Declares syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid to be contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health;

(b) Requires physicians, managers of hospitals and dispensaries, and all other persons who give treatment for venereal diseases, to mail, within three days of the first visit of the patient, to the Department of Health, a card stating the age, sex, color, marital condition, and occupation of the diseased person, nature and previous duration of the disease, and the probable origin;

(c) Requires physicians to hand to patients afflicted with venereal disease at the first examination a circular of information and advice, furnished by the Department of Health, and also a copy of this ordinance;

(d) Requires the physician to ascertain from the patient whether a physician has been consulted heretofore, and, if so, to immediately inform the physician or person who previously treated the patient. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within ten days after the last appearance of such venereally diseased person, it shall be the duty of such physician to report to the Health Department the name and address of the patient.

(e) Requires the Commissioner of Health to institute such measures for the protection of others against venereally diseased persons as he is already empowered to use to prevent the spread of other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases;

(f) Provides that all reports shall be confidential and inaccessible to the public;

(g) Holds parents of minors, having venereal disease and living with their parents, responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of the ordinance;

(h) Imposes a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for each offense on persons who violate, neglect or refuse to comply with these provisions.

*Social Hygiene Bulletin (New York Edition), October, 1917

MODEL ORDINANCE.

Milk, Cream and Butter.

An Ordinance protecting the public health by prescribing standards and regulating the production handling and sale of milk, cream and butter.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of ————————, State of Indiana, That for the purpose and within the meaning of this ordinance, (a) *"Milk"* is the lacteal secretion obtained from the complete milking of cows; (b) *"Skimmed Milk"* is milk from which substantially all of the milk fat has been removed; (c) *"Grade A Milk"* shall come from cows, etc.; (d) *"Grade B Milk"* shall come from cows, etc.; (e) *"Grade C Milk"* shall come from cows, etc.; and *Pasteurized Milk* shall come from cows, etc.; (f) *"Cream"* is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, contains not less than eighteen (18) per cent. of milk fat and is taken from Grade A or Grade B Milk; (g) *Butter* is the clean, non-rancid product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened *Grade A Milk, Grade B Milk or Cream,* into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and contains not less than eighty-two and five-tenths (82.5) per cent. of milk fat, nor more than sixteen (16) per cent., of water and may also contain added coloring matter.

When construing and enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any individual or by any corporation, partnership, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such individual, corporation, partnership, society, or association, as well as that of such officer, agent, or other person.

Section 2. That no person shall sell or deliver for consumption as milk or cream or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver for consumption as milk or cream either—

(a) Milk or cream to which water or any foreign substance has been added; or

(b) Milk containing less than 3.25 per cent. of milk fat or less than 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat, or cream containing less than 18 per cent. of milk fat, unless such milk or cream is plainly and conspicuously labeled "Subormal," together with a statement showing the actual per cent. of milk fat contained therein; or

(c) Skimmed milk which has not been pasteurized, or made from pasteurized milk, or which is not labeled "Skimmed Milk"; or

(d) Milk or cream containing, or which has been exposed to, any disease-producing bacteria; or

(e) Milk or cream the container of which is labeled or branded so as to mislead or deceive the purchaser; or

(f) Milk or cream produced from diseased cows, or from cows during the period of 15 days preceding parturition or within such time thereafter as the milk is abnormal, or from cows which have been fed unwholesome food or have had access to contaminated water; or

(g) Milk or cream which falls below the requirements of Grade B, as defined herein, or milk or cream which has been produced, stored, handled, or transported in any unclean or insanitary manner; or

(h) Milk or cream the retail, or the final, container of which does not bear a plain and conspicuous statement showing the kind and grade as herein defined; or

(i) Milk or cream in unsterilized containers; or

(j) Milk or cream which such person has kept at a temperature higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit; or

(k) Grade B milk which has not been pasteurized; or

(l) Homogenized milk or cream, or emulsified milk or cream, unless it is plainly and conspicuously labeled "Homogenized," or "Emulsified," as the case may be; or

(m) Milk which has had the cream line increased by any artificial means.

Section 3. That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit the sale, when labeled so as to show its true character, of either (a) sour milk or sour cream; or (b) buttermilk, or any similar product made from pasteurized milk or cream; or (c) modified milk if made from milk or cream equal at least to Grade B.

Section 4. That no person shall sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, for consumption as milk or cream, any milk or cream without a permit from the board of health of ————————.

Section 5. That the board of health of ———————— is authorized to make such regulations, from time to time, as are necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this ordinance, and to issue permits to sell and deliver milk or cream in ————————. The board of health, after affording the permittee an opportunity for a hearing, may suspend or revoke any permit issued by it under this ordinance whenever it shall determine that the permittee has violated any of the provisions of this ordinance or of the regulations made hereunder, and, without affording such opportunity, may suspend such a permit temporarily whenever it deems necessary.

Section 6. That the board of health of ————————, its members, officers, and agents, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to any dairy or any other place where milk or cream is produced for sale; to any wagon, truck, train, car, warehouse, or station in which milk or cream for sale is being transported or is being held for transportation or delivery; and to all establishments, plants, depots, or stores where milk or cream is kept or stored for sale. Any person who hinders or prevents such access shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

Section 7. That any producer, handler, or seller of milk, or cream, whether principal, agent, or employee, who, on demand, refuses to sell or deliver a sample, not to exceed one pint, of milk or cream in his possession to any official designated by the board of health to collect samples, shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

MEASURES AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Indiana State Board of Health passed a rule in April, 1917, requiring the reporting of venereal diseases. There was delay in its promulgation and finally it was determined to rewrite the rule. And this was done and passed in due form February 27, 1918, and ordered to be promulgated April 1, 1918, to cover the whole State.

