PREVENT SICKNESS AND KILL POVERTY

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 APRIL, 1916.

Total births, 5,185 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 22.1.

Males, 2,720; females, 2,465.

White males, 2,671; white females, 2,417.

Colored births, 97; males 49, females 48.

Stillbirths, 159; white 147, colored 12.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 2,047 births; rate 25.0.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 2,015 births; rate 20.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section population 684,552, reports 1,123 births; rate 20.0.

The highest rate, Lake county, 37.7.

The lowest rate, Parke county, 10.4.

Total births to date for 1916, 21,874.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1916.

Total deaths reported, 3,249; rate 13.8. In the preceding month, 3,603 deaths; rate 12.4. In the same month last year, 3,212 deaths; rate 13.3. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 454 or 14.3 per cent. of the total; 1 to 4, 149; 5 to 9, 65; 10 to 14, 44; 15 to 19, 72; 65 and over, 1,109 or 34.1 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,202 deaths; rate 14.7. In the preceding month, 1,239 deaths, rate 14.6. In the same month last year, 1,078 deaths, rate 12.9.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,347 deaths; rate 13.9. In the preceding month, 1,595 deaths; rate 15.9. In the same month last year, 1,434 deaths; rate 14.4.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 648,552, reports 700 deaths; rate 12.4. In the preceding month, 769 deaths; rate 13.2. In the same month last year, 700 deaths; rate 12.1.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, 14.7, which is 0.9 higher than that for the entire State. The Northern Sanitary Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever diphtheria, measles, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, puerperal septicemia and external causes. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever and whooping cough. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, influenza and cancer.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,521 deaths; rate 11.9. In the preceding month, 1,798 deaths; rate 13.6. In the same month last year, 1,660 deaths; rate 12.5.

URBAN: Population 1,385,540, reports 1,728 deaths; rate 16.0. In the preceding month, 1,805 deaths; rate 16.2. In the same month last year, 1,552 deaths; rate 14.3. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 17.9; Evansville, 13.5; Fort Wayne, 15.9; Terre Haute, 13.2; South Bend, 13.3; Gary, 18.7; East Chicago, 23.5; Muncie 11.0; Hammond, 25.1; Richmond, 13.0; Anderson, 15.9; Elkhart, 15.9; Michigan City, 15.6; Lafayette, 26.0; New Albany, 19.5; Logansport, 18.4; Marion, 17.3; Kokomo, 13.8.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR APRIL, 1916.

Measles, as in the preceding month, was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence is as follows: Measles, tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, acute bronchitis, diphtheria, influenza, bronchial pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, whooping cough, typhoid fever, chickenpox, rabies in human, diarrhea and enteritis, smallpox, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, erysipelas, malaria fever, dysentery, puerperal fever, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, cholera morbus, poliomyelitis, trachoma.

TUBERCULOSIS: 357 deaths, of which 306 were of the pulmonary form and 51 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 197, females 160. Of the males, 50 were

married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 100 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 48 were married in the same age period as above, and left 96 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans under 12 years of age made in one month by this preventable disease, 196. Number of homes invaded, 341.

TYPHOID FEVER: 151 cases in 26 counties, with 38 deaths. In the preceding month, 167 cases in 23 counties, with 33 deaths. In the same month last year 67 cases in 26 counties, with 18 deaths.

PNEUMONIA: 367 deaths; rate 156.9 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 473 deaths; rate 195.2. In the same month last year, 367 deaths; rate 152.9.

SCARLET FEVER: 325 cases in 40 counties with 13 deaths. In the preceding month, 362 cases in 52 counties with 10 deaths. In the same month last year 294 cases in 50 counties with 13 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 141 cases in 36 counties with 20 deaths. In the preceding month, 150 cases in 37 counties with 17 deaths. In the same month last year, 126 cases in 27 counties with 14 deaths.

MEASLES: 4,464 cases in 65 counties with 44 deaths. In the preceding month 3,456 cases in 55 counties with 25 deaths. In the same month last year, 1,913 cases in 53 counties with 14 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 1 case and 1 death in Orange county; male, 4 years.

RABIES: 27 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month of April. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 194, males 141, females 53. *Suicide*: Total 47, males 34, females 13. Suicide by poison 24, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 3, by firearms 11, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by jumping from high places 2. *Accidental or undefined*: Total 128, males 94, females 34. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 2, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 11, absorption of deleterious gases 1, accidental drowning 8, traumatism by firearms 2, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 2, traumatism by fall 25, traumatism in mines 2, traumatism by machines 4, railroad accidents and injuries 32, street-car accidents and injuries 2, automobile accidents and injuries 11, injuries by other vehicles 3, other crushing 2, injuries by animals 4, excessive cold 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 2, fractures (cause not specified) 3, other external violence, 9. *Homicide*: Total 19, males 13, females 6. Homicide by firearms 11, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, by other means 6.

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 April the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

BIRTHS.

