MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

CONTENTS.

BIRTHS FOR OCTOBER, 1917.

Total births 4,957 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 20.2.

Males 2,530; females 2,427.

White males 2,494; white females 2,393.

Colored births 70; males 36, females 34.

Stillbirths, total 169; white 164, colored 5.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364, reports 1,047 births; rate 22.6.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458, reports 1,962 births; rate 19.3.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793, reports 1,048 births; rate 17.9.

Highest rate, Lake County 35.5.

Lowest rate, Union County 3.7.

Total births to date for 1917, 52,803.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1917.

Total deaths reported 2,991; rate 12.2. In the preceding month 3,035 deaths; rate 12.8. In the same month last year 2,952 deaths; rate 12.1. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 367 or 12.2 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 163; 5 to 9, 91; 10 to 14, 47; 15 to 19, 78; 65 and over, 1,013 or 33.8 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 1,009,364, reports 1,022 deaths; rate 11.9. In the preceding month 1,099 deaths; rate 13.3. In the same month last year 997 deaths; rate 11.7.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,191,458, reports 1,209 deaths; rate 12.8. In the preceding month 1,317 deaths; rate 13.4. In the same month last year 1,305 deaths; rate 13.0.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 688,793, reports 670 deaths; rate 11.4. In the preceding month 637 deaths; rate 11.2. In the same month last year 650 deaths; rate 11.2.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.6 higher than that for the entire State. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, puerperal septicemia, and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for measles, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, influenza and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diarrhea and enteritis.

RURAL: Population 1,552,593, reports 1,394 deaths; rate 10.5. In the preceding month 1,495 deaths; rate 11.7. In the same month last year 1,367 deaths; rate 10.3.

URBAN: Population 1,337,022, reports 1,597 deaths; rate 14.0. In the preceding month 1,558 deaths; rate 14.1. In the same month last year 1,585 deaths; rate 14.3. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 15.4; Evansville, 16.3; Fort Wayne, 13.3; Terre Haute, 12.5; South Bend, 11.3; Gary, 22.6; East Chicago, 16.1; Hammond, 17.6; Muncie, 13.6; Richmond, 14.2; Anderson, 13.8; Elkhart, 13.5; Michigan City, 9.8; Lafayette, 19.9; Kokomo, 12.9; Logansport, 15.3; New Albany, 17.1; Marion, 10.2.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR OCTOBER, 1917.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute rheumatism, chickenpox, influenza, lobar pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, bronchial pneumonia, smallpox, whooping cough, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, dysentery, malaria fever, measles, poliomyelitis, erysipelas, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal fever, opthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, rabies in animals, rabies in human.

SMALLPOX: 222 cases in 20 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Adams County, 12 cases; Allen, 7; Benton, 10; Brown, 5; Clay, 10; Dekalb, 2; Fountain, 2; Huntington, 2; Jay, 1; Johnson, 35; Knox, 31; Lawrence, 2; Madison, 6; Marion, 75; Monroe, 6; Posey, 4; Shelby, 5; Tippecanoe, 1; Vanderburgh, 2; Vigo, 4.

TUBERCULOSIS: 297 deaths, of which 245 were of the pulmonary form and 52 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 154, females 143. Of the males, 27 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 44 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 40 were married in the same age period as above, and left 80 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 124. Number of homes invaded, 273.

PNEUMONIA: 207 deaths; rate 84.5 per 100,000. In the preceding month 106 deaths, rate 44.6. In the same month last year, 160 deaths, rate 66. Males numbered 118, females 89.

TYPHOID FEVER: 258 cases in 64 counties, with 69 deaths. In the preceding month 561 cases in 74 counties, with 93 deaths. In the same month last year 329 cases in 63 counties with 95 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 788 cases in 53 counties with 64 deaths. In the preceding month 508 cases in 34 counties with 33 deaths. In the same month last year 617 cases in 52 counties with 69 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 371 cases in 54 counties with 10 deaths. In the preceding month 179 cases in 43 counties with 4 deaths. In the same month last year 410 cases in 54 counties with 5 deaths.

MEASLES: 58 cases in 12 counties with 4 deaths. In the preceding month 35 cases in 10 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year 252 cases in 21 counties with 3 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 6 deaths reported from 3 counties. The deaths occured in Lake County, four males and 1 female; Tippecanoe, female; Washington, male.

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

EXTERNAL CAUSE: Total 239; males 171, females 68.

SUICIDE: Total 35; males 25, females 10. Suicide by poison 11, by asphyxia 4, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 1, by firearms 12, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, other suicides 1.

ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED: Total 187; males 134, females 53. Other acute poisonings 1, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 19, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 8, accidental drowning 4, traumatism by firearms 5, traumatism by fall 27, traumatism in mines 8, traumatism by machines 6, railroad accidents and injuries 47, street-car accidents and injuries 2, automobile accidents and injuries 33, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 6, injuries by animals 1, effect of heat 1, lightning 2, electricity (lightning excepted) 4, fractures (cause not specified) 4, other external violence 7.

HOMICIDE: Total 17; males 12, females 5. Homicide by firearms 15, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by other means 1.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives 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 October, the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter

BIRTHS.

Adams, 1; Allen, 3 (Ft. Wayne); Bartholomew, 1 (Columbus); Boone, 2 (Thorntown, 1); Brown, 5; Carroll, 5 (Delphi, 1); Clark, 10 (Sellersburg, 1; Borden, 2); Clay, 1; Crawford, ; Dearborn, 1; Dekalb, 1—for 1915; Delaware, 1 (Muncie); Fayette, 5 (Connersville, 4); Floyd, 2; Fountain, 2 (Attica, 1); Franklin, 4; Grant, 12 (Marion, 2; Swayzee, 2); Hamilton, 1; Harrison, 2; Hendricks, 1; Henry, 1; Howard, 2; Jay, 2; Jefferson, 2 (Madison, 2); Johnson, 1 (Edinburg); Knox, 19 (Vincennes, 2; Bicknell, 14); Kosciusko, 1; Lagrange, 2; Lake, 12 (Gary 3; E. Chicago, 2; Hammond, 7—1 for 1914); Laporte, 1; Madison, 7 (Anderson, 1); Marion, 5 (Indianapolis, 1); Marshall, 1 (Bourbon); Miami, 1; Monroe, 1; Montgonery, 1; Morgan, 2; Orange, 2 (Orleans, 1); Perry, 1; Pike, 2; Porter, 1 (Kouts); Posey, 1; Pulaski, 1; Randolph, 1 (Union City, Nov., 1910); Ripley, 2; Scott, 3; Shelby, 1; Spencer, 4 (Rockport, 3); Starke, 2 (Knox, 1); Steuben, 4 (Angola, 1); St. Joseph, 7 (South Bend, 4; Mishawaka, 2); Sullivan, 6; Tippecanoe, 4 (Lafayette, 3; Clarks' Hill, 1); Vanderburgh, 9 (Evansville, 8); Vermillion, 5 (New Port, 2; Universal, 1); Vigo, 3 (Terre Haute, 2); Wabash, 1; Warren, 1; Warrick, 10 (Boonville, 2); Wayne, 2; Wells, 7 (Keystone, 1); White, 1. Total, 205.

DEATHS.

Allen, 1; Brown, 1; Clay, 2 (Staunton, 1); Daviess, 1; Delaware, 2 (Muncie, 1); Elkhart, 2; Floyd, 1; Grant, 5 (Gas City, Upland, 1); Greene, 1 (Lyons); Hamilton, 1 (Sheridan); Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 1 (Madison); Johnson, 1 (Edinburg); Knox, 2 (Monroe City, 1); Madison, 2; Marion, 2; Miami, 2; Monroe, 1; Orange, 2 (Orleans, 1); Perry, 1; Porter, 1; Posey, 1; Putnam, 1 (Greencastle); Ripley, 2 (Osgood, 1); Rush, 1; Sullivan, 1 (Farmersburg); Tipton, 1; Vermillion, 1; Wayne, 1; Whitley, 1. Total, 43.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR OCTOBER, 1917.

WILL SHIMER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	111	
Negative	322	
		433
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	1	
		1
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	3	
		3
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	1	
		1
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	2	
		2
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	31	
Negative	141	
		172
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "A"—		
Negative	172	
		172
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "B"—		
Positive	3	
Negative	169	
		172

Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	368	
Suspicious	91	
Negative	462	
Unsatisfactory	16	
		937
Throat cultures for diphtheria epidemics—		
Positive	95	
Suspicious	146	
Negative	1,486	
Unsatisfactory	18	
		1,745
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs—		
Positive	3	
Negative	2	
Cats—		
Negative	1	
		6
Blood for counts	5	
		5
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive	1	
Negative	8	
		9
Pus for gonococci—		
Females—		
Positive	7	
Suspicious	3	
Negative	33	
Males—		
Positive	9	
Suspicious	1	
Negative	17	
Unsatisfactory	1	
Sex not given—		
Negative	3	
		74
Pus—miscellaneous	2	
		2
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma—		
Carcinoma of lip	1	
Carcinoma of breast	1	
Carcinoma of peritoneum	1	
Carcinoma of uterus	1	
Carcinoma of cervix	1	
Carcinoma of vulva	1	
Carcinoma, location not given	1	
Miscellaneous tissues	14	
Gasserian ganglions	6	
		27
Urine for chemical analysis	65	
		65
Feces for typhoid bacilli negative	7	
		7
Feces—miscellaneous	1	
		1
Worm for identification	1	
		1
Soap for tetanus bacilli negative	2	
		2
Total number specimens examined		3,837
Examinations for milk stations	20	
		20
Total examinations		3,857

Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies negative	1	
Guinea pigs inoculated for T. B. negative	4	
Guinea pigs inoculated for virulence diphtheria	2	
		7
Doses of anti-typhoid vaccine prepared and sent out		545

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING OCTOBER, 1917.