In the meantime, by special order of the board, the anti-venereal fight was inaugurated and kept up at Indianapolis. The board created by resolution a Division of Venereal Diseases and employed Dr. Edward Heiwig as the head of that division. Co-operation was sought with the city and health officials of Indianapolis and hearty aid was immediately secured. The mayor, the city board of health and the city police and the city police judge immediately offered their co-operation and have been

hearty and genuine in executing the same. The city board of health laid aside one ward in a new wing of the City Hospital, on the third story, where quarantine might be established.

The procedure determined upon was as follows: Prostitutes arrested by the city police should be taken before the city judge. As it is very frequently difficult to prove the charge, it was determined that all such arrests would be remanded for three days for further evidence. In the meantime Dr. Helwig would make examination and, if found diseased, the patient would be quarantined. This system has been working splendidly. The city police find most hearty and efficient co-operation with the provost marshal of Camp Benjamin Harrison. All patients that are found positive to venereal diseases are quarantined and treated until free from infection. Up to this time seventeen have been quarantined. Four have been discharged, two of the four no longer giving Wasserman reaction, the other two to continue their treatment at the City Dispensary, reporting every other day at said dispensary and reporting in writing every week to the city board of health.

Since this work was begun, the police report a very marked lessening of prostitutes in the city. No figures can be given, but the chief of police, C. E. Coffin, states positively the number is largely diminished.

The State Board of Health has up to this time depended upon private Wasserman laboratories but will have its own laboratory of this character in operation April 1, ready to do work all over the State. Samples of blanks for operating this laboratory are enclosed.

Enclosed herewith are also to be found copies of the rules, copies of report blanks, samples of cards issued to physicians to be used upon occasion, also mimeograph letters to health officers upon the subject of reporting venereal diseases. Only one circular at the present time is provided and distributed. This circular is in the 6th edition of 200,000.

The Indiana State Board of Health is also distributing the small framed, glass-covered placard which is headed, "War Measures", which gives brief instructions in regard to venereal diseases.

There is in preparation a leaflet which will be distributed later.

The State Board of Health is now in direct communication with the health and civil authorities of the following cities for the purpose of promoting this work: Fort Wayne, Evansville, Lafayette, Muncie, South Bend, Anderson, Terre Haute. It is further to be noted that all county medical societies of the State will at their next meetings take up the subject of venereal prophylaxis. The State Board of Health is prepared and is now distributing arsephenamine free of charge under certain circumstances.

INDIVIDUAL HYGIENE is, after all, the basic hygiene. Hygiene as well as charity must begin at home. Individual hygiene is especially important at this time because it has been so much and so long neglected. In the United States to-day the degenerative diseases are increasing rapidly. I believe it can be convincingly shown that the chief cause of this increasing degeneration is the neglect of individual hygiene. If we continue to neglect it, the results of this neglect will in time counteract the good effects accomplished by other forms of hygiene.

Civilization has upset the equilibrium of our natural biologic life. As animals we instinctively ate what our bodies demanded, slept when we needed sleep, lived out of doors, exercised because we had to forage for food; but as civilization has advanced we have more and more altered this mode of living—usually to our cost. However, to endeavor at this late date to return to this primitive state, as has been sometimes urged, would be impracticable and, most of us believe, undesirable. It is not necessary that man should give up the good which civilization has brought him, but rather he should find how to eliminate, or at any rate compensate for, the evil. Civilization has given him houses and with them tuberculosis; he must see that they are ventilated; it has given him clothing and with it skin, foot, scalp, and other diseases; he must see that his clothing is corrected; it has given him cooking and with it dental decay; he must see that he gets some hard and some raw foods; it has given him printing with its eyestrain; he must provide corrective eyeglasses; it has brought division of labor and with it misshapen and dull workmen; he must see that suitable compensation and recreation are provided. Such compensation must be a conscious and scientific process. By unscientific compensation, however, we usually do more harm than good.—Prof. Irving Fisher.

SAVING PORK FAT. Dr. Montgomery of San Francisco proposes a good plan for saving pork fat. He says, "There are about 40,000 druggists in the United States, each of whom uses at a low average 25 pounds of lard annually, a total of 1,000,000 pounds. Most of this lard is used in the manufacture of ointments." Dr. Montgomery suggests that most of this pork fat might be released for use as a food if physicians would substitute petroleum products in place of lard in writing their prescriptions. He also suggests that druggists in manufacturing ointment for their customers, where no physician's prescription is used, employ petroleum products rather than lard. "Pork fat" is without doubt one of the most necessary items of the soldier's rations and anything that might be done to conserve this valuable food product should be undertaken at once. This is certainly a good idea and could be readily put into practice, and it is to be hoped that it will be. Let all health officers in their jurisdictions do what they can to save the lard from ointments, that it may be utilized as food.

STUPIDITY: It is an old saying, "In the presence of stupidity, the gods are helpless." In an illustration of this fact we note there was a request for a transcript of a death certificate to this office. The said certificate could not be found and letters of inquiry were sent out. Finally the original certificate was sent in with the explanation that "the sexton had filed it away among his papers thinking it was the burial permit without reading it." This, of course, was a stupid act, and the sexton has been reproved therefor, but the question is, Will it do any good? Such work as this has led to the accusation against Americans of being an "inefficient people with sloppy execution of duties."

ROWAN COUNTY is in North Carolina, and Dr. A. J. Warren is county health officer. Does he sit in his office and draw his stipend? He does not. In one month he secured the treatment of 90 school children for serious defects. He abolished 99 nasty overrunning privies, securing their replacement with fly-tight, sanitary privies. In nine counties in North Carolina, in March, health lectures were given to over 12,000 people.