Adams 2; Allen 3; Bartholomew 1; Benton 1; Blackford 2 (Hartford City); Boone 5 (Lebanon 1, Thorntown 2); Brown 2; Carroll 3; Cass 2; Clark 3 (Jeffersonville 1, Port Fulton 1); Clinton 3-1 for 1909, 1 for 1911 (Frankfort 1 for 1915); Crawford 1; Dearborn 5 (Aurora 3); Decatur 5 (Greensburg 2); Dekalb 1, for July, 1913; Delaware 7—1 for June, 1915 (Muncie 4); Dubois 1; Elkhart 1 (City); Floyd 2 (New Albany); Fountain 5 (Attica); Franklin 1; Gibson 1; Grant 9 (Gas City 2); Greene 7—3 for 1909 (Linton 2); Harrison 3; Hendricks 6 (Danville 2, Pittsboro 1); Henry 4 (Middletown 2); Howard 5—1 for July, 1915; Jasper 1 (Rensselaer); Jay 2 (Portland 1); Jefferson 2 (Madison); Jennings 1; Knox 9 (Vincennes 4); Kosciusko 1; Lake 9 (Gary 3, Hammond 4); Laporte 2—1 for February, 1915 (City 1); Madison 2 (Anderson 1, Alexandria 1); Marion 1 (Indianapolis, 1908); Marshall 2—from Plymouth 1 for 1913, 1 for 1915; Martin 1; Miami 1; Monroe 2 (Bloomington); Morgan 3—1 for August, 1915 (Paragon) 1; Newton 1 (Morocco); Noble 1 for 1915; Orange 1 (West Baden); Parke 6 (Rockville 3 for January, 1914); Perry 5—1 for August, 1915 (Tell City 2); Pike 5; Porter 2; Posey 1; Randolph 2 (Lynn 1); Rush 5; Scott 1; Spencer 19—1 for December, 1914, (Rockport 11, Dale 1); St. Joseph 1 for 1915; Tippecanoe 6—1 for August, 1915 (Lafayette 4); Tipton 1 (Windfall); Union 1; Vanderburg 13 (Evansville 1 for September, 1915); Vermillion 4 (Clinton 2); Vigo 8—1 for January, 1915 (Seeleyville 1 for August, 1915, West Terre Haute 1 for December, 1915, Terre Haute 4, 1 for September, 1915, 1 for October, 1915); Wabash 2; Warrick 11; Washington 2 (Campbellsburg 1); Wayne 4 (Richmond 1, Centerville 1); Wells 8—2 for 1915; White 3 (Wolcott 1 for December, 1915) Total 244.

DEATHS.

Benton 4 (Otterbein 1, Oxford 1, Bosewll 1); Blackford 1; Boone 1; Cass 2; Clark 1 (Port Fulton); Clay 1; Dearborn 1; Decatur 1 (Greensburg); Elkhart 2 (City); Fountain 2 (Attica 1, Covington 1); Grant 1; Greene 1 (Lyons); Henry 2; Howard 9; Huntington 1 (Warren—December, 1915); Jackson 2 (Crothersville 1); Jasper 4 (Remington, 1 for October, 1915); Jennings 10 Knox 3 (Vincennes 2); Lake 1 (Whiting for November, 1915); Laporte 2 (Michigan City 1); Lawrence 1 (Mitchell for December, 1915); Marion 1 (Indianapolis for December, 1915): Miami 2 (Peru 1); Monroe 2 (Bloomington); Montgomery 1 (Ladoga); Morgan 2 (Paragon 1 for December, 1915); Owen 1; Pike 1; Putnam 1; Rush 1; Shelby 1 (Shelbyville;) Switzerland 1; Tippecanoe 2 (Lafayette 1); Vanderburg 2; Warrick 4; Washington 1 (Salem); Total 67.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR APRIL, 1916.

H. E. Barnard, Ph.D., State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Two hundred and eight food samples were analyzed during the month. Of this number 180 were listed as legal and 28 as illegal.

The three illegal samples of sausage and weinerwurst contained starch. Ten of the 24 samples of ice cream analyzed were below standard and therefore illegal. Ten milk samples and one cream were below standard and classed as illegal.

Forty-one drug samples were analyzed during the month. We thought that the fictious aspirin had been eliminated in this State some months ago, but the one sample analyzed was purchased by a druggist from a peddler very recently, and therefore shows that druggists should be continually on their guard in reference to this high-priced product.

Although 14 of the 27 samples of tincture of iodine were classed as illegal the majority of them were only slightly below standard, in fact only two are sufficiently low to call for a warning notice and none will be prosecuted.

The six samples of linseed oil analyzed were received from a State institute and represented a second shipment, the first having been condemned by this department as containing a large, percentage of mineral oil.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916.

Classification.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Beer	1		1
Beer, Temperance	6		6
Coca cola	1		1
Cider		2	2
Apple Butter	1		1
Jelly	5		5
Fruit Syrups	4		4
Horse Radish	1		1
Maple Syrup	2	1	3
Meat Products—			
Hamburger	24		24
Lard		1	1
Sausage	24	2	26
Weinerwurst		1	1
Milk Products—			
Butter	2		2
Cream	2	1	3
Ice Cream	24	10	34
Milk	83	10	93
Vinegar		1	1
Total	180	28	208

Classification.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
DRUGS.			
Aspirin Tablets		1	1
Linseed Oil	6		6
Tincture of Iodine	13	14	27
Miscellaneous			7
Total			41

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916.

During the month of April the food and drug inspectors made 990 inspections of food producing establishments. Eight places were found to be in excellent condition 382 were in good condition, 523 fair, 56 poor and 21 bad,

Three of the 311 grocery stores were rated excellent, 135 good, 169 fair and 4 poor.

One of the 106 meat markets visited was rated excellent, 47 were classed as good, 54 fair and 4 poor.

Of the 28 drug stores visited 21 were rated good and 7 fair. One hundred and twenty bakeries and confectioneries were visited during the month. Of this number 60 were classed as good, 56 fair and 4 poor.