Tuberculosis	447
Diphtheria	700
Diphtheria epidemics	3,000
Widals	127
Gonococci	73
Malaria	52
Blood counts	10
Total number sent out	4,409

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT, OCTOBER, 1917.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment Began.	Treatment Finished.
Archie Curtis	Mt. Vernon	Posey	10	M	10-30-17	11-16-17
Iva Curtis	Mt. Vernon	Posey	12	F	10-30-17	11-16-17

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

There is no word in hygiene that has killed as many people with typhoid as the word "contagious." One of the first things asked a physician when called to see a case of typhoid is, Is it catching, contagious? and 99 out of every 100 physicians will say no. The ordinary conception of contagious is the transmission of disease directly through the air from the sick to the well. The real question is: Is typhoid directly and easily passed from the sick to the well?

The most important link in the chain of typhoid prevention is the family physician and all too frequently he is the weakest. The problem of typhoid prevention is the destruction of typhoid bacilli at their exit. In other words, sterilization of the feces and urine. They should be mixed thoroughly with equal quantities of 2% formaldehyde or carbolic acid solution and allowed to stand for 2 hours or more. The sheets, gowns and bedding should be soaked in the same chemical solution before being washed. The nurse should not cook or handle food for any one except the sick patient. She should prepare her hands as for a surgical operation before eating anything herself.

Every person with a slight degree of fever or intestinal disturbance should have a Widal examination made. If the Widal is positive even though the general symptoms are not positive, the same precautions should be taken as to feces, urine, fingers, bedding and eating, as with a typhoid case. Whenever a case of typhoid appears sporadically in a family, each person in that family should have their blood examined for positive Widal. Many cases of typhoid arise from chronic carriers and many of these persons give a positive Widal.

Every case of typhoid should have a trained nurse where this is possible, and where it is not possible, the case should be isolated in a hospital. On being called to see a case of typhoid for the first time, the family physician should urge typhoid vaccination for the family.

Typhoid transmission is to no small degree due to personal contact with persons sick with typhoid, and this explains why the typhoid rate is higher in urban districts than it is in rural districts. Milk, water and flies sometimes help to intensify a typhoid epidemic; they are infection transports. The typhoid infected individual is the only primary source, and the family

physician must stand between his sick patient and the public. He can do really effective typhoid prevention work.

EPIDEMICS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER.

DIPHTHERIA: Ft. Wayne; Richmond; Rushville; Jefferson Township, Noble County; Westpoint, Tippecanoe County; Newcastle; Connersville; Rochester; Princeton; South Whitley.

TYPHOID FEVER: Michigan City; 8 cases in Muncie; Union Township, Bartholomew County.

SCARLET FEVER: Sugarland School, Daviess County; Rankin, White County; Romney; Montgomery County; 5 cases in Anderson.

SMALLPOX: Indianapolis; Ft. Wayne; Elwood; Greenwood; Decatur County; Savah, Posey County.

POLIO: Lafayette; Kendallville; Franklin, 2 cases; Ft. Wayne, 2 cases; Rensselaer, 1 case; Gary, 1 case.

RABIES: Rockport.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REPORTING CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The anti-tuberculosis law passed 1917, requires all physicians to report cases of tuberculosis within five days after such case comes to his knowledge. The following suggestions may be of some help to physicians in reporting their cases of tuberculosis:

1. Any person showing symptoms of tuberculosis infection, no matter what the tissues or organs involved, or stage of the disease, must be reported as a case of tuberculosis infection.

2. Every person mentioned in suggestion No. 1 must be reported by the physician, regardless of any previous report of the case made by other physicians.

A BAD MISTAKE: What are we to think of a man who has given a wrong date for the birth of a baby? Would this be right? The date of our birth is an important matter. The entrance and exit from this world are matters which are of great concern. Well, this is how the bad mistake occurred:

Dr. "A" made out a birth certificate giving 1-28-17. As the date of a birth he attended. The certificate was received October 4, 1917. This led to the inquiry why the certificate was not sent in on time? Dr. "A" explained the birth occurred September 28, 1917, and not January 28th, and the certificate was therefore promptly registered. So, by this process, the mistake was discovered and corrected. Instead of 1-28-17, it should have been 9-28-17. The lesson is, always write the name of the month, don't use a number.

A SANE PROGRAM was adopted at a conference on suppression of venereal diseases, recently held in San Francisco. This conference was attended by officers of the U. S. Army, Navy and Public Health Service. Members of the State board of health, mayors, chairmen of boards of supervisors, city and county health officials, chiefs of police and sheriffs of cities and counties near the army and navy camps of the San Francisco bay region. The sane program adopted was as follows:

1. Prostitution is to be suppressed, vigorously and continuously through the enforcement of the State laws, and the issuance of certificates of health to prostitutes shall be no part of the program.

2. Prostitutes brought to the attention of the police or health authorities are be be examined; and all persons, male or female, capable of spreading venereal disease are to be isolated, under the provisions of the Public Health Act or local ordinance, and treated at public expense as long as there is danger, in the opinion of the health officer, of their exposing others.

3. Under no circumstances are infected prostitutes to be "floated" into other communities, and if they are known to go from one community to another, the health officials of the places of destination are to be notified at once.

4. The State law, requiring the reporting of syphilis and gonococcus infections by physicians' office numbers, is to be enforced to the letter, and in addition, physicians are to be urged to obtain, and furnish to the local health officers, the names of the persons who are suspected of disseminating infection. The local health officers are thereupon to investigate and supervise or isolate infectious cases, according to the circumstances.

5. To provide and encourage the instruction of young men and women in the advantages of a clean life and the dangers from venereal diseases.

6. To provide adequate opportunities for expert diagnosis, treatment, and advice for infected persons financially unable to secure proper attention for themselves, and to encourage the continuance of treatment until the patient is cured, or at least becomes non-infectious.

7. To provide free laboratory tests for syphilis and gonococcus infections for physicians, and to encourage greater use of the free tests for these diseases, available at the laboratory of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the State Board of Health.

The following resolution was adopted by the conference:

"Resolved, That this conference on Co-operation of the Civil Authorities with the Army and Navy in the Prevention of Venereal Diseases be regarded as permanent, and that an executive committee be appointed by the chair, and include one member from each of the groups represented in the call of the meeting."

CANCER DECALOGUE.

The following Cancer Decalogue was recently prepared by the Standing Committee on the Control of Cancer of the Massachusetts Medical Society for publication in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

1. The classical signs of cancer are the signs of its incurable stages. Do not wait for the classical signs.

2. Early cancer causes no pain. Its symptoms are not distinctive but should arouse suspicion. Confirm or overthrow this suspicion immediately by a thorough examination and, if necessary, by operation. The advice "Do not trouble that lump unless it troubles you" has cost countless lives.

3. There is no sharp line between the benign and the malignant. Many benign new growths become maglinant and should therefore be removed without delay. All specimens should be examined microscopically to confirm the clinical diagnosis.

4. Precancerous stage. Chronic irritation is a source of cancer. The site and the cause of any chronic irritation should be removed. All erosions, ulcerations, and indurations of a chronic character should be excised. They are likely to become cancer.

5. Early cancer is usually curable by radical operation The early operation is the effective one. Do not perform less radical operations on favorable cases than you do on unfavorable ones. The chances for a permanent cure are proportionate to the extent of the first operation. Make wide dissections; incision into cancer tissue in the wound defeats the object of the operation and leads to certain local recurrence.

6. Late cancer is incurable, though not always unrelievable. Radium, X-Rays, ligation, cautery, or palliative operations may change distress to comfort and may even prolong life.

7. Cancer of the Breast. All chronic lumps in the breast should be removed without delay. Benign tumors can be removed without mutilation. Examine all specimens microscopically. An immediate microscopical examination is desirable since, if positive, it permits a radical operation at the same sitting. A radical operation performed ten days after an exploration is almost never successful in curing Cancer of the Breast.

8. Cancer of the Uterus. Any irregular flowing demands thorough investigation. Offensive or even very slight serous flows are especially suspicious. Curette and examine microscopically. Amputate all eroded cervices which do not yield promptly to treatment. Do not wait for a positive diagnosis.

9. Cancer of the Digestive System is difficult of early diagnosis and therefore unfavorable in prognosis. All persistent and recurring indigestions (more especially if attended by change of color and loss of weight) and any bleeding or offensive discharges demand prompt and thorough investigation. Do not wait for a positive diagnosis.

10. Cancer of the Skin. Any warts, moles or birthmarks which enlarge, change color, or become irritated should be removed promptly. They are likely to become cancer. Do not wait for a positive diagnosis.

This Decalogue is an admirable summary of the whole subject and it is recommended by the Cancer Society to all medical journals for publication as often as possible.

SYPHILIS.