MOST DRUG HABITS are simply ill-considered attempts to compensate for the wrong conditions of civilization. After a late evening we wake ourselves up with caffeine; we move our bowels with a cathartic, induce an appetite with a cocktail, seek rest from the day's fatigue and worries in nicotine, and put ourselves to sleep with an opiate. In these practices we are trying in wrong ways to compensate for insufficient sleep, insufficient peristalsis indigestion, overfatigue and insomia evils due to the disturbance of nature's balance between work, play, rest, and sleep.—Prof. Irving Fisher.

FIGHTING RABIES materialized emphatically in Pike County in March. Dr. Basinger, the county health officer, issued a proclamation upon the subject and ordered that Pike County be placed under quarantine so far as loose dogs are concerned. The quarantine proclamation said that "All dogs found off their owner's premises and not accompanied by their owner will be killed. There will be a deputy sheriff out killing dogs on and after Monday, April 8, 1918. If you don't want your dogs killed, keep them up or with you." We hope that Dr. Basinger stood by his proclamation and fully enforced it.

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA, comes to the front with a report for January, February and March as follows: *No deaths, no births.* It is very easy for Dr. Deen to keep the records of his city. We predict the next quarter, the deficiency, for such it may be called, will be made up.

Up and at 'Em.

Swat the fly
  Where'er he's at,
And don't forget
  To swat the rat.
And while you're in
  The swatting biz
Hand the bloomin'
  Cockroach his.

—Houston Post.

HEALTH AND HEALTH TEACHING.

There never has been a time in modern development when interest in the welfare of the body has been so keen and so universal as at present. Athletic contests and games have emphasized the possibilities of the body in the way of skill, strength and endurance; the ravages of tuberculosis and the various other communicable diseases have called forth the most earnest efforts of physicians and thoughtful people everywhere to stay these plagues; the public is becoming awakened to the importance and need for better medicine supervision and training, for proper care of babies and children, for intelligent sanitation, for clean food and pure water and for widespread and effective campaigns of instructions in regard to the prevention of sickness and the conservation of health and physical vigor. The World War has but emphasized all this until it can almost be said this is an age of the body rather than of the mind. In any event, we can now see as never before, the value of the body in the struggle for success and happiness. He whose blood is pure, whose muscles are hard, whose digestion is good, whose step is vigorous, whose nerves are steady, whose sleep is sound, whose heart is stout, whose bodily functions co-ordinate like a machine, has just as many resources in the game of life. Physical soundness and vigor contribute to happiness, to health, to success and to service to society and to the state; in fact physical soundness is not only the best insurance against disease, but is fundamental to success under the strenuous demands of modern life.

The new attitude toward disease and ill health which emphasizes prevention rather than cure, places a great responsibility upon the school. This is true partly because the child throughout its most susceptible age spends as many hours of the day in the school, under physically trying conditions presented by the school building itself and by the free intermingling and grouping of members, and true even more largely because the possibility of instilling health knowledge and health habits is greatest in the school period of life. The school, therefore, has clearly two duties to perform. One is to assist in preventing physical defects and disease; the other to assist in furnishing the teaching and training that will make and keep the body well and strong. The school can fully discharge these duties only when every schoolhouse is both sanitary and safe, when every school is the beneficiary of competent medical inspection and health supervision and when every school child is thoroughly trained in body, in health habit and in right living. To this end must be devoted the combined support and activity of all who are anxious to promote human efficiency and human happiness.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

(Up to Date.)

1. Behold the cougher went forth to cough.

2. And when he coughed, some germs fell upon the sidewalk and the feet of the pedestrians came and gathered them up and carried them into their homes.

3. Some fell into nostrils that were hard and unfruitful and forthwith a slight cold appeared. It was not worse because there was much opposition to them on account of the sterility of the soil.

4. And when the sun was up these colds were scotched, and because they had no root these colds withered away.

5. And some fell in thorny places, such as those that have an immunity, and in this wise they were choked out.

6. But others fell into good ground for them, and brought forth much disease; some an hundred-fold, some sixty-fold and some thirty-fold.

7. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear and go forth to the Health Department and view the great harvest of pneumonia, tuberculosis, la grippe and bronchitis, all of which is of record in the archives of the Department.

8. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear that over 10,000 of our people were garnered during the year of our Lord 1917 from the seed of the cougher and sneezer, and now sleep with their fathers in their untimely sepulchres.

9. Be ye not of those who, having ears, hear not, and who, having eyes, see not those things which we have herein set forth that so nearly concern their temporal health and salvation.

10. Muffle the cough, smother the sneeze and expectorate not in public places to the end that divers and grievous disorders come not unto thee, nor unto thy neighbor.