One hundred and thirteen hotels and restaurants were visited. One was rated excellent, 28 good, 77 fair and 7 poor.

Fifty-five creameries were visited during the month. Of this number one was rated excellent, 27 good, 25 fair, one poor and one bad.

Of the thirty milk depots inspected one was rated excellent, 15 good, 13 fair and one bad.

Of the thirty-five cream stations visited 5 were rated good 15 fair, 14 poor and one bad.

Of the 66 ice cream plants inspected one was classed as excellent, 21 good, 36 fair and 8 poor.

Of the 6 slaughterhouses visited one was rated good, 2 fair and 3 poor.

Two poultry houses, one brewing company and one tea and coffee store were also visited.

One hundred and thirty-six condemnations were issued during the month, 125 because of unsanitary conditions and 97 because of improper construction.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1916.

Inspections.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies	104	0	11	65	10	18
Grocery stores	311	3	135	169	4	0
Meat markets	106	1	47	54	4	0
Drug stores	28	0	21	7	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries	120	0	60	56	4	0
Hotels and restaurants	113	1	28	77	7	0
Creameries	55	1	27	25	1	1
Milk depots	30	1	15	13	0	1
Milk plants	5	0	3	2	0	0
Cream stations	35	0	5	15	14	1
Condensed milk plants	5	0	5	0	0	0
Ice cream plants	66	1	21	36	8	0
Ice cream parlors	2	0	1	1	0	0
Slaughter houses	6	0	1	2	3	0
Poultry houses	2	0	0	1	1	0
Brewing Company	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tea and coffee store	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	990	8	382	523	56	12

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1916.

Classification.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction.	Total.
Bakeries	10	11	12
Confectioneries	4	2	4
Dairies	59	48	60
Fish Market	1	1	1
Groceries	8	4	9
Groceries and meat markets	2	4	6
Meat markets	3	11	11
Milk plants	3	3	5
Slaughterhouses	3	3	3
Slaughterhouse and meat markets	1	1	1
Restaurants	20	8	23
Restaurants and bakeries	1	1	1
Total	125	97	136

INDIANA IS A PROGRESSIVE DAIRY STATE.

Although Indiana has not been counted among the leading dairy states, at the present time the development of her dairy industry is proceeding so rapidly and along such excellent lines that it is only a question of time when Indiana butter will command a premium in the large markets and when the hill lands of the State, at present largely unproductive, will be covered as thickly with dairy cows as the green pastures of Vermont or the plains of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Inspector Bruner, who is engaged in making a survey of dairy conditions throughout the state, has now visited about one-fourth of his territory, which includes the counties which have given the least attention to the development of modern dairying.

His report up to the month of April is illuminating and in view of the criticism which has been made of the dairy industry so satisfying, we are glad to publish some of his figures.

The 53 creameries visited made in 1915, 14,468,150 pounds of butter, of which 97.76 per cent. was made from pasteurized cream. A few small plants which are not pasteurizing have ordered equipment and will pasteurize after July first.

Sixty ice cream plants manufactured in 1915 almost two million gallons of ice cream, of which 86.5 per cent. was made from pasteurized raw material.

This is an excellent showing and should effectively and finally dispose of the criticism that ice cream has been made of low grade stock.

Thirty-four milk depots which sold in 1915 6,472,552 gallons of milk have been inspected. Of this milk 99 per cent. was pasteurized before sale. It ought not to be difficult to persuade the distributors of the remaining one per cent. that they too should insure the safety of their product by proper pasteurization.

FORT WAYNE REPORTS EXCELLENT RESULTS IN TUBERCULIN TESTING.

Dr. George E. Frye, Meat and Milk Inspector of the Board of Health of the City of Fort Wayne, is doing excellent work. His report of work this past winter in which he shows the number of cows given the tuberculin test, and the disposal of the reactors is so complete that we gladly publish it because of the help and encouragement it may give other inspectors.

The interesting thing about the report is the few reactors. Twleve of the 21 dairies inspected were free from bovine tuberculosis. This is an unusual record and is due, we believe, to the fact that the Board of Health of Fort Wayne has for a number of years forced the issue with respect to the sale of milk from diseased herds.

These excellent results ought to convince any fair-minded dairyman that the health rules requiring the testing of cows work out for the betterment of the dairy industry.

	No. in Herd.	Passed	Reactor.	Disposition.
Ansley	10	10	0	Slaughtered and passed for food.
J. H. Bass	49	48	1	B. A. C. inspection at Eckert's plant.
Bash farm	32	32	0	Previously tested—Michigan Live Stock Commission.
Dunkelberg	44	38	6	Quarantined and held for calves blood lines.
Diss	15	15	0	
Ellett	6	6	0	
Foster	1	1	0	
Gillie	21	21	0	
Gornbert	6	5	1	Slaughtered, passed for food by Dr. Frye at S. & H. abbatoir.
Gable	23	23	0	
Hobson	9	9	0	
Holle	19	18	1	Held for calf then to be slaughtered.
E. F. Leland	63	54	9	Slaughtered 6 for food, 3 for rendering tank by Dr. Frye.
Meyer	11	11	0	
McCullough	24	15	9	Seven slaughtered, 3 condemned to rendering plant, 2 held for calves 4 for food.
N. Whitleather	18	18	0	
Rohrbach	11	10	1	Slaughtered and passed by Dr. Frye at S. & H. abbatoir.
Rhodes	15	14	1	Slaughtered and condemned to rendering works by Dr. Frye.
Schoppman	10	9	1	Slaughtered and passed for food at S. & H. abbatoir by Dr. Frye.
Thomas	19	19	0	
Wesling	13	13	0	

DON'T EXPERIMENT WITH BABY'S MILK.