A series of letters and questions have been addressed to several prominent syphilographers relating to the percentage of their patients with this disease who remain with them long enough to be cured. Their opinions may be expressed in the following quotations from two well-known syphilographers: "But a small percentage of patients with syphilis remain under treatment long enough to be made well." (E. L. Keyes, Jr., M.D., New York City.) "Not more than 4% of the patients with syphilis remain under treatment long enough to be cured." (Dr. Grover Wende, Washington, D. C.) A highly conservative estimate of the number of cases of syphilis in Rochester places it at something over 1,000. According to the statement of this doctor, if there are but a thousand patients, but 40 of them remain under treatment long enough to be cured and 960 of them go down to an earlier death with cerebral hemorrhage, arterio-sclerosis, heart, liver and kidney disease. Between 10 to 15% of them become insane and up to the present time we have done practically nothing to eliminate this pest from among us. The patient with syphilis remains with his doctor just long enough to have the evident symptoms relieved. Now we are at war and it is the duty of every Health Department and every local organization charged with the prevention of disease to do their utmost, first—to see that these thousands of people with syphilis get under treatment, and second, that they remain under treatment just as long as is necessary. We have plenty of law, we only need to put it in operation; but when we do, syphilis, with the other pests, will disappear.

Syphilis is now a REPORTABLE DISEASE. Physicians who do not report syphilis will be proceeded against under the law.—Rochester, N. Y., Health Bulletin.

LABORATORY COURSE FOR WAR SERVICE.

With the co-operation of the War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association, New York University, and the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department of Health, a course in medical laboratory work is offered to applicants who have the preliminary training in science and scientific methods obtained in a four years college course or its equivalent. The object is to fit workers for war service in medical laboratories in this country and in Europe, whether they take the place of men who have been called to the front, or go themselves as members of a unit which may be called for active service here or abroad.

The course extends over a period of three months, requiring six hours' work each day. The training thus acquired should fit students to act not only as technicians, but as interpreters of the results obtained. Classes are limited to about twenty (20). Work began at 9:30 a. m. on Monday, November 12, 1917, in the bacteriological department of the New York University, First Avenue and 26th Street. The fee is $75.00.

Application may be made to Dr. Anna W. Williams, Research Laboratory, foot of East 16th Street, New York City.

A. MICROBOLOGY.

I. General Microbology.

Including: (1). The classification and general characteristics of pathogenic microorganism (bacteria, molds, protozoa and microscopic worms).

(2). General methods used in examining and cultivating microorganisms.

(3). The relation of microorganisms to disease.

II. Specific Microbology.

Including: (1). A study of all of the more important pathogenic microbes, with special reference to microscopic diagnostic methods of these and of the infections diseases in which no specific microbe has yet been found.

III. Microbology in Hygiene and Therapy.

Including: (1). The examination of water, milk, air, soil, foods.

(2). The use of disinfection.

(3). The preparation and uses of serums and vaccines.

B. CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.

I. Chemistry and Microscopy.

Of the blood, gastric contents, feces, urine, spinal fluid, in health.

II. Chemistry and Microscopy.

Of the blood, gastric contents, feces, urine, spinal fluid and all exudates in disease.

COLUMBIA CITY "GOES OVER THE TOP."

Columbia City, county seat of Whitley County, recently celebrated the opening of their new municipal Electric Light, Power and Waterworks Plant, which is now one of the very best in the State. To show the efficiency of management of this plant, it may be stated that since 1911, improvements totalling $47,000 have been made and paid for from the earnings of the plant, while at the same time maintaining a most efficient service at a rate lower than in most cities of the same class. In addition to furnishing 24-hour light and power service with a water service equal to the best, waste steam from the plant is utilized for heating the county court house, the West Ward grade school building, the High School building, and the newly erected City building. The heating of all these buildings is accomplished entirely by exhaust steam, formerly wasted, at a great saving and convenience. Columbia City officials and citizens are to be congratulated upon this splendid achievement. "Tis true, 'tis pity and pity 'tis, 'tis true" that municipal affairs in Indiana cities are not often handled in such efficient manner.

SEX HYGIENE: Don't marry your cousin; it is unlawful in Indiana. Family intermarriages have a tendency to produce the blind, deaf, imbecile and crippled children.

There are 50,000 blind children in the United States. It is claimed that gonorrhea is responsible for 12,000 of them.

The father or mother who does not believe in sex hygiene education may invite the destruction of son or daughter.

Women and children are the innocent victims of venereal diseases.

There is no more reason why the average healthy young woman should be hauled to a hospital a few weeks after marriage than there is a necessity of a dispensary for cats.

Every man and woman should make a confidant of some reputable physician and seek advice on questions that can best be answered by such physicians.

"Syphilis" was the name of a shepherd in an old Latin play. He was cursed with an ugly disease for offending the gods. The word means "dear hog." This disease has proved a "dear hog" to an unfortunate humanity.—Buffalo Sanitary Education.

EDUCATIONAL "JOY-RIDING." Trustee B. T. Ellis of Union Township, Howard County has solved the problem of quick transportation of school children at the Union Township consolidated school. In the accompanying picture are shown fifty-four pupils who live from one and one-half to thirteen miles from the school, that is to follow the route of the school hack. The auto-hack shown is an Overland chassis with a "bus top," well-lighted and ventilated and with proper provision for heating. The driver, Irvin Miller, who is a grade teacher in the school, is shown standing in the doorway of the hack. Auto-hacks are now in use in a number of places in Indiana for transporting school children and are more than satisfactory in every case, their advantages over the wagon hack being larger hauling capacity, greater speed and, of course, greater economy. The unique feature in the Union Township case, as the picture shows, is the "trailer hack" which is attached to the auto for the last mile and a half before reaching the school. This trailer, an ordinary horse-drawn school wagon, is well-lighted and warmed, is left each evening at a centrally located point about a mile and a half from the school, from which point the pupils who occupy the wagon go to their homes. In the morning they again assemble at this point, get in the school wagon to be picked up by the auto and taken off to the school. Both the auto and the wagon, carrying fifty-seven pupils, are run at a cost of $4.65 per day. The last pupil is delivered at home after a ride of thirteen miles in forty minutes from the time of leaving the school. To transport these pupils by horse-drawn wagon would require three wagons and some of the pupils would be on the road at least two hours. Mr. Ellis, the trustee, and Mr. Miller, the teacher-driver, are to be warmly commended for the progressive spirit they show in this most important matter of safe and proper transportation of school children.

GOVERNOR BECKETT OF NORTH CAROLINA has taken a strong stand for public health. In a short address delivered before the North Carolina School Inspectors in Raleigh, he said in part: "It is a relief to find in this time of killing, a body of men interested in the making of lives. It has been said, that it is more of a disgrace for a man to go to the hospital than to jail. To make it necessary to have to go to the hospital, the man must break the laws of God. Health laws are God's laws. To go to jail, he must break only man's laws. Sixty per cent. of the young men who were drafted into military service are rejected on account of physical defects which disqualify them for service. This is reason enough to justify the work that you physicians are now taking up. I am told that many of the defects that unfit rejects for service could have been corrected in their school days. That only forty per cent. of young men, our best men, the pick of the flock, are found physically able to serve this nation in what perhaps is its greatest hour of need, is subject enough to make the nation wake up and take thought of the men and women of tomorrow. It is to your work, doctors to the school boys and girls of today, that we are looking to save us from physical degeneration. In it you have my interest and support. Call on me when you need me." These are noble words and prove that Governor Beckett has vision and sees a great light.

BETTER RURAL SANITATION and better care of rural health generally was insisted upon at the October meeting of the American Public Health Association in Washington. "This most important and desirable end can never be gained in its fullest degree except under the administration of a full time, trained health officer." The practical suggestion made to meet this situation was that several communities unite to employ a trained health officer upon a co-operative basis. This plan has been followed with success both at Wellesley, Massachusetts, and La Salle, Illinois.

OLD AGE is not necessarily a time of suffering and regret. It is only as the individual fails to live righteously that regret and disease come with years. Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Vital Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says: "It is estimated that one and one-quarter million persons (1,250,000 persons) in the United States who have reached the age of 65 are in want and are supported by public and private charity. This means that 28 per cent., in other words more than one out of every four, are dependent upon charity. In Massachusetts in 1915, it was found that close to 35,000 persons out of a total of 190,000 were the recipients of public or private relief. This constitutes 8.2 per cent. of the total population 65 and over, but does not include a very large number who receive their assistance from relatives and other unregistered sources. A man or woman at 65 should be in good health and more useful to society than at any other time in their lives. They certainly would reach this standard if it were not for disease, and when we remember that almost all disease is self-inflicted, we get a measure of the unrighteousness of great numbers of people. The utterance of the poet to the effect that we must so live that when the final summons comes, we may simply wrap the draperies of our couch around us and lie down as if to pleasant dreams, does not apply alone to the moral and mental life but as well to the physical. If we lead righteous physical lives, then the lying down to pleasant dreams is certain to be achieved. As Metchnikoff says in effect: We should so live that the instinct of life will be supplanted by the instinct of death, and then die happy and contented.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COOKING.—The Indiana State Board of Health has long contended that one of the crying needs of Indiana was better cooking. The Board has again and again suggested that the public health and strength could be raised very perceptibly if people would nourish their bodies with a better balanced diet and would cook their food more scientifically. Among the suggestions, was the abolition of the frying pan, which is certainly badly overworked in Indiana. The best way to make a food indigestible is to fry it. Another suggestion was that bread should be baked in single loaves and better baked. The loaves are frequently too large, and the interior crumb is soggy. Soggy, underbaked bread is a great producer of dyspepsia. Now it is announced that the Ministers of Food of Great Britain have provided facilities for instructions in cookery throughout all England. A number of schools have been established for teaching how to cook, where persons may take the course without cost. The Food Ministers have a number of traveling kitchens equipped on motor cars which travel about giving demonstrations on such subjects as: Food that serves the same purpose as meat; how to get the best value for the money; how to substitute for white flour; use of oatmeal, barley flour, maize meal and other cereals; economic use of sugar, aids and substitutes; catering for a week; unwise purchasing; the evils of underfeeding; the relation of price to value; kitchen economy; the fireless cooker, the hot water jacket, and similar apparatus and other devices for the saving of fuel. Children are requested to attend these cooking schools, boys and girls alike. Pupils devote one-half day each week to this subject. This wise step should have been taken long ago, and Indiana will be wise to open cooking schools throughout the State and make a big noise about it.