11. And remember now the teachings of the Health Department that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee.

JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR MARCH, 1918.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,016,514
Total deaths	3,737
Death rate per 1,000	15.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	113.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	17.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	18.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	18.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	9.4
Measles, rate per 100,000	5.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	27.1
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	174.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.), rate per 100,000	74.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	1.2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	....
Influenza, rate per 100,000	24 8
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	12.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000	122.8
External causes, rate per 100,000	121.6
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	1.2

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,208,708
Total deaths	1,559
Death rate per 1,000	15.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	154.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	21.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	2.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	18.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	9.9
Measles, rate per 100,000	6.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	28.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	197.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.), rate per 100,000	24.8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	4.9
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	.9
Influenza, rate per 100,000	22.8
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	17.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000	106.2
External causes, rate per 100,000	83.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	.9

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	686,443
Total deaths	827
Death rate per 1,000	14.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	188.8
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	26.2
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	6.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	12.2
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	....
Measles, rate per 100,000	13.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	43.7
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	194.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2), rate per 100,000	12.2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000	42.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	5.2
Cancer, rate per 100,000	73.4
External causes, rate per 100,000	85.6
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

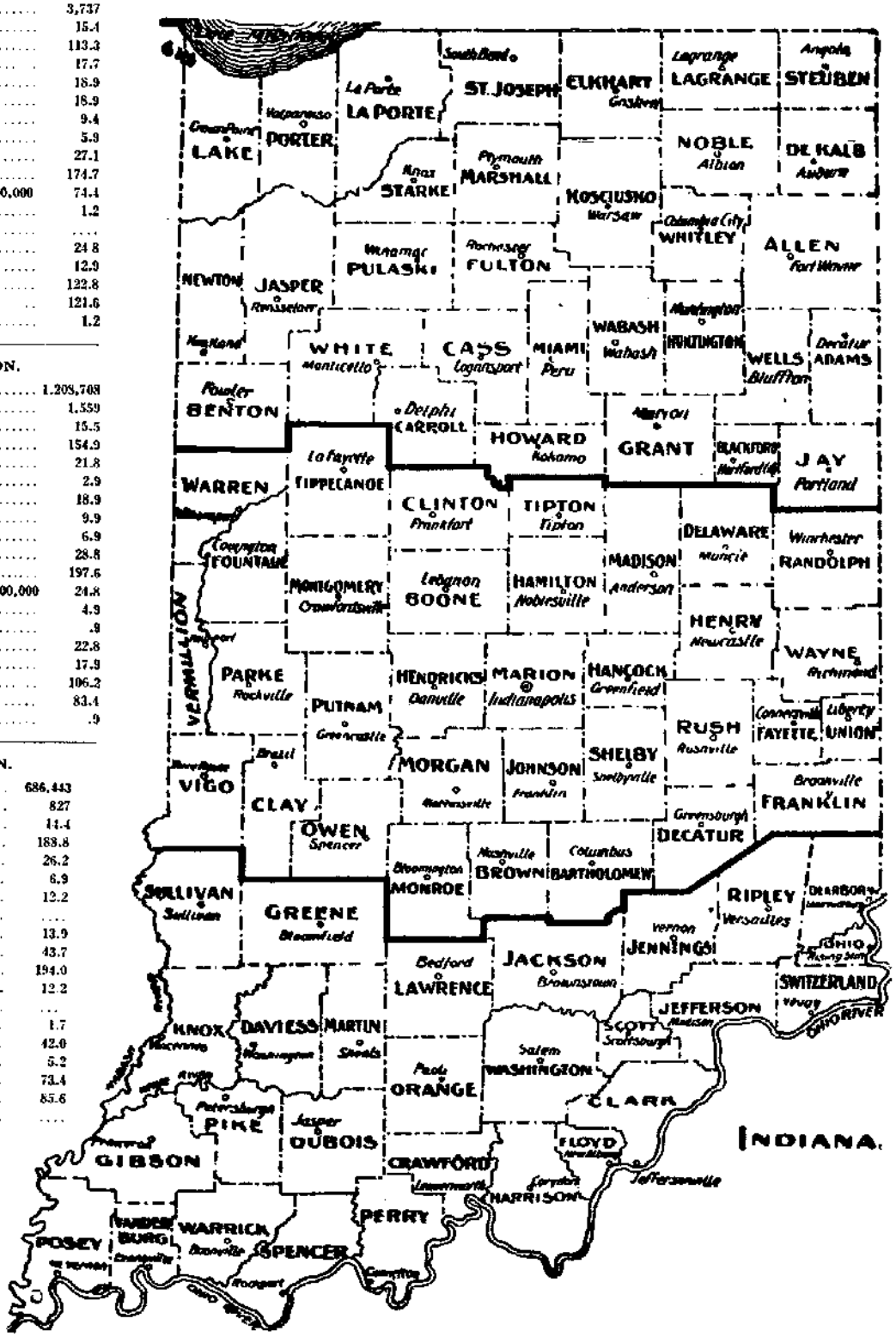

TABLE 1. Deaths and Births in Indiana by Counties and Sections During the Month of March, 1918. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	1918 Population, United States Census Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1918.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1918 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1000.		Important Ages.				Deaths from Important Causes																	Births.	
						March, This Year	March, Last Year.	Under 1 Year.	Age 1 to 10.	Age 10 to 20.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths of Non-Residents.	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
State of Indiana	2,911,685	3,737	4,016	10,828	11,595	15.4	16.4	522	314	170	1,235	360	52	23	42	18	20	77	458	95	6	2	67	32	253	236	2	56	5,639	23.2
Northern Counties	1,016,514	1,351	1,424	3,845	4,004	15.9	16.6	220	111	51	431	96	15	16	16	8	5	23	148	63	1	....	21	11	104	103	1	22	2,211	26.1
Adams	21,849	19	20	54	64	10.4	10.6	7	2	2	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	39	21.4
Allen	106,781	149	130	375	360	16.7	14.6	12	11	3	51	14	1	....	....	2	1	....	18	1	....	....	1	....	14	14	1	7	227	25.5
Benton	12,688	10	6	36	33	9.4	5.5	2	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	21	19.9
Blackford	15,836	16	20	45	67	12.1	14.4	2	2	1	6	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	39	29.6
Carroll	17,979	21	11	54	56	14.0	7.0	2	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	30	20.0
Cass	37,881	56	60	155	198	17.7	18.5	6	1	2	25	3	....	1	....	1	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	1	5	3	....	....	77	24.4
Dekalb	25,054	19	30	83	103	9.1	13.8	4	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	47	22.5
Elkhart	52,295	69	78	238	200	15.8	17.7	8	4	3	29	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	1	1	7	7	....	2	127	29.1