From the moment of birth every baby ought to have the best possible care and food. It is his birthright. If he does not get it he will not do the part intended for him when he is grown.

The best food for the baby is that which nature arranged for him—his mother's milk. For this food there is no substitute. When it fails we do the best we can and make—fortunately for the baby we have learned to make—a fairly satisfactory food for infants by modifying cow's milk. The proteids and fats in cow's milk are in too large proportions for the delicate digestive organs of an infant, and to make it resemble as closely as possible it's mother's milk it must be diluted somewhat and sweetened slightly.

The balancing of the proportions of sugar, fat and proteids is something which cannot be done successfully by ignorant or careless mothers. It is not enough merely to dilute the milk and sweeten it. Baby feeding must be exact and every baby should be fed according to his personal needs. All babies are not alike and what may be a satisfactory food for one may be quire unsatisfactory for another.

The pure milk stations that provide modified milk and adjust babies' milk have saved thousands of babies' lives. The work done by Nathan Strauss in New York demonstrated this.

When your baby has to be fed on cow's milk, modify it according to your doctor's orders. If he cannot tell you what you want to know, ask the Health Department. Never experiment; never change foods unless you know what you are doing. Be sure that the baby's food agrees with him. Then watch him grow.

PURE FOOD IS USELESS WITHOUT GOOD TEETH.

We demand pure food, and get it; we insist on careful preparation and our food factories boast that their product is never touched by the human hand. We require perfect protection and the wrapped loaf and sealed box of biscuits are delivered to the kitchen door. But is the pure, clean, sterile food going to continue so in the process of assimilation if it has to pass through an unsanitary and diseased mouth on its way to the stomach? How does a pure food label profit us if every crunch of the jaws that grinds the food under a daily pressure of 5,000 pounds introduces into it bacteria that turn a welcome and helpful guest into a center of infection.

Human life is a continual struggle with germ life. When the good germs are overpowered by the bad ones trouble is at hand. The condition of the mouth is often the determining factor between health and illness. Decayed teeth are due to chemical action that dissolves away the enamel and pits the limey structure; bacteria grow in the cavity, food accumulates and decomposes, and soon the mouth is more unsanitary than any food which may enter it.

Oral hygiene means clean teeth and a clean mouth. It means intelligent use of the tooth-brush. It means healthy gums. In infancy mother's milk is the best aid to sound teeth and a healthy mouth. Later whole cereals, pure milk fresh vegetables and fresh fruit are necessary to normal growth and perfect tooth structure.

In later life selected foods will do much to keep the mouth and teeth in good condition. Food acids are the best cleansing agents. Grape juice, orange juice, lemon juice, vinegars, apples, bathe the teeth with acids that clean and protect them. An apple eaten in the evening will mechanically and chemically clean the teeth and protect them from the bacterial ravages in the night when the most damage is done.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR APRIL, 1916.

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	178	
Negative	394	
	—	572
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		2
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious	1	
Negative	7	
	—	8
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		4
Cerebro Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		3
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		4
Knee joint fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		1

Abdominal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		1
Fluid from chest for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		2
Milk for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		1
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	6	
Negative	55	
		61
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		
Negative		1
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	65	
Suspicious	11	
Negative	133	
Unsatisfactory	3	
		212
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs—		
Positive	17	
Negative	3	
Cat—		
Negative	1	
		21
Blood for counts		14
Blood for malaria—		
Negative		10
Pus for gonococci—		
Female—		
Positive	17	
Suspicious	3	
Negative	14	
Males—		
Positive	15	
Negative	22	
Sex not given—		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
		73
Pus miscellaneous		7
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma—		
Carcinoma of nose	2	
Carcinoma of lower jaw	1	
Carcinoma of breast	2	
Carcinoma of liver	1	
Carcinoma of kidney	1	
Carcinoma of vagina	2	
Carcinoma of clitoris	1	
Carcinoma location not given	1	
Sarcoma—		
Sarcoma of gum	1	
Miscellaneous tissues	27	
		39
Urine for chemical analysis		39
Urine for gonococci —		
Negative		1
Feces for ova—		
Negative		1
Feces miscellaneous		1
Tape worm		4
Total number specimens examined		1,082
Diphtheria examinations made on potassium tellurate		212
Total number examinations made		1,294
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out		2,570
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—		
Negative	3	
Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—		
Negative	1	
Total number guinea pigs inoculated		4

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING APRIL 1916.