FIFTY LIBERTY RECIPES by Miss Amelia Doddridge, is a little book published by the W. K. Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. Miss Doddridge was formerly instructor of cooking in the Manual Training High School, Indianapolis. She is now Home Demonstration Agent, State Agriculture College, Newark, Delaware.

"MOVIE SQUINTS" are reported by Pollock of London. After careful and long continued investigation, Dr. Pollock of London finds that the movies are responsible for headaches, and other signs of eye strain in children and for a very great increase in the number of cases of internal squint. Very few of the children he examined, and in whom he found internal squint had little or no astigmatism, and they showed signs of congestion of the optical nerves. Dr. Pollock in conclusion says: "I am constantly seeing young children who have developed squints while frequenting the movies, and older children with congested optical nerves and eye strain from the same cause. I think children should not be allowed to attend the movies oftener than once a week, better only once a month, and I object to the introduction of movies into school teaching, except at regular intervals."

BABIES AND OUR INDUSTRIES.—A speaker at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Washington, October 17 to 20, said: "From a practical and economic point of view we must save the babies. This is true because in the future we shall need them in our industries. In this respect America must follow the lead of the other great warring countries in its attention to child hygiene and welfare when the most disinterested stop with the babies. The child must be cared for from a health point of view, not only in infancy, but also during the pre-school life, in school life and until it reaches maturity and is able to care for itself." The country which fails to bring up its children in the way they should go makes a terrible mistake, economically, politically and morally. The first step in bringing up a child in the way it should go, is to make it a good animal.

FREE CANCER DIAGNOSIS: Through the generous offer of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University a free diagnosis service was established in Massachusetts, on October 1st, 1917. This service offers to the registered physicians of the State, opportunity for the free diagnosis of pathological material removed at operation. Restrictions upon the employment of the exploratory incision in cancer tissue have been announced in connection with this service.

It is largely in response to the recommendation of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and of the Committee on Cancer of the Massachusetts Medical Society, that this work, so important in its application to the surgery of malignant disease, has been undertaken in Massachusetts.

THE POTATO WASTE in Indiana is something awful. We find that on the average, each family throws away one-half pound daily of potato peelings. These peelings have great nutritive value. Generally they are thick and carry much of the potato material. Between the meat of the potato and the peeling lie important nutritive and life giving substances called vitamines, which are lost when potatoes are peeled. Another loss for health appears in the fact that potato peelings furnish bulk for the intestines and prevent constipation. Use one-half pound of potato peelings as the basis of calculation for each family each day in the year and then it appears that 180 pounds are made in a year. There are 500,000 families in the State, which means 90,000,000 pounds of good food thrown away in a year by this wasteful procedure. There are 60 pounds of potatoes in each bushel and this means, therefore, a loss of 1,500,000 bushels of good potato food. The State Board of Health urges people not to peel their potatoes, but to eat them peeling and all and enjoy the advantages to be derived therefrom. This will save money, save strength, save life and save happiness.

MAINE TO THE FRONT.—The Maine legislature, which adjourned April 7, gave the State a new up-to-date health law. The Indiana legislature, unfortunately for the State, denied to the people any progress in health matters. The new Maine health law provides a Commissioner of Health and a Public Health Council consisting of the Commissioner and four other members. The Commissioner of Health is to be appointed by the Governor at a salary of $4,000 per annum. The Governor is also to appoint the Public Health Council, two of whom shall be physicians and who shall serve four years. The Health Commissioner serves six years. The Public Health Council shall meet once a month, and at such other times as its members may determine and it will be the duty of the council to make and promulgate rules and regulations in furtherance of the public health law, to advise with the Commissioner on appointment of District Health Officers and other employes, and to recommend to the legislature needed legislation. It will have no administrative or executive duties. The divisions in the State Health Department are to be created by the Public Health Council, and may be such as the council may determine. There shall be a director for each division. The Commissioner from time to time is to divide the State into three or more health districts, appointing to each district a district health officer who shall be a graduate of a reputable medical school, or shall have a certificate in public health from any institution qualified to issue such certificate. These district health officers are to give their full time in the field work of the Department, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed $2,500 per year. A like organization has been instituted in New York and in Massachusetts. It is plain this organization is not entirely upon a non-political basis, but it is fairly so, and the people of the State of Maine are to be accordingly congratulated.

"MEASLES AND MUMPS ARE CAMP PLAGUES," said Surgeon General Gorgas in his address before the American Public Health Association in October. He further said: "The venereal diseases are more to be feared than gunshot wounds, for they bring greater inefficiency and loss and trouble." Dr. Gorgas also said that meningitis and pneumonia were plagues to the military camp, but that the surgeons particularly feared measles and mumps. In his presidential address, Dr. W. A. Evans approved the court-martial of a medical officer who permitted an epidemic of measles to develop under his command. He argued that medical officers can issue orders which must be obeyed, and it was therefore possible to limit the spread of measles, mumps, meningitis and pneumonia. Civil officials must rely upon co-operation to secure results, and it is hard indeed to secure co-operation in certain communities.

GREENCASTLE FORWARD AND UPWARD is what we have to say of this flourishing and attractive city. Recently the City Council of Greencastle passed an ordinance commanding that every house not connected with a sewer and which is within reach of one shall be connected. Complaints from citizens were received that some people had connected their sewer drains to the storm sewers and that the conditions arising from these drains were obnoxious. This sewer connection Ordinance also carried a section making it unlawful to have animal manure in any quantity which is not thoroughly protected from flies, within the city limits. The ordinance further required that all outdoor privies shall be fly-tight, and be so constructed as not to pollute the ground or pollute the air. The passage of this ordinance simply means that you cannot keep a good city down.

DR. HAROLD H. MITCHELL, Epidemiologist of the State Board of Health, entered the Medical Reserve Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison when the first call was made. He was accepted, passing all examinations, and was appointed First Lieutenant. When the term of training expired, he was given a special appointment to do sanitary work and given command of a sanitary squad of 27 men and ordered to Camp Mineola. From there he expected to sail with his squad to France at an early date.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been appropriated by Governor Stevens of California from the State War Emergency Fund, for the suppression of venereal diseases. The State Health Officer, Dr. Sawyer, has directed county supervisors of health to provide in their annual budget for hospital facilities for the care and isolation of persons suffering from venereal diseases. This is certainly an advanced step and California deserves high commendation. We especially commend Governor Stevens for the beneficent forward step he has taken.

WILLIAM LINKER of Fort Wayne seems to think he is bigger than the State, for he refused to obey quarantine on account of smallpox. He boasted he would not stay in quarantine, and he kept his boast. He left his house after the quarantine card had been placed on it and attended a union meeting. He has been placed under arrest, and at this writing is held in quarantine until such time as the court thinks it safe to try him.

EPILEPTICS are not allowed by law to go to school, yet the subject has come up frequently. The last instance was from Palmyra, Harrison County. An epileptic attended the school at that place, and as reported to this office "had a fit every day." The disturbance in the school can be imagined. The child, being an epileptic, of course, is slow to learn and in this instance exceedingly slow. The law forbids the attendance of children sick in any way in the schools of Indiana.

THE FORT WAYNE NEWS of November 17 announces that Dr. Eric Crull will "become the head of the board of health of Fort Wayne in January." Newly elected Mayor Cutshall has announced that he will make this appointment. The bulletin heartily congratulates the people of Ft. Wayne that Dr. Crull is to again assume the head of the city board of health. Under him things will move forward with order and good judgment.