Fulton	16,879	23	21	58	60	16.3	14.6	....	....	....	11	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	....	....	27	19.2
Grant	51,426	93	75	259	221	21.7	16.7	15	8	4	41	6	6	....	1	....	....	2	14	....	....	....	1	1	3	10	....	3	106	24.7
Howard	37,002	47	50	136	168	15.2	15.9	3	5	3	15	7	....	2	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	102	33.1
Huntington	29,048	41	37	121	112	16.9	14.7	8	4	2	13	2	....	1	....	1	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	1	59	24.4
Jasper	13,044	19	20	40	51	17.5	17.9	2	1	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	25	22.9
Jay	24,961	26	44	86	93	12.5	20.5	3	2	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	47	22.6
Kosciusko	27,936	31	46	84	86	13.3	19.1	4	....	1	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	2	5	....	....	61	26.2
Lagrange	15,148	12	20	48	55	9.5	15.5	....	1	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	22	17.4
Lake	120,245	273	253	692	645	28.9	25.0	80	42	8	18	20	3	8	6	....	1	6	55	49	....	....	6	4	7	23	....	4	408	40.7
Laporte	51,056	72	72	183	172	16.6	16.9	8	4	3	24	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	1	....	4	9	....	1	93	21.5
Marshall	24,175	23	33	73	92	11.4	14.9	1	1	2	16	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	45	22.3
Miami	30,186	46	30	115	103	18.3	11.4	7	2	1	18	5	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	2	....	....	1	....	7	3	....	1	60	23.8
Newton	10,649	3	12	20	33	3.4	13.3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	15.9
Noble	24,403	39	29	86	109	19.2	13.6	8	3	....	12	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	....	1	43	21.1
Porter	21,673	15	31	63	84	8.3	17.3	1	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	40	22.1
Pulaski	13,312	16	23	38	47	14.4	20.3	6	1	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	31.5
Starke	10,680	6	17	26	59	6.7	18.7	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	29.2
Steuben	14,274	19	17	59	62	15.9	13.7	2	1	1	11	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	19	15.9
St. Joseph	105,450	101	144	332	383	11.5	16.9	18	5	7	26	10	....	3	....	1	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	1	7	7	....	2	231	26.3
Wabash	26,936	36	30	106	96	16.0	14.1	4	5	1	18	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	44	19.6
Wells	22,418	18	20	55	68	9.6	10.3	5	1	1	8	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	33	17.7
White	17,602	19	30	69	72	12.9	20.0	....	....	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	27	18.4
Whitley	16,892	14	15	56	52	9.9	10.0	2	1	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	17	26.3
Central Counties	1,208,708	1,559	1,696	4,554	4,941	15.5	16.4	195	110	72	519	156	22	3	19	10	7	29	199	25	5	1	23	18	107	84	1	28	2,198	21.8
Bartholomew	24,993	43	20	105	89	20.6	13.5	....	4	2	18	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	4	4	....	....	19	9.1
Boone	24,673	28	37	83	95	13.6	12.5	2	1	....	16	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	5	2	....	1	41	19.9
Brown	7,975	6	15	20	27	9.0	22.0	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	15	32.6
Clay	32,535	41	37	107	111	15.1	12.9	1	3	4	21	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	44	16.2
Clinton	26,674	32	43	98	114	14.3	18.3	4	2	1	16	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	59	26.5
Decatur	18,793	23	17	71	75	14.7	10.5	2	3	....	14	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	26	16.6
Delaware	52,901	54	74	180	211	12.2	16.3	9	3	2	18	7	2	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	1	....	1	....	5	2	....	1	83	18.8
Fayette	15,178	6	21	39	73	4.7	16.5	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	12.6
Fountain	20,439	16	23	58	70	9.4	13.0	....	1	1	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	35	20.5
Franklin	15,335	15	27	42	62	11.7	20.7	3	....	2	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	23	17.9
Hamilton	27,026	39	31	97	89	17.3	13.4	7	2	3	17	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	45	19.9
Hancock	19,080	27	23	61	65	17.0	14.2	1	3	1	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	28	17.6
Hendricks	20,840	24	34	67	85	13.8	13.5	....	1	2	10	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	25	14.4
Henry	33,640	37	76	97	159	13.2	27.8	2	3	1	16	4	....	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	66	23.5
Johnson	20,535	21	20	70	61	12.3	11.3	5	....	....	8	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	23	19.3
Madison	65,224	81	102	258	254	14.9	18.1	14	10	4	26	6	2	....	1	....	....	5	8	2	....	....	1	....	4	7	....	....	121	22.3
Marion	318,831	482	500	1,410	1,438	18.1	19.4	68	30	16	111	49	7	1	7	5	1	11	71	10	3	....	2	11	28	23	....	18	673	25.3
Monroe	25,547	27	30	65	93	12.7	14.1	3	3	....	7	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	48	22.5