Tuberculosis	698
Diphtheria	118
Widal	100
Blood counts	16
Gonococci	75
Malaria	10
Bile Media	3
Epidemic diphtherias	100
Total number	1,120

PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age Sex	Treatment began.	Treatment finished.
1. May Dickson	Bloomfield	Greene	10 F	3-15-16	4- 4-16
2. Fern Hudson	Bloomfield	Greene	12 F	3-15-16	4- 4-16
3. Joe Leavitt	Bloomfield	Greene	11 M	3-15-16	4- 4-16
4. Mr. Carl Rahke	Indianapolis	Marion	27 M	3-16-16	4- 5-16
5. Mr. Crawford Brown	Danville	Hendricks	26 M	3-20-16	4- 9-16
6. Allen Berkowits	Indianapolis	Marion	3 M	3-31-16	4-20-16
7. Stella Berkowits	Indianapolis	Marion	5 F	3-31-16	4-20-16
8. Mrs. J. Berkowitz	Indianapolis	Marion	30 F	3-31-16	4-20-16
9. Miss Clara Jensen	Indianapolis	Marion	22 F	3-31-16	4-21-16
10. Jonathan Stevenson	Richmond	Wayne	5 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
11. James Stevenson	Richmond	Wayne	10 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
12. Bader Bly	Richmond	Wayne	10 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
13. Russell Ingalls	Richmond	Wayne	9 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
14. Miss Emma Rogers	Indianapolis	Marion	37 F	4- 5-16	4-25-16
15. Chester Green	Indianapolis	Marion	9 M	4- 5-16	4-25-16
16. Ulric Wade	Indianapolis	Marion	15 M	4- 5-16	4-25-16
17. Mrs. Wm. McCone	Middletown	Henry	20 F	4- 6-16	4-26-16
18. Morris Hilton	Indianapolis	Marion	5 M	4- 6-16	4-27-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

After two months of treatment Margaret Whalley, the Richmond diphtheria bacilli carrier, had her tonsils removed. Cultures taken two weeks after the operation showed no diphtheria bacilli, and have been negative ever since. If every child was normal in nose, throat and teeth, epidemics of contagious diseases and streptococcic infections of children would be much less frequent.

From our laboratory experience we are struck with the frequency of epidemics of diphtheria, typhoid fever and rabies in certain localities, while in other localities epidemics of these diseases appear, but are soon stamped out.

Health officers are calling for additional knowledge concerning the prevention of contagious diseases, yet many of these men are not applying the methods we know will do the work.

It is much more spectacular to stop epidemics than to prevent them, but people soon come to see through the inefficiency of public health officials who allow epidemics to appear.

Health officers are asking more pay, giving lack of pay as an excuse for their shortcomings, not knowing what prevention work really is. Many neither know how to do the work themselves nor how to get it done by others.

Many doctors think efficient prevention work means peering into every outhouse and garbage can to find disagreeable sights and odors and that abating these and putting up quarantine cards and otherwise making themselves disagreeable they are doing efficient health work.

We must realize that much of the work now done by the M.D. health officer can be done much better and cheaper by nonmedical graduates especially trained in disease prevention work.

The public is willing to pay a proper price for efficient sanitary administration, but it is not willing to pay an exorbitant price for inferior service.

That we do have efficient prevention work under the present conditions, it is only necessary to call your attention to the diphtheria prevention work of Dr. C. N. Brown of Fairmount and the rabies prevention work of Dr. H. H. Thompson of Noblesville.

It is not so much talk and discussion that is needed as careful attention to the many little but very important details of disease prevention. However, a great deal has been accomplished by blanket methods, such as filtration and chlorination of water and pasteurization of milk.

How much could Gorgas have accomplished in Panama had he been content to exult over the wonderful progress of sanitation and to discuss the interesting details of malaria and yellow fever propagation?

Much of what was accomplished in Panama was done by ditching, oiling swamps, catching mosquitos and various other slavish and uninteresting labor.

Not a little of the typhoid prevention work which has been done in Southwest Germany was accomplished by routine blood, feces and urine examinations.

Success in the work of disease prevention depends primarily on a knowledge of how diseases are spread. This knowledge once gained gives victory.

THE OTHER DAY we received a calendar from Dr. H. D. Fair, Secretary of Delaware county. We congratulate the doctor upon his most excellent calendar and want to quote from it the following reasons:

Why I do not attend Society meetings—

Too busy to go. My practice drives me day and night. Gee, I'm busy.

Too tight to go. I might miss an office call while there.

Too scheming to go. I see a chance to get one of your patients while you are there.

Too indifferent to go. The same old bunch still run things.

Too self-satisfied to go. My patients get well without adopting your suggestions.

Too superior to go. I'm really in a class by myself as a doctor.

Too well-informed to go. You fellows can't tell me anything.

Too shrewd to go. You might force me to pass out some of my clever therapeutics.

Too jealous to go. That infernal Dr. Knowsiz Stuff might get up and talk.

Too shallow to go. You might ask me for a few remarks.

I wonder if we have any of these fellows in our county. Not many, I hope.

PHYSICIANS MAY PRESCRIBE any amount of habit-forming drugs, this being the decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. A physician who had registered and paid the tax under the Harrison anti-narcotic law was indicted for an alleged violation of that law. The charge was that he prescribed the drugs mentioned in that law in quantities more than necessary to meet the needs of the patient and that he did not prescribe the drugs in good faith and as a medicine. It is plain therefore if a physician prescribes in good faith, it does not matter as to the quantity of drugs involved.

DISEASED CHICKEN MEAT is not a pleasant thing to think of. That sick chickens are sold there is no doubt. Dr. Morgan, City Sanitarian of Indianapolis, seized four crates of chickens suffering from croup and cholera. These chickens were about to be slaughtered and dressed for human food. Dr. Morgan has warned the poultry dealers of this city against accepting any shipments of sick chickens and also against any such being dressed and sold in the market.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES has been tried for six months in New York City. The first effort to collect statistics and exercise control was of course only partially successful. A real good working system was at first not devised but upon experience has been greatly bettered and past education was necessary to make the good work go. At the present time the greater number of cases are reported through the laboratory. The second source of information is from the hospitals. The records supplied are not made public and are not for public use in any way. The sanitary code declares that such records shall be considered secret and they are so kept. Moreover physicians are not required to report cases by names initials

only sufficing. The number of cases of syphilis reported for the first six months of the year 1915 was 10,184 of which 789 were reported in duplicate. This total is 999 in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. Of course the figure given does not actually approach the number of cases reportable for the period. The Board of Health is pretty well satisfied with what has been done, recognizing fully its imperfectness, but recognizing also the promise of being able to do better work. We wonder how long it would take to secure the co-operation of the people and the physicians of Indiana in doing this important service to the State.