FOUR CITIZENS write the State Board of Health from Indiana Harbor, as follows: "Please come and inspect a house here. They are filthy and dirty and keep the people, six in one room. They is all kinds of sicks there. We went to see the Board of Health in Indiana Harbor and chief they answer us we can do as we please. We wish you to come there and inspect them as they are spreading the disease all over the State." The above was signed "Four Citizens," and evidently proceeds from some one who is acting through spite or wishes to get his or her "evens." We publish this item to make known that no attention is paid to anonymous communications, and to show, as is evident from the ignorance displayed in the letter, that the anonymous writer is usually ignorant, spiteful and not infrequently vicious. We advise health officers as a rule to pay no attention to anonymous articles.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR OCTOBER, 1917.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,009,364
Total deaths	1,022
Death rate per 1,000	11.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	86.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	12.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	28.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	19.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.5
Measles, rate per 100,000	2.4
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	7.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	89.8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.), rate per 100,000	57.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	3.5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	4.6
Influenza, rate per 100,000	3.5
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	3.5
Cancer, rate per 100,000	86.3
External causes, rate per 100,000	108.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,191,458
Total deaths	1,299
Death rate per 1,000	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	110.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	29.6
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	23.7
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	33.6
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.9
Measles, rate per 100,000	1.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	7.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	85.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.), rate per 100,000	41.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	.9
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	.9
Influenza, rate per 100,000	.9
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	8.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000	91.9
External causes, rate per 100,000	99.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	688,793
Total deaths	670
Death rate per 1,000	11.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	100.8
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	18.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	35.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	22.2
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	5.1
Measles, rate per 100,000	....
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	6.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	75.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2), rate per 100,000	59.8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000	1.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	5.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000	51.3
External causes, rate per 100,000	77.9
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

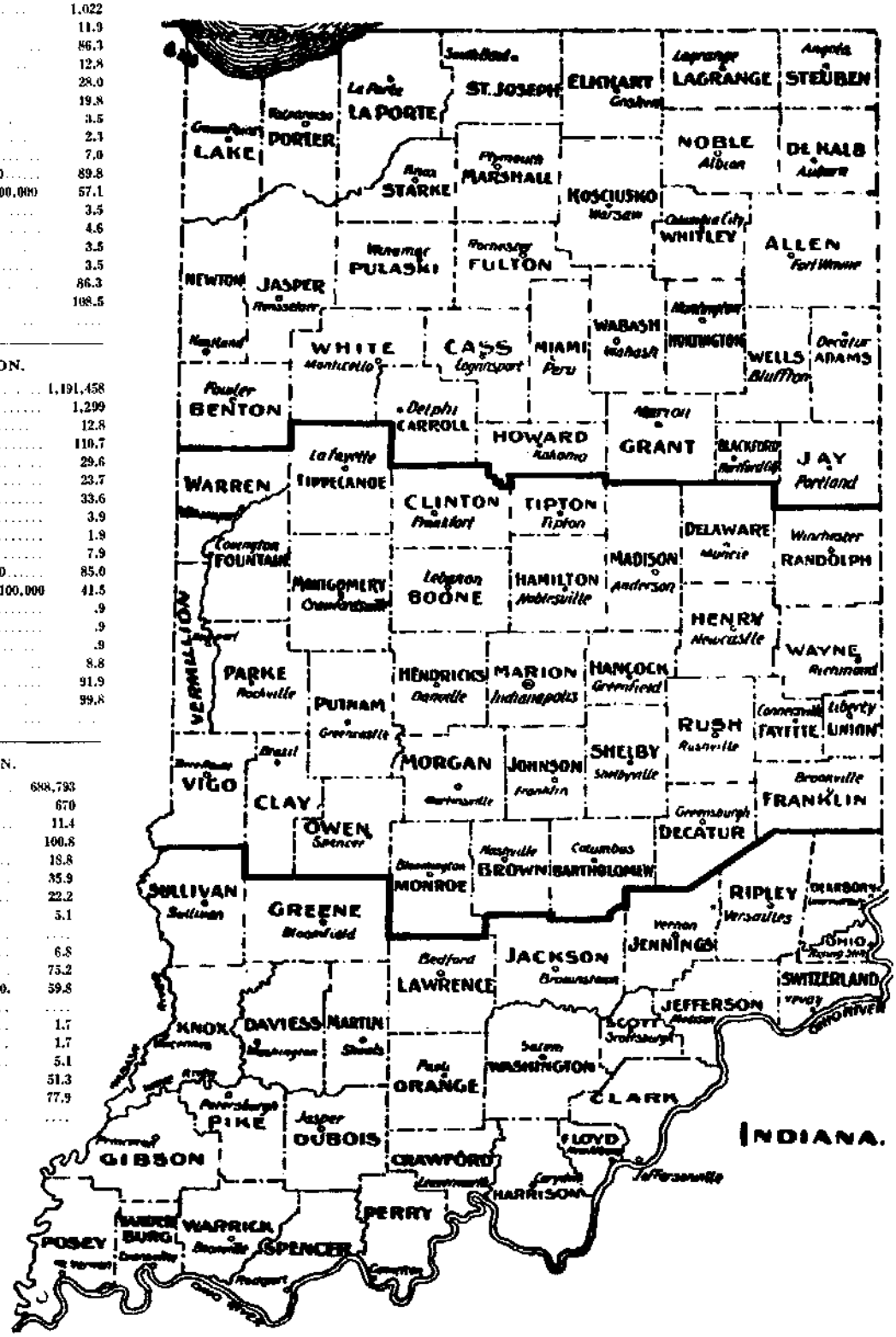

TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of October, 1917. (Stillbirths excluded.)