Montgomery	29,296	25	49	86	141	10.2	18.6	5	1	1	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	45	18.4
Morgan	21,783	15	24	72	61	8.3	13.0	3	1	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	20.9
Owen	14,053	10	12	29	45	8.5	10.0	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	24	20.5
Parke	22,214	26	26	79	89	14.0	13.7	2	2	2	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	28	15.1
Putnam	20,520	26	25	74	87	15.2	14.2	2	....	3	16	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	1	3	....	....	34	19.9
Randolph	29,312	39	37	94	120	15.9	14.8	5	2	4	13	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	58	23.7
Rush	19,349	26	24	81	73	16.4	14.4	2	4	3	11	4	....	....	2	....	1	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	41	25.4
Shelby	27,059	39	38	106	106	17.3	15.8	6	6	....	14	3	2	....	1	....	3	6	2	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	55	24.4
Tippecanoe	41,229	79	64	208	204	22.9	18.2	9	4	5	30	2	1	....	....	1	....	3	8	1	....	....	1	....	5	7	....	3	80	23.3
Tipton	17,459	13	16	43	40	8.9	10.6	2	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	20	13.7
Union	6,260	13	9	30	23	24.9	16.9	1	....	1	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	7.7
Vermillion	21,868	25	29	95	96	13.7	16.2	7	3	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	53	29.1
Vigo	109,452	147	135	410	410	16.1	13.2	21	14	8	31	24	2	1	3	2	3	3	22	5	....	....	1	3	6	13	....	2	214	23.5
Warren	10,899	8	12	22	41	8.8	12.9	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	26.4
Wayne	47,736	86	77	207	234	16.6	19.4	8	2	3	25	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	1	1	1	5	....	1	80	20.1
Southern Counties	686,443	827	896	2,429	2,650	14.4	15.3	106	93	47	285	108	15	4	7	....	8	25	111	7	....	1	23	3	42	49	....	6	1,230	21.5
Clark	30,260	35	36	123	113	13.9	14.0	6	5	2	15	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	42	16.6
Crawford	12,057	11	10	41	46	10.9	9.7	2	1	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	23	22.9
Daviess	27,747	26	25	93	108	11.2	10.6	2	....	5	10	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	53	22.9
Dearborn	21,396	28	25	74	88	15.7	13.4	3	2	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	36	20.2
Dubois	19,843	27	16	70	61	16.3	9.4	1	....	....	13	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	51	30.8
Floyd	30,439	44	94	131	179	17.3	36.2	6	6	2	13	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	....	....	44	17.3
Gibson	30,168	32	30	91	108	12.7	13.6	4	3	2	8	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	67	26.6
Greene	43,808	49	34	118	119	13.4	9.5	11	8	2	13	3	1	....	2	....	....	4	6	3	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	84	23.9
Harrison	20,272	24	22	68	68	14.2	12.8	2	2	2	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	30	17.8
Jackson	24,727	17	42	68	106	8.2	19.9	3	3	1	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	47	22.8
Jefferson	20,483	37	49	109	124	21.7	28.1	3	2	3	20	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	....	29	16.9
Jennings	14,203	20	24	49	60	16.9	19.8	1	2	2	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	30	25.3
Knox	44,533	64	50	170	173	17.2	13.6	12	11	5	10	6	....	....	....	1	7	5	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	5	....	....	85	22.9
Lawrence	34,694	38	32	94	90	12.4	11.2	5	3	1	7	8	4	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	62	21.4
Martin	12,950	15	11	46	40	14.8	9.6	1	1	2	8	4	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	26.9
Ohio	4,329	....	1	9	23	....	29.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5.5
Orange	17,471	11	27	54	87	7.5	18.3	2	1	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	34	23.3
Perry	18,078	22	17	60	81	14.6	10.3	2	2	1	9	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	46	30.5
Pike	19,684	20	21	81	67	12.2	12.6	3	3	1	7	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	38	23.2
Posey	21,670	15	24	57	65	8.3	13.8	4	2	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	33	18.3
Ripley	19,452	17	19	59	57	10.5	10.1	1	1	....	9	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	23	14.2
Scott	8,336	9	9	24	23	12.9	12.0	1	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	10.1
Spencer	20,676	15	13	52	47	8.7	7.3	....	....	1	8	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	20.9
Sullivan	37,787	48	34	110	108	15.2	16.9	5	4	1	22	7	1	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	....	78	24.8
Switzerland	9,914	16	16	32	38	19.4	18.8	1	3	....	6	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	18	21.8
Vanderburgh	82,150	150	161	422	433	21.9	22.2	19	21	3	33	14	2	....	1	....	1	2	34	....	....	....	5	1	6	8	....	5	134	19.6
Warrick	21,911	15	25	59	75	8.2	13.1	3	1	1	4	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	32	17.5
Washington	17,445	23	19	64	58	15.8	12.8	3	4	....	9	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	37	25.4