JERSEY RED PIGS are advertised for sale by Arthur Collins, Morestown, New Jersey. Of his breed of pigs, he says, "They are money-makers. They don't get sick. Sows have large litters. Sows do not kill pigs at farrowing. These pigs grow fast. Will produce 350 pounds of pork in nine months. Long body. Gentle and good natured. They are of good stock." The way to get rid of human defectives is to see that only good human stock become parents. This is the way in which Mr. Collins secures his superior breed of Jersey Red Pigs. There is only one way to reform mankind and that is to stop breeding defectives. Until we do so, we must keep on taxing ourselves more and more, building more and more asylums and organizing more and more so-called charity associations, and here let us remark it is not charity to permit the unfit to be born, for they are certain to be a burden to society, to fill our prisons and insane asylums and after leading useless lives are doomed to a miserable death.

THE SULLIVAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY is very much alive. It has published a very beautiful calendar for 1916. The calendar shows a picture of Dr. Oren Stoddard, sixth president of the society, also Dr. Enoch J. Yeager, seventh president. A list of the names of its thirty-four members are also upon the card. It is beautiful and well gotten up. The Sullivan County Medical Society also publishes "monthly notes," giving the transactions of the society and items concerning its members. The Delaware County Medical Society also prints a calendar which is most creditable to that organization.

THE WATER QUESTION at East Chicago and Indiana Harbor is about settled, at least that part of it which pertains to the eventual purification of the supply. The Public Service Commission has joined with the State Board of Health and ordered the installation of purification works. Sixty days were given the company in which to submit plans and specifications for the filtration plant and thirty days from that date contract must be let and construction begun. Six months was given for completion of the plant. The company argued for more time but it was refused.

HON. JAS. O. BATCHELOR, Mayor of the flourishing City of Marion, issued a Clean-Up Proclamation which had a decided ring in it. In the proclamation he said, after describing what clean up meant, "On condition of said work not being completed on or before said tenth day of May, 1916, then in that event the Street Department of the City of Marion will do and perform said work and charge the same against the property or abutting property upon the tax duplicates." Mayor Batchelor has been doing good things in Marion and this positive clean-up proclamation brought a decided benefit to his city.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

During the remainder of this year of 1916, the statistical department of the State Board of Health will make extra effort to establish a natality rate (birth rate) for all Indiana cities. Heretofore this rate has been calculated for counties only.

In order to make this city classification uniform, it will be necessary that place of birth and residence of parents be given correctly.

Post office address does not mean residence. A line is provided on the left margin of the certificate for the post office address of mother, for births occurring outside of corporate limits of cities and towns.

Officers must inspect each certificate critically at the time it is presented and see that it is made out fully and correctly.

The certificate must be given a registered number, beginning with No. 1 for the first certificate filed at the beginning of each calendar year, and numbering consecutively. In order for a certificate to be a legal document, it must show the name of the health officer with whom it is filed and the date of filing. "Filed" as called for on the certificate does not mean copying in a local record book.

FROM THE LABORATORY.

Meat Eating In Summer

Dr. Will Shimer.

Some people find they cannot eat meats in summer time, except in very small amounts, without experiencing ill effects, and sometimes they are badly poisoned. In this connection these questions appear: (1)Why do meats ever cause poisoning? (2 Why are meats at times very poisonous to some persons, only slightly poisonous to others, and do not affect still others at all?

Cary examined thirty-four samples of sausage and found colon bacilli in 95 per cent. and the bacillus enteriditis in 25 per cent. Here is important evidence that ground meats have an important place in intestinal infection. Quite as important as milk and perhaps more important than water. Bacteria may be destroyed by thorough cooking, but cooking—heat—does not always destroy the toxins which are elaborated by bacteria. We must then expect to sometimes have untoward effects from sausage eating. Cooked meats are a better growing media for bacteria than when uncooked and more likely to become poisonous, and therefore, long kept cooked meats, unless hermetically sealed, should be avoided. Cooked meats, kept in an ordinary refrigerator in the summer time for forty-eight hours, are nearly always poisonous.

Vegetable salads having a dressing containing meat, eggs, milk or other proteins, unless very acid with vinegar, are good media for bacteria. Salads should not be eaten which have been kept over twelve hours in an ordinary refrigerator. It is undoubtedly true that most intestinal disturbances appearing in warm months are due to eating infected protein foods. Sometimes, fresh uninfected proteins may cause more or less disturbances in specially susceptible people. Infantile eczema is sometimes due to the anaphylactic action of milk protein. Blackfair tested the skin of forty-three patients, and only one showed susceptibility to protein by

cutaneous and intracutaneous tests. Of twenty-seven poisoned with eczema, twenty-two gave evidence of susceptibility to protein. Egg white, cows' milk and woman's milk were the substances which most frequently caused reaction. In summer time it is wise to eat sparingly of all meats, especially of preserved (embalmed) meats. Sausage is certainly out of season in summer. Persons with bronchial asthma or eczema or any skin affection should eat very little protein.