State and Counties.	Population, Estimated, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for The Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population: October, 1917.	September, 1917.	October, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Date for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Important Ages: Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, Inclusive.	5 to 9, Inclusive.	10 to 14, Inclusive.	15 to 19, Inclusive.	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.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana	**2,889,615**	**2,991**	**3,053**	**2,952**	**33,481**	**32,176**	**12.2**	**12.8**	**12.1**	**13.8**	**13.4**	**367**	**163**	**91**	**47**	**78**	**1013**	**245**	**52**	**69**	**64**	**16**	**4**	**18**	**207**	**126**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**15**	**197**	**239**	...	...	...
Northern Counties	**1,009,364**	**1,022**	**1,099**	**997**	**11,561**	**11,304**	**11.9**	**13.3**	**11.7**	**13.7**	**13.6**	**149**	**58**	**21**	**16**	**23**	**359**	**74**	**11**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**77**	**49**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**74**	**93**	...	...	**41**
Adams	22,032	13	17	12	16[illegible]	175	6.9	9.3	6.4	8.8	9.5	2	1	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Allen	104,672	113	92	113	1,081	1,065	12.7	10.6	12.9	12.3	12.3	14	2	2	1	2	37	7	1	1	5	...	...	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	6
Benton	12,668	10	5	7	82	106	9.2	4.7	6.5	7.7	10.0	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford	16,270	10	11	16	171	146	7.2	8.2	11.6	5.9	10.8	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carroll	17,982	14	10	17	183	179	9.1	8.7	11.1	12.2	11.9	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cass	38,072	56	50	35	541	510	17.3	15.9	10.9	17.0	16.4	3	1	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	13
Dekalb	25,504	23	30	18	279	255	10.6	14.3	8.2	13.1	12.0	...	2	1	1	1	12	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Elkhart	51,882	46	42	53	582	558	10.4	9.8	12.1	13.4	13.0	5	3	...	1	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1
Fulton	16,879	14	11	11	176	189	6.7	7.9	7.6	12.5	13.4	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Grant	52,636	58	61	62	691	791	12.9	14.0	13.9	15.7	18.0	7	5	1	...	2	28	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4
Howard	37,017	42	39	45	438	421	13.3	12.7	14.5	14.1	13.0	4	...	2	...	...	15	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1
Huntington	29,450	23	28	26	207	317	9.1	11.5	10.4	12.0	12.9	5	2	1	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Jasper	13,112	17	17	10	139	138	15.2	15.7	9.0	12.7	12.6	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1
Jay	25,159	23	23	20	264	269	10.7	11.1	9.4	12.5	12.8	2	1	...	...	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...
Kosciusko	28,200	32	24	22	266	301	13.3	10.3	9.2	11.3	12.8	1	2	...	...	...	18	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Lagrange	15,148	15	13	14	150	196	11.6	10.4	10.9	11.8	15.5	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Lake	118,866	174	184	162	1,874	1,695	17.2	18.9	16.5	18.9	17.6	47	18	5	4	5	20	9	5	2	6	1	2	1	29	16	...	4	...	...	9	28	...	...	9
Laporte	49,928	39	58	45	550	569	9.1	14.0	10.8	13.2	14.1	4	2	1	...	2	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2
Marshall	24,283	29	24	22	277	244	14.0	12.0	10.6	13.6	12.5	4	...	...	2	...	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...
Miami	30,814	33	20	24	314	338	12.6	7.8	9.2	12.2	13.2	5	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Newton	10,534	5	6	7	114	91	5.5	6.9	7.8	12.9	10.3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble	24,981	25	19	24	291	283	11.7	9.2	11.4	9.1	13.6	2	2	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
Porter	20,960	17	18	24	214	214	9.5	10.4	13.5	12.2	12.2	2	2	2	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Pulaski	13,312	4	15	4	116	122	3.5	13.7	3.6	10.4	10.9	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke	10,645	6	11	5	132	108	6.6	12.5	5.5	14.7	12.2	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben	14,550	7	14	20	157	174	5.6	11.7	16.2	12.9	14.3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph	99,284	102	111	101	1,122	1,085	12.0	13.5	12.2	13.5	13.4	23	7	1	1	2	30	8	...	8	2	...	...	1	5	9	...	...	1	1	9	7	...	...	2
Wabash	26,962	25	24	26	262	250	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.6	11.1	3	...	...	...	1	9	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Wells	22,718	27	14	20	187	174	13.9	7.4	10.4	9.8	9.2	4	...	...	...	1	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
White	17,636	12	11	18	171	175	8.0	7.5	12.0	11.6	11.9	2	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whitley	17,174	8	13	14	164	154	5.4	9.2	9.6	10.7	10.7	...	2	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Central Counties	**1,191,458**	**,299**	**1,317**	**1,305**	**14,476**	**13,724**	**12.8**	**13.4**	**13.0**	**14.4**	**13.8**	**137**	**64**	**47**	**23**	**39**	**449**	**112**	**30**	**24**	**34**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**86**	**42**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**23**	**101**	...	...	**34**
Bartholomew	25,221	26	24	18	255	247	12.1	11.5	8.4	11.1	11.4	3	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Boone	25,273	20	26	22	271	266	9.3	12.5	10.3	12.8	12.6	2	2	3	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Brown	7,975	12	7	5	82	75	17.6	10.6	7.4	12.3	11.5	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Clay	33,553	31	25	25	287	307	10.8	9.0	8.8	10.3	11.0	4	3	2	2	...	13	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
Clinton	27,592	24	23	35	296	308	10.2	10.1	14.1	12.8	13.4	5	1	...	...	3	11	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Decatur	19,021	15	13	25	214	218	9.2	8.3	14.9	13.5	13.7	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Delaware	53,250	54	63	53	611	555	11.9	14.3	11.8	13.7	12.7	7	2	...	...	2	15	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	2
Fayette	14,963	15	18	20	203	195	11.8	14.6	15.8	16.2	15.7	1	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Fountain	20,703	25	13	8	209	222	14.2	7.6	4.5	12.1	12.6	1	2	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Franklin	15,335	10	10	22	155	181	7.6	7.9	16.9	12.1	14.1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	27,194	35	24	21	303	257	15.2	10.7	9.1	13.3	11.3	4	3	...	...	2	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1
Hancock	19,030	10	24	13	193	205	9.6	15.3	7.0	12.1	12.9	4	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hendricks	20,840	10	14	10	219	222	5.6	8.1	5.6	12.6	12.6	3	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Henry	32,035	32	43	35	431	341	11.7	16.2	13.1	16.1	12.9	3	1	2	...	...	7	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	3
Johnson	20,088	27	20	20	198	204	15.3	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.8	2	...	...	1	...	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Madison	66,604	76	66	82	776	692	13.5	12.1	14.5	14.0	14.4	7	2	2	1	2	30	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...
Marion	303,261	390	388	367	4,348	4,038	15.4	15.5	14.6	17.2	16.3	32	20	16	7	16	108	32	11	6	15	1	...	...	34	12	...	...	...	2	31	35	...	...	17
Monroe	24,920	16	30	31	272	240	7.5	14.6	14.8	13.0	10.6	4	2	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Mont omery	30,930	34	31	28	[illegible]57	[illegible]33	12.9	12.1	10.7	13.8	13.0	3	...	...	...	1	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1
Morgan	21,618	21	15	25	224	236	11.4	8.4	13.7	12.4	13.1	...	1	...	...	2	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Owen	14,053	23	11	12	153	147	19.2	9.4	10.0	16.7	14.5	2	...	...	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Parke	22,214	18	19	20	236	256	9.5	10.3	10.6	12.7	13.8	1	...	...	...	2	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3
Putnam	20,592	18	22	19	234	200	10.2	12.9	10.8	13.6	11.6	...	3	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Randolph	29,637	26	25	37	329	304	10.3	10.2	14.7	13.3	13.3	5	3	2	1	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Rush	19,577	20	28	17	221	204	12.0	17.3	10.2	14.1	12.2	2	1	1	1	...	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Shelby	28,206	25	31	29	304	270	10.4	13.3	12.2	12.9	11.5	4	1	3	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tippecanoe	41,239	54	60	51	633	583	15.3	17.7	14.6	13.6	17.1	7	...	3	...	...	25	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	5
Tipton	17,645	13	20	20	132	187	8.6	13.7	13.4	8.9	12.7	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Union	6,260	5	8	5	69	65	9.4	15.5	9.4	13.1	11.4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion	21,031	23	33	34	269	306	12.8	19.0	19.4	15.3	17.7	4	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Vigo	103,474	126	120	127	1,228	1,132	14.2	14.1	14.8	14.2	13.4	18	5	4	6	3	36	17	2	4	4	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1	7	16	...	...	...
Warren	10,899	7	5	5	107	101	7.5	5.5	5.4	11.7	11.1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wayne	46,625	43	58	66	668	603	10.8	15.1	16.8	17.2	15.6	1	4	2	...	1	17	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2
Southern Counties	**688,793**	**670**	**637**	**650**	**7,454**	**7,148**	**11.4**	**11.2**	**11.2**	**12.9**	**12.5**	**81**	**41**	**22**	**8**	**16**	**205**	**59**	**11**	**21**	**13**	**3**	...	**4**	**44**	**35**	...	**1**	**1**	**3**	**30**	**45**	...	...	**27**
Clark	30,260	29	30	26	340	318	11.3	12.0	10.1	13.4	12.6	3	...	3	...	...	12	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Crawford	12,057	10	4	4	109	123	9.7	4.0	3.9	10.8	12.2	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Daviess	27,747	19	16	29	270	294	8.0	7.0	12.3	11.6	12.7	1	1	2	...	2	6	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Dearborn	21,852	19	19	31	229	239	10.2	10.5	16.8	12.5	13.1	2	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Dubois	19,911	11	15	16	157	198	6.5	9.1	9.5	9.4	11.9	3	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Floyd	30,395	38	25	34	424	360	14.7	10.0	13.1	16.7	14.2	3	1	...	...	2	8	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	3
Gibson	30,377	36	30	22	331	299	13.9	12.0	8.5	13.0	11.8	4	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Greene	41,877	34	37	32	347	330	9.5	10.7	9.1	9.9	9.6	8	4	2	...	...	9	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Harrison	20,232	11	24	16	18[illegible]	189	6.4	14.4	9.3	11.0	11.2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jacks n	24,727	35	23	20	313	267	16.6	11.[illegible]	9.5	15.1	13.9	3	2	...	...	3	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1
Jefferson	20,483	36	29	28	379	308	21.6	17.2	16.1	22.2	18.0	2	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	5
Jennings	14,257	13	16	9	151	135	10.7	13.6	7.4	12.7	11.2	1	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Knox	43,00[illegible]	43	38	38	482	506	11.7	10.7	10.5	13.4	14.3	5	5	3	3	1	7	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2
Lawrence	33,559	28	31	34	294	294	9.8	11.2	12.1	9.5	10.6	3	2	1	...	...	8	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Martin	11,412	3	7	14	92	132	2.6	6.3	12.3	8.2	11.6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	4,329	2	4	4	50	44	5.4	11.2	10.8	13.8	12.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	17,357	15	15	16	192	195	10.1	10.5	10.8	13.2	13.5	...	...	1	1	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Perry	18,486	25	20	21	200	160	15.9	13.1	13.4	12.9	10.4	6	3	...	...	1	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pike	19,684	14	20	12	204	186	8.3	12.3	7.7	12.4	11.3	1	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Posey	21,925	14	17	18	210	196	7.5	9.4	9.7	11.8	10.7	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
R pley	21,994	14	10	20	183	210	7.4	5.5	10.7	9.9	11.4	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Scott	8,729	5	6	10	74	75	6.7	8.3	13.5	10.1	10.2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spencer	20,676	13	16	20	175	222	7.3	9.4	11.4	10.1	12.8	1	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Sullivan	36,307	31	31	30	298	273	10.0	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.1	7	3	2	1	...	10	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Switzerland	9,914	5	9	7	95	114	5.9	10.9	8.3	11.4	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanderburgh	85,322	142	112	109	1,291	1,113	19.5	15.9	15.2	18.0	16.0	17	13	1	1	3	42	15	...	2	2	2	...	1	11	5	...	...	...	1	6	11	...	...	15
Warrick	22,476	12	18	15	200	174	6.2	9.7	7.9	10.6	9.3	2	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	17,445	11	15	14	170	170	7.4	10.4	9.4	11.6	11.6	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Urban	**1,337,022**	**1,597**	**1,558**	**1,585**	**17,375**	**16,490**	**14.0**	**14.1**	**14.3**	**15.6**	**15.1**	**206**	**91**	**47**	**22**	**44**	**450**	**122**	**32**	**32**	**42**	**10**	**2**	**5**	**125**	**72**	...	**5**	**3**	**12**	**105**	**130**	...	...	...
Rural	**1,552,593**	**1,394**	**1,495**	**1,367**	**16,106**	**15,686**	**10.5**	**11.7**	**10.3**	**12.4**	**12.1**	**161**	**72**	**44**	**25**	**34**	**563**	**123**	**20**	**37**	**22**	...	**2**	**13**	**82**	**54**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**92**	**109**	...	...	...