TABLE 2. Deaths and Births in Indiana by Cities and Groups During the Month of March, 1918. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES.	1918 Population, United States Census Bureau.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1918.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1918 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1000. March, This Year.	Annual Death Rate Per 1000. March, Last Year.	Important Ages. Under 1 Year.	Important Ages. Age 1 to 10.	Important Ages. Age 10 to 20.	Important Ages. 65 Years and Over.	Deaths from Important Causes. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths of Non-Residents.	Births. Total Births.	Births. Rate per 1,000 Population.
State of Indiana	2,811,665	3,737	4,016	10,628	11,596	15.4	16.4	522	314	170	1,235	360	52	23	42	18	20	77	458	95	8	2	67	32	253	236	2	56	5,639	23.2
Rural	1,701,179	1,948	2,142	5,765	6,418	13.7	14.9	239	145	105	796	208	27	6	24	6	10	40	207	25	2	2	41	10	137	108			3,124	22.0
Urban	1,210,486	1,789	1,874	5,063	5,179	17.7	19.3	283	169	65	439	152	25	17	18	12	10	37	251	70	4		26	22	116	128	2	84	2,515	24.9
Cities of the First Class, Population 100,000	289,577	436	441	1,244	1,269	18.1	19.0	69	29	14	97	45	6	1	5	5	1	9	67	8	3		2	10	28	20		22	625	25.9
Indianapolis	289,577	436	441	1,244	1,269	18.1	19.0	69	29	14	97	45	6	1	5	5	1	9	67	8	3		2	10	28	20		22	625	25.9
Cities of the Second Class, Population 45,000 to 100,000	299,257	398	407	1,151	1,122	15.9	16.5	51	38	16	102	40	3	3	2	2	3	3	81	9			7	4	27	31	1	19	567	22.7
Evansville	77,884	128	132	363	350	19.7	19.9	17	10	3	29	11	2		1		1	2	30				5	1	6	8		5	115	17.7
Fort Wayne	79,846	116	94	290	272	17.4	14.6	10	9	3	35	9	1		1	1		1	13	1			1		12	12	1	9	157	23.6
Terre Haute	68,639	85	88	264	257	14.9	14.5	12	6	5	18	16			1	1	1	1	15	4			1	3	4	6		4	123	21.5
South Bend	72,888	69	93	234	243	11.3	16.7	12	4	5	20	4		3					8	4					3	5		1	172	33.3
Cities of the Third Class, Population 20,000 to 45,000	320,018	553	587	1,537	1,558	20.7	22.5	116	60	21	103	36	12	10	7	1	3	14	81	40	1		14	3	25	48		17	778	29.2
Gary	30,000	59	84	215	198	35.6	28.3	22	18	3	2	3			4			3	34	4			2	2	1	12		7	144	57.6
East Chicago	31,829	71	52	173	146	26.8	21.4	34	15		4	3	1	3			1	1	9	25			1		3	2			107	40.3
Hammond	27,861	58	66	168	170	24.9	29.8	9	5	2	2	3	2	5	2			1	4	10			3	1	2	8		3	69	29.7
Muncie	25,882	36	37	106	109	16.7	16.8	7	3		10	2	2					1	4		1		1		1	1		1	48	22.3
Richmond	25,463	30	30	101	98	14.1	14.9	6		1	11	3							6						1	2			39	18.4
Anderson	24,464	27	54	91	132	13.2	26.6	3	2	1	10	1	1		1			2	1				1		2	1			44	21.6
Elkhart	22,688	46	38	101	87	13.7	20.5	3	1		7			1					5				2		2	2		2	60	31.7
Michigan City	22,314	32	31	77	67	17.2	16.9	3	1	3	7	5	2						2				1			3		2	38	20.4
Lafayette	21,676	47	35	118	110	26.0	19.3	7	1	4	12		2				1		4				1		3	4		2	48	26.6
Kokomo	22,569	27	28	91	106	14.3	15.7	3	3		5	5						2					1		3	1			65	34.6
Logansport	21,630	32	34	95	97	17.7	19.2	6	1	2	14			1		1		2	2	1					3	3			42	23.3
New Albany	23,629	38	81	109	149	19.3	46.2	4	6	2	10	7					1		3				3		3	2			29	14.7
Marion	20,013	40	27	94	83	23.9	15.4	9	4	3	9	2	2		1			2	7						1	7			45	26.9
Cities of Fourth Class, Population 10,000 to 20,000	165,854	229	241	598	654	16.6	16.2	38	22	7	67	20	3	1	1	4	3	5	25	7			2	3	14	13	1	4	295	21.3
Vincennes	17,679	28	28	73	88	19.0	18.6	3	1	2	5	5						1	1					1	1	3			25	16.9
Mishawaka	17,781	16	20	51	54	10.8	15.0	2	1	1	3	1				1			2					1	1	1		1	29	19.6
Peru	12,572	18	14	50	47	17.4	12.4	3	1		8					1			2	2					2	1		2	26	24.8
Laporte	13,942	18	26	47	61	15.5	14.2	3	1		10								2						1	2			27	23.2
Newcastle	14,801	18	43	33	72	14.6	42.6	1	1	1	7	2			1				1						4				36	29.2
Elwood	11,028	17	15	45	39	18.5	15.9	6	3		3	1	1						3	2									23	23.9
Crawfordsville	11,722	9	13	31	52	9.2	13.9	1	1		3	1											1		3				14	14.3
Shelbyville	11,437	18	14	50	49	16.0	15.1	4	4		4		1				3		4					1		1			19	19.9
Huntington	11,034	22	17	49	49	23.9	18.5	5	1	1	5	1		1			1		4	1					3	1		1	25	27.2
Jeffersonville	10,412	17	9	54	27	19.6	10.1	4	3	1	5	1					1		3				1						13	14.9
Bedford	10,877	16	17	29	39	17.6	19.3	4	1		2	3	1				1		3							1			23	25.4
Brazil	10,630	12	14	40	37	13.5	15.9		1	1	6	2						1	1							3			12	13.5
Bloomington	11,930	20	11	46	40	20.1	12.5	2	3		6	3				2			2	1							1		24	24.1
Cities of Fifth Class' Population 5,000 to 10,000	135,788	173	188	533	576	15.3	16.7	19	20	7	70	10	1	2	3			6	17	6			1	2	22	16		2	250	22.1
Frankfort	10,000	17	21	46	44	20.4	25.5	1	1		10							1	1						1	2		1	24	28.8
Columbus	9,379	17	12	39	38	21.7	15.2		2	1	5	2	1	1					3				1		2				18	23.0
Goshen	9,098	15	15	47	42	19.8	19.6	1	2	2	7	1						1						1	3	3			16	21.1
Wabash	8,744	15	7	43	29	20.6	9.4	1	2		8				1										3				12	16.5
Connersville	8,273		15	19	50		31.3																							
Clinton	8,213	8	9	32	28	11.7	12.8	1			1								2						2	1			17	24.8
Whiting	8,147	19	18	39	35	27.9	25.9	8	3		1	1						1	3	6						1			39	57.4
Washington	7,854	8	12	38	43	12.2	17.8	1		1	5	2																	10	15.3
Linton	7,804	10	5	18	13	15.8	7.7	1	1	1	3							1	2						1	1			12	18.9
Valparaiso	7,107	4	9	24	29	6.5	14.3				3								2						1				10	16.2
Lebanon	7,074	7	8	24	28	11.9	13.2				5							1						1	2			1	11	18.6
Madison	6,934	8	10	26	35	13.8	27.0		2	1	4	1														4			11	19.0
Princeton	6,688	10	8	29	31	17.9	14.0			1	4	1							1						1	2			12	21.5
Hartford City	6,637	5	8	21	27	9.0	14.1	2	1						1			1							1				19	34.3
Seymour	6,309	3	8	25	29	5.7	14.8	1			2							1											12	22.8
Kendallville	5,943	8	7	15	22	16.1	13.6	2	2		2			1											1	1			9	18.2
Mt. Vernon	5,821	3	8	19	26	10.3	16.1		1		3	1							1						1				9	18.5
Greensburg	5,648	14	2	29	33	29.7	4.1		3		8	1			1				1						3	1			9	19.1