WAYNE COUNTY IS CLEANER now that the health wave has come over its people. The Richmond Item announces that 368 loads of trash were gathered and moved out of Richmond and that 200 loads were removed from Centerville. We hope other towns in Wayne County are cleaning up and we hope that they will keep clean, and of course, this will be to the betterment of the whole State as well as Wayne County.

"CAN'T AFFORD TO HURT MY BUSINESS" were the words of a city health officer to a citizen who appealed to him to abolish a condition inimical to the public health. The citizen in writing says: "The city health officer was again notified concerning the noisome privy with its flies and threat against the public health, but he said he could not afford to neglect his business to run after public health work, yet this doctor accepts the position of city health officer." This incident fully illustrates why it is the present health officer system must go. It actually defeats the ends of the health laws in many instances as in this.

THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH has a fine large brick building in which it lives, moves and has its being. The building is at Jacksonville, and over the portals, deep in the stone, is engraved, "Florida State Board of Health." The building cost $40,000, the grounds being practically donated by the city of Jacksonville. The building is steam heated, well lighted and ventilated, provided with modern toilet appliances and its arrangement of rooms was planned for the special purposes for which the building is occupied. Every state should have its own public health building. It should contain provisions for laboratories, should have assembly rooms, library, offices and indeed every condition and status necessary for carrying on practical and efficient public health work.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is the sum donated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to be expended on a three years' experiment in the community control of tuberculosis. The Metropolitan Company gave this money to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, for the purpose stated. It is planned to select a town of approximately 5,000 inhabitants and to seek by the application of most approved methods to control the spread of disease there. A special committee of the National Association, not yet appointed, will select the community and will have general supervision over the experiments. This is certainly a unique contribution and great credit and honor is due to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

"NARCOTICS are things that make us stupider than we are naturally. They make us sleepy. They dull our sensibilities, lessen our perception, often hurt the heart, are capable of putting us to sleep. They may even prevent our waking after we are put to sleep; and they induce a craving which makes us require them more and more, while all the time our nervous system loses its grip, becomes demoralized and degraded, and we sink into an abyss of incapacity.

"Alcohol, opium, cocaine, chloroform, chloral hydrate, cannabis indica (the hasheesh that induces dreams and illusions in its victims), they are the simpler and more common substances which are so effective in quieting the child."

Merrill.

"THE UNITED STATES," says Mr. Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, "is continually waging a bloody war within its own borders—a war in which the casualties amount to 35,000 lives each year and in which the total number of wounded annually is 1,590,900. It sounds more like the returns from the battlefields of Europe, but in reality it is the number of workers killed and injured every year in our American industries. It is appalling when we stop to consider 35,000 wiped out every year in times of peace. This would constitute an entire division of the army, or, in other words, the whole National Guard of New York State, with every unit recruited to war strength. In two years it would more than equal all of the union soldiers killed in battle during the Civil War, which was 67,066."

NOTICE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for qualification on the eligible list of candidates for positions as State District Health Officers in Massachusetts. The State Department of Health sets forth the following requirements: The examination will be both written and oral and in addition practical tests will be given. Admission to examination contains the following requirements: Physical fitness, but no percentage credits will be given on physique. The examination comprises written, oral and practical tests. Relative rating on the eligible list is established on the basis of:

(a) Previous experience in public health work, both administrative and scientific; maximum 20 points.
(b) Results of oral examination; maximum 20 points.
(c) Results of written examination; maximum 60 points.

"BABIES OF THE RICH have more congenital defects than the babies of other classes." This declaration is made in the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York dated May 20, 1916. The statement is proven by statistics compiled by Dr. Guilfoy, the statistician of the City Department of Health. The bulletin says it is remarkable that congenital defects are more prevalent among babies of the rich since the infant death rate as a whole is much lower among the wealthier classes.

WHY SOME PEOPLE are hard of hearing is answered by the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York. It says: "The following defects were observed:

Impacted cerumen	85 per cent. of the cases.
Chronic purulent discharge	8 per cent. of the cases.
Eczema of the canal	5 per cent. of the cases.
Foreign bodies	2 per cent. of the cases.

The ages of the children were from two to sixteen years.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR APRIL, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population	998,000
Total deaths	1,202
Death rate per 1,000	14.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	92.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	22.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	28.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	12.2
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.6
Measles, rate per 100,000	28.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	8.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	162.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	59.9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	....
Influenza, rate per 100,000	18.3
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	11.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000	81.9
External causes, rate per 100,000	90.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population	1,178,368
Total deaths	1,347
Death rate per 1,000	13.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	145.0
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	23.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	10.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	5.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	7.2
Measles, rate per 100,000	19.6
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	13.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	153.3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	20.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	2.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	....
Influenza, rate per 100,000	21.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	9.3
Cancer, rate per 100,000	78.7
External causes, rate per 100,000	80.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population	648,552
Total deaths	700
Death rate per 1,000	12.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	160.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	17.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	8.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	6.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	5.3
Measles, rate per 100,000	1.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	3.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia 100,000	153.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000	12.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	3.5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000	26.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	1.7
Cancer, rate per 100,000	87.3
External causes, rate per 100,000	74.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	....