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of October, 1917. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population, Estimated, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for The Year 1917, to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population: October, 1917.	September, 1917.	October, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Important Ages: Under 1 Year.	1 to 4, Inclusive.	5 to 9, Inclusive.	10 to 14, Inclusive.	15 to 19, Inclusive.	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.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
Cities of the First Class, Population 100,000 and over.	**272,338**	**357**	**354**	**327**	**3,863**	**3,645**	**15.4**	**15.6**	**14.5**	**17.0**	**16.3**	**28**	**17**	**14**	**6**	**14**	**96**	**27**	**8**	**4**	**13**	**1**			**32**	**12**				**2**	**30**	**28**			**16**
Indianapolis	272,338	357	354	327	3,863	3,645	15.4	15.8	14.5	17.0	16.3	28	17	14	6	14	96	27	8	4	13	1			32	12				2	30	28			16
Cities of the Second Class, Population 45,000 to 100,000.	**291,031**	**335**	**311**	**330**	**3,419**	**3,290**	**13.5**	**13.0**	**13.8**	**14.1**	**13.9**	**49**	**23**	**7**	**5**	**4**	**90**	**24**	**3**	**11**	**10**	**1**		**3**	**22**	**16**			**2**	**2**	**25**	**25**			**11**
Evansville	77,531	108	91	97	1,069	923	16.3	14.1	14.9	16.5	14.4	14	11			3	30	10		2	1	1		1	8	4				1	5	9			5
Fort Wayne	77,107	85	67	91	825	807	13.3	10.5	14.6	13.1	13.1	12	2	1			28	4	1		3			1	8	3					9	2			6
Terre Haute	71,015	76	76	76	778	819	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.1	14.2	8	4	4	4	1	17	8	2	1	4				3	2			1		4	9			
South Bend	65,318	63	77	86	746	741	11.3	11.3	12.5	13.6	13.9	15	6	2	1		15	2		8	2			1	3	7			1	1	7	5			
Cities of the Third Class, Population 20,000 to 45,000.	**311,158**	**410**	**392**	**420**	**4,593**	**4,151**	**15.5**	**15.3**	**16.2**	**17.6**	**18.3**	**67**	**23**	**8**	**5**	**11**	**97**	**33**	**9**	**6**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**42**	**22**		**5**		**2**	**21**	**49**			**23**
Gary	34,892	67	57	48	680	516	22.6	19.8	16.7	23.4	18.3	13	7	4	2	1	5	3	2	1	5			1	13	3		2			4	15			5
East Chicago	28,596	39	50	33	489	391	16.1	21.3	14.4	20.2	17.3	23	4	1		1	3	2	2				2		8	10						3			
Hammond	26,049	39	39	46	452	438	17.6	18.2	21.5	20.8	20.8	10	6		1	3	5	2	1	1		1			7	2		2			1	8			4
Muncie	25,841	30	29	28	339	275	13.6	13.6	12.9	15.7	12.9	3					6	2	1	1					2					1	3				2
Richmond	24,778	30	30	32	320	303	14.2	14.7	15.4	15.7	14.9	1	4	1		1	11	3		1	1			1	2	2						1			
Anderson	23,856	29	23	41	348	298	13.8	11.7	20.4	17.5	15.1	3			1	2	8	3	1						1	1				1	1	3			
Elkhart	21,736	25	20	24	272	235	13.5	11.1	13.2	15.0	13.3	3			1		10	2							1	1					1	3			1
Michigan City	21,520	18	22	24	230	237	9.8	12.4	13.4	12.8	13.4	2		1		1	5	1							1	1					1	1			2
Lafayette	21,257	36	34	33	359	331	19.9	19.4	18.4	20.2	18.8	5				1	14			1	1					1		1			3	4			5
Kokomo	20,850	23	22	29	272	265	12.9	12.8	16.9	15.6	15.7	3		1			9	2	1	3					3						2	1			1
Logansport	20,754	27	16	24	238	276	15.3	9.3	13.8	13.7	16.1	1					8	5							1						2	5			
New Albany	20,629	30	24	32	344	293	17.1	14.1	18.3	20.0	17.0	2	1				6	6								1					2	4			3
Marion	20,571	18	26	26	262	291	10.2	15.3	15.0	15.2	17.1	1	3			1	7	2	1						3						1	1			
Cities of the Fourth Class, Population 10,000 to 20,000.	**155,949**	**179**	**180**	**160**	**1,863**	**1,775**	**13.5**	**14.0**	**12.3**	**14.3**	**13.9**	**23**	**10**	**9**	**2**	**6**	**44**	**15**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**			**6**	**7**				**3**	**11**	**13**			**6**
Vincennes	17,679	22	17	21	231	233	14.6	11.6	14.4	16.6	16.2		2	3	2		4		1		3	1			2						1	2			2
Mishawaka	15,678	13	15	13	135	145	9.7	11.6	10.2	10.3	11.5	7					3									2					2				2
Peru	13,240	22	6	13	152	136	19.5	5.5	11.8	13.7	12.5	3					6	2		2					1	1				1		1			
Laporte	12,607	13	20	13	177	158	12.1	19.3	12.5	16.8	15.4	1	2				3	1								1					3				
Newcastle	11,862	14	18	10	184	137	13.9	19.3	10.4	18.5	14.5	2	1			3	2	2			1					1						2			
Elwood	11,028	15	13	15	126	115	15.9	14.3	16.0	13.7	12.4	1		1			5	2	1																
Crawfordsville	11,093	17	12	13	142	131	18.1	13.2	14.3	15.4	14.5	1				1	8	1													3	3			1
Shelbyville	10,808	13	17	12	141	124	14.0	18.8	13.2	15.5	13.8	2		1		1	3	3	1			1			1						1	1			
Huntington	10,740	8	12	6	126	141	8.7	13.5	6.6	13.9	15.7	1	1	1			1	1														3			
Jeffersonville	10,412	13	10	10	108	118	14.6	11.6	11.3	12.4	13.5	1					4	1								1									
Bedford	10,276	11	9	10	107	99	12.5	10.6	11.7	12.5	11.7		1	1			2	1												1					1
Brazil	10,270	9	13	11	109	119	10.2	15.3	12.7	12.7	14.0	2	1	2			3								1						1	1			
Bloomington	10,256	9	18	13	126	110	10.2	21.2	15.2	14.7	14.1	2	2			1		1							1	1				1					
Cities of the Fifth Class, Population under 10,000.	**306,546**	**316**	**321**	**348**	**3,637**	**3,629**	**12.1**	**12.7**	**13.5**	**14.2**	**14.3**	**39**	**16**	**9**	**4**	**9**	**123**	**23**	**9**	**7**	**8**	**5**			**23**	**15**			**1**	**3**	**18**	**15**			**5**
Frankfort	9,552	12	9	11	120	139	14.7	11.4	13.7	15.0	17.5	3	1			1	6	1	1						2						1	1			
Columbus	9,221	14	11	5	101	99	17.7	14.4	6.4	13.1	12.9	1					8								1						2	1			
Goshen	8,934	4	7	9	107	108	5.2	9.5	11.9	14.3	13.5						3														1				
Wabash	8,723	7	5	8	85	97	10.8	6.9	10.8	11.6	13.2					1	1	2														1			
Connersville	8,278	11	6	11	120	108	15.6	8.8	15.8	17.4	15.7	1		2			3			1	1										1	1			1
Clinton	8,215	7	8	15	80	104	10.0	11.8	22.3	11.6	15.8	1					3								2	1									
Whiting	8,147	5	4	10	77	115	7.2	5.9	14.9	11.3	17.4	4	1								1				1	1									
Washington	7,854	7	7	12	102	114	10.4	10.7	18.0	15.5	17.3	1				2	2	2		1					1										
Linton	7,604	10	7	7	59	72	15.4	11.2	11.2	9.2	11.7	2					3			1						1						1			
Valparaiso	7,407	5	9	11	67	70	7.9	14.8	17.6	10.8	11.0						4																		1
Lebanon	7,074	8	11	5	91	83	13.2	18.9	8.4	15.3	14.2	1	2	1			2				1				1						1	1			
Madison	6,934	7	9	5	103	86	11.8	15.7	8.5	17.8	14.8	1						2	1			3													
Princeton	6,688	13	6	7	96	85	22.8	10.8	12.3	17.1	17.3	1				1	5	1							3										
Hartford City	6,637	6	4	7	83	52	10.6	7.3	12.5	14.4	9.4	1					3	1								1									
Seymour	6,309	12	8	3	97	72	22.3	15.3	5.6	18.4	13.6	1	1	1			2	1	1							2					2				1
Kendallville	5,943	7	4	3	70	61	13.8	8.1	6.1	14.1	12.6						4								2						1	1			
Mt. Vernon	5,821	5	4	6	78	61	10.1	8.3	12.2	16.0	12.6						2		1						1							1			
Greensburg	5,648	5	7	8	93	75	10.4	15.0	16.8	19.7	15.9						3	1				1													
Portland	5,328	4	3	5	64	81	8.8	6.8	11.1	14.4	18.3		1				3															1			
Bluffton	5,287	8	3	9	48	52	17.7	6.9	20.2	10.8	11.9	1					3															1			
Noblesville	5,241	7	4	5	62	54	15.6	9.2	11.3	14.2	12.4	1					5									1					1				1
Rushville	5,153	6	10	5	67	66	13.6	23.6	11.5	15.5	15.4		1	1	1		2				3														
Alexandria	5,096	4	2	4	53	53	9.2	4.7	9.2	12.7	11.7						1																		
Aurora	4,866	4	8	7	52	57	9.6	20.0	17.2	12.7	14.2	1				1	1								2							1			
Martinsville	4,823	4	8	9	66	67	9.7	20.1	22.2	16.4	16.8		1				2		1			1													
Franklin	4,796	11	3	2	55	45	26.9	7.5	4.9	13.7	11.3	1	1				5	1	2						1					1					
Sullivan	4,709	3	6	2	57	37	7.5	15.4	5.1	14.5	9.6				1		1			1															
Warsaw	4,694	5	7	8	52	64	12.5	18.1	20.2	13.2	16.5		1				3	1	1						1						1				
Decatur	4,663	5	2	4	44	36	12.6	5.2	10.1	11.3	9.3						3														1				
Garrett	4,636	†	10	5	52	57	†	26.2	12.8	13.4	14.8																								
Winchester	4,602	2	6	9	67	57	5.1	15.8	23.3	17.4	15.0		1					1	1																
Boonville	4,498	5	5	7	64	57	13.0	13.5	18.7	17.0	15.5	2		2			1			1									1						
Greenfield	4,448	4	10	4	54	57	10.6	27.3	10.6	14.5	15.3	2					1									2									
Mitchell	4,434	3	4	8	29	40	7.9	10.9	22.0	7.8	11.2	2						1								1					1				
Tipton	4,261	8	4	5	46	48	22.0	11.4	13.9	12.9	13.5	1					5			1											1				
Auburn	4,231	2	5	2	46	44	5.5	14.3	5.6	13.0	12.6					1		2																	
Plymouth	3,946	3	8	4	50	36	8.9	24.6	12.2	15.2	10.9						3								1										
Lawrenceburg	3,930	4	3	5	50	52	11.9	9.2	15.0	15.2	15.8	1					1																		
Greencastle	3,862	4	5	4	41	30	12.1	15.7	12.2	12.7	9.3						2	1														1			
Tell City	3,777	11	7	3	49	25	34.2	22.5	9.5	15.5	8.0	3	1				3	1		1						4									
Columbia City	3,730	†	2	5	26	39	†	6.5	16.0	8.3	12.6																								
Attica	3,533	6	2	1	39	52	19.9	6.8	3.3	13.2	17.7	1					2	1																	
Union City	3,497	3	5	6	52	33	10.0	17.3	20.5	17.8	11.4			1			1								1							1			
Rochester	3,364	3	3	2	47	57	10.4	10.8	7.0	16.3	20.2			1			1				1														
Jasonville	3,315	3	6	8	29	32	10.6	22.0	28.4	10.4	11.5	1					2																		
Gas City	3,224	5	5	2	36	38	18.2	18.8	7.3	13.3	14.1		2												2						1				
Dunkirk	3,031	3	3	1	31	21	11.6	12.0	3.8	12.2	5.2						1														1				
North Vernon	2,969	2	3	2	28	29	7.9	12.2	7.9	11.3	11.7		1				1																		
Angola	2,886	2	2	2	32	35	8.1	8.4	8.3	13.3	14.7						1																		
Bicknell	2,814	2	3	7	42	62	8.3	12.9	29.4	17.9	26.4	1	1													1									
Montpelier	2,786	1	4	3	30	38	4.2	17.4	12.6	12.9	16.3																					1			
Rockport	2,736	1	3	10	32	47	4.3	13.3	4.3	14.0	20.5																								
Crown Point	2,640	4	5	3	31	48	17.8	23.0	13.5	14.0	21.9						2															1			
Loogootee	2,616	1	2	3	16	23	4.5	9.3	13.9	7.3	10.8							1																	
Batesville	2,607	1	†	2	20	30	4.5	†	9.3	9.2	14.2																								
Rensselaer	2,471	7	3	1	32	35	33.3	14.7	4.8	15.5	17.0						4													1	1				
Huntingburg	2,464	1	5	4	27	33	4.7	24.6	19.1	13.1	16.0																								
Jasper	2,434	2	†	4	24	28	9.6	†	19.6	11.8	14.0	1			1			1																	
Monticello	2,204	†	3	6	28	35	†	16.5	22.3	15.2	19.1																								
Delphi	2,173	4	2	3	32	24	21.6	11.1	16.2	17.6	13.2					1	3				1														
Ligonier	2,173	3	2	5	32	31	16.2	11.1	27.1	17.6	16.5						2								1										
Cannelton	2,130	6	3	4	31	39	33.1	17.1	21.1	17.4	21.9	2					2													1	1				
Covington	2,069	2	†	†	24	24	11.3	†	†	13.9	13.9				1		1																		
Veedersburgh	1,823	1	2	2	24	16	6.4	13.2	13.0	15.7	10.5					1		1																	
Butler	1,818	1	1	1	23	28	6.4	6.6	6.4	15.1	18.4						1																		
Rising Sun	1,513	†	3	2	36	25	†	24.1	15.0	[illegible]	20.0																								
Vevay	1,256	†	†	†	15	12	†	†	†	14.3	11.4																								