Mortality of Indiana, March, 1918 (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes. Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Number.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Death Rate.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Number.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Death Rate.	Typhoid Fever. Number.	Typhoid Fever. Death Rate.	Diphtheria and Croup. Number.	Diphtheria and Croup. Death Rate.	Scarlet Fever. Number.	Scarlet Fever. Death Rate.	Measles. Number.	Measles. Death Rate.	Whooping Cough. Number.	Whooping Cough. Death Rate.	Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia. Number.	Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia. Death Rate.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis. (Under 2 Years.) Number.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis. (Under 2 Years.) Death Rate.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Number.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Death Rate.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Number.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Death Rate.	Influenza. Number.	Influenza. Death Rate.	Puerperal Septicæmia. Number.	Puerperal Septicæmia. Death Rate.	Cancer. Number.	Cancer. Death Rate.	External Causes. Number.	External Causes. Death Rate.	Smallpox. Number.	Smallpox. Death Rate.
State	360	148.4	52	21.4	23	9.5	42	17.3	18	7.4	20	8.2	77	31.7	458	188.7	95	39.5	6	2.5	2	.8	67	27.6	32	13.2	253	104.3	236	97.3	2	.8
Northern Counties	96	113.3	15	17.7	16	18.9	16	18.9	8	9.4	5	5.9	23	27.1	148	174.7	63	74.4	1	1.2			21	24.8	11	12.9	104	122.8	103	121.6	1	1.2
Central Counties	156	154.9	22	21.8	3	2.9	19	18.9	10	9.9	7	6.9	29	28.8	199	197.6	25	24.8	5	4.9	1	.9	23	22.8	18	17.9	107	106.2	84	83.4	1	.9
Southern Counties	108	158.8	15	26.2	4	6.9	7	12.2			8	13.9	25	43.7	111	194.0	7	12.2			1	1.7	23	42.0	3	5.2	42	73.4	49	85.6		
All Cities	152	150.7	25	24.8	17	16.8	18	17.8	12	11.9	10	9.9	37	36.7	251	248.8	70	69.4	4	3.8			26	25.8	22	21.8	110	114.9	128	126.9	2	1.9
Over 100,000	46	190.6	6	24.9	1	4.1	5	20.7	5	20.7	1	4.1	9	37.3	67	277.6	8	33.1	3	12.4			2	8.3	10	41.4	28	116.0	20	82.9		
45,000 to 100,000	40	159.4	3	12.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	3	12.0	61	244.6	9	36.1					7	28.1	4	16.0	27	108.3	31	124.3	1	4.0
20,000 to 45,000	36	134.9	12	44.9	10	37.5	7	26.2	1	3.7	3	11.2	14	52.5	81	303.5	40	149.9	1	3.7			14	52.6	3	11.2	25	93.8	48	179.8		
10,000 to 20,000	20	144.7	3	21.7	1	7.2	1	7.2	4	28.9	3	21.7	5	36.1	35	180.7	7	50.6					2	14.5	3	21.7	14	101.2	13	94.0	1	7.2
Under 10,000	10	53.4	1	5.8	2	10.7	3	26.5					6	52.9	17	150.2	6	52.9					1	8.8	2	17.7	22	194.3	16	141.3		
Country	208	146.7	27	19.0	6	4.2	24	16.9	6	4.2	10	7.0	40	28.2	207	146.0	25	17.6	2	1.4	2	1.4	41	28.9	10	7.0	137	96.6	108	76.2		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of March, 1918.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest.	Date.
46.4	+6.3	Two	83	21	Howe	12	10

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest Monthly. Amount.	Station.	Least Monthly. Amount.
1.88	—1.90	Greencastle	4.26	Elliston	0.37

OTHER DISEASES take their hundreds. Venereal diseases take their thousands. One of the powers in the first eighteen months of the war had more men incapacitated for service by venereal disease than in all the fighting at the front. *GENERAL GORGAS.*

THE THIRD GREAT PLAGUE

"SYPHILIS is still shrouded in obscurity, entrenched behind a barrier of silence, and armed, by our own ignorance and false shame, with a thousand times its actual power to destroy." *STOKES.*