† No deaths.

Mortality of Indiana for October, 1917. (Stillbirths e cluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population, Estimated, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.										
							October, 1917.	September, 1917.	October, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.	
												Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent
State	2,889,615	2,991	3,053	2,952	33,481	32,176	12.2	12.8	12.1	13.8	13.4	367	12.2	183	5.4	91	3.0	47	1.5	78	2.6	1,013	33.8
Northern Counties	1,009,361	1,022	1,099	997	11,551	11,304	11.9	13.3	11.7	13.7	13 6	149	14.5	58	5.7	21	2.0	16	1.5	23	2.2	359	35.1
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,299	1,317	1,305	14,476	13,724	12.8	13.4	13.0	14.4	13.8	137	10.5	64	4.9	47	3.6	23	1.7	39	3.0	449	35.1
Southern Counties	688,793	670	637	650	7,454	7,148	11.4	11.2	11.2	12.9	12.5	81	12.1	41	6.1	23	3.4	8	1.1	16	2.3	205	30.6
All Cities	1,337,022	1,597	1,558	1,585	17,375	16,490	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.6	15.1	206	12.8	91	5.6	47	2.9	22	1.3	44	2.7	450	28.1
Over 100,000	272,338	357	354	327	3,863	3,645	15.4	15.8	14.5	17.0	16.3	28	7.8	17	4.7	14	3.9	6	1.6	14	3.9	96	26.8
45,000 to 100,000	201,031	335	311	330	3,419	3,290	13.5	13.0	13.8	14.1	13.9	49	14.6	23	6.8	7	2.0	5	1.4	4	1.1	90	26.8
20,000 to 45,000	311,158	410	392	420	4,593	4,151	15.5	15.3	16.2	17.6	16.3	67	16.3	25	6.0	8	1.9	5	1.2	11	2.6	97	23.6
10,000 to 20,000	155,949	179	180	180	1,863	1,775	13.5	14.0	12.3	14.3	13.9	23	12.8	10	5.5	9	5.0	2	1.1	6	3.3	44	24.6
Under 10,000	396,546	316	321	348	3,637	3,629	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.2	14.3	39	12.3	16	5.0	9	2.8	4	1.2	9	2.8	123	38.9
Country	1,552,593	1,294	1,495	1,367	16,106	15,686	10.1	11.7	10.5	12.4	12.1	161	11.5	72	5.1	44	3.1	25	1.7	34	2.4	563	40.3

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Smallpox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number	Death Rate.
State	245	99.1	52	21.2	69	28.1	64	26.1	10	4.6	4	1.6	18	7.3	207	84.5	126	51.4	4	1.6	6	2.4	5	2.0	15	6.1	197	80.4	239	96.6		
Northern Counties	74	86 3	11	12.8	24	28.0	17	19.8	3	3.5	2	2.3	6	7.0	77	89 8	49	57.1	3	3 5	4	4.6	3	3.5	3	3.5	74	86.3	93	108.5		
Central Counties	112	110.7	30	29.6	24	23.7	34	33 6	4	3.9	2	1.9	8	7.9	86	85.0	42	41.5	1	.9	1	.9	1	.9	9	8.8	93	91.9	101	99.8		
Southern Counties	59	100.8	11	18.8	21	35 9	13	22.2	3	5.1			4	6.8	44	75.2	35	59.8			1	1.7	1	1.7	3	5 1	30	51.3	45	77.9		
All Cities	122	107.4	32	28.1	32	28.1	42	36.9	10	8.8	2	1.7	5	4.4	125	110.0	72	63.4			5	4.4	3	2.6	12	10.5	105	92.4	130	114.4		
Over 100,000	27	116 7	8	34 6	4	17.3	13	56.2	1	4 3					32	138 4	12	51.9							2	8.6	30	120.7	28	121.1		
45,000 to 100,000	24	97.1	3	12.1	11	44.5	10	40.4	1	4 0					22	89.0	16	64.7					2	8.0	2	8.0	25	101.1	25	101.1		
20,000 to 45,000	33	121.8	9	34 0	8	30 2	7	26.4	1	3 7	2	7.5	2	7.5	42	155 9	22	83.2			5	18 9			2	7.5	24	89.4	49	185.4		
10,000 to 20,000	15	113.2	3	22.6	2	15 1	4	30.2	2	15 1					6	45 3	7	52.8							3	22.6	11	83.0	13	98.1		
Under 10,000	23	88 3	9	34 5	7	26 8	8	30.7	5	19 2					23	88.3	15	57 6					1	3.8	3	11 5	18	69 1	15	57 6		
Country	123	53.2	20	15.1	37	28.0	22	16.6			2	1.5	13	9.8	82	62.2	54	40.8	4	3.0	1	.7	2	1.5	3	2.2	92	69.7	109	82.6		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of October, 1917.

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.
46.9	—7.4	Rome	89	17	Tab	16	30

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Station.	Least Monthly Amount.
4 72	+2.25	Kokomo	10 91	Mt. Vernon	2 43