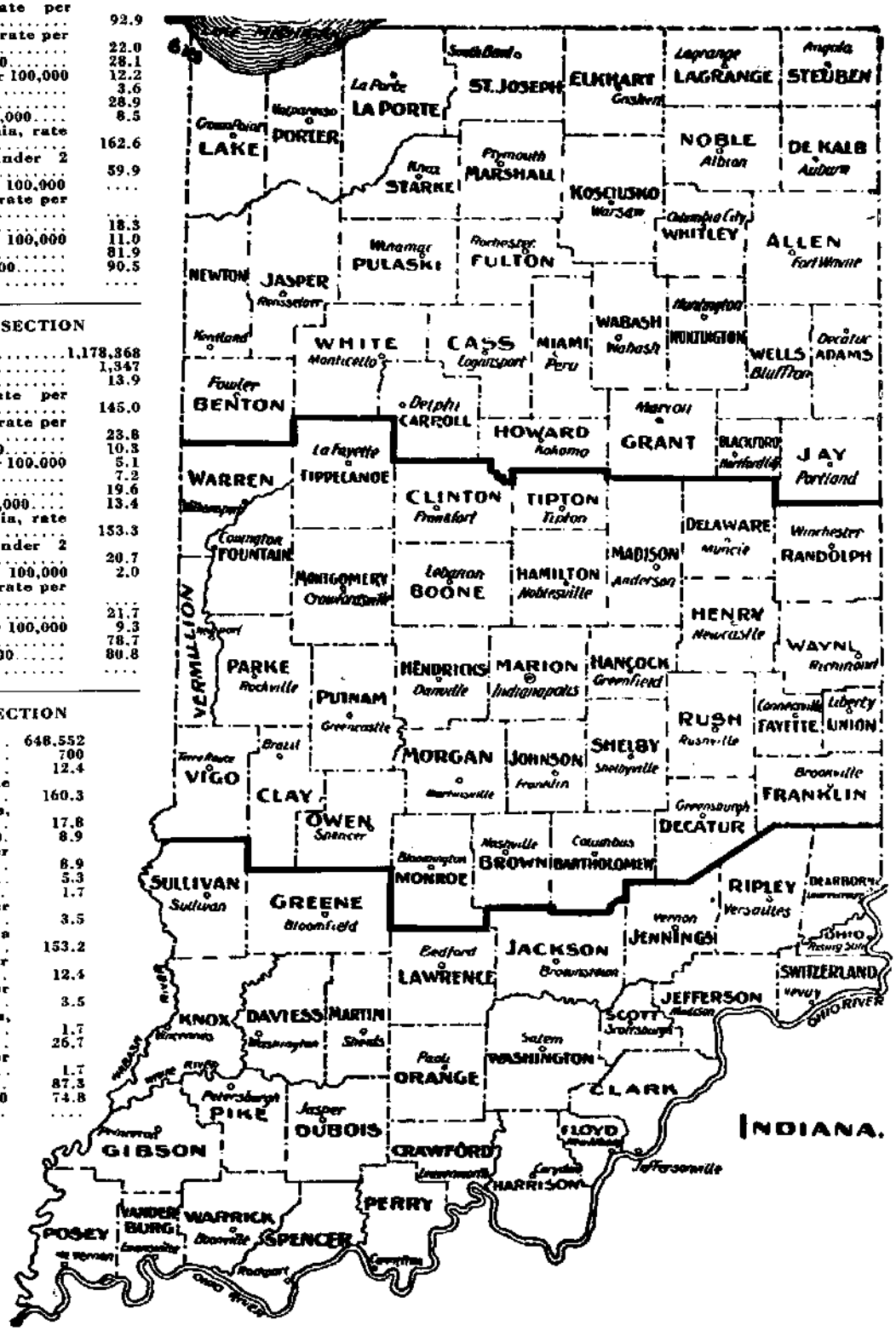

TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of April, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population. April, 1916.	March, 1916.	April, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Ratio for Year 1915 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.	Death 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 Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana	2,860,920	3,249	3,603	3,212	14,420	13,354	13.8	12.4	13.3	15.1	14.1	454	149	65	44	72	1109	306	51	38	20	13	44	22	367	76	4	1	51	19	192	194	...	396	...
Northern Counties	998,000	1,202	1,239	1,078	5,101	4,366	14.7	14.6	12.9	15.4	13.4	189	63	24	16	17	411	76	18	23	10	3	24	7	133	49	...	...	18	9	67	74	...	154	...
Adams	22,000	19	19	27	86	97	10.5	10.1	14.4	11.7	13.2	3	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Allen	109,791	121	99	106	483	437	14.2	11.3	12.2	14.3	13.0	16	5	2	1	5	31	8	2	...	1	...	2	...	22	3	...	...	1	...	14	7	...	34	10
Benton	12,688	10	15	6	57	33	9.6	13.9	5.5	13.5	7.8	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Blackford	16,195	16	21	15	68	69	12.0	15.3	10.9	12.8	12.9	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carroll	17,980	17	26	21	89	75	13.5	17.0	13.7	14.9	12.5	3	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cass	37,788	54	64	42	261	206	17.3	19.9	13.1	20.8	16.5	8	2	...	1	...	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	16	2
DeKalb	25,429	24	33	30	122	122	11.5	15.3	13.9	14.5	14.5	3	2	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Elkhart	51,403	73	65	50	261	242	17.3	14.8	11.5	15.3	14.3	11	1	2	2	1	30	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	9	...
Fulton	16,879	14	23	20	90	71	10.1	16.0	13.9	16.1	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Grant	52,436	79	92	68	363	279	18.3	20.7	15.3	20.9	16.0	5	4	1	1	3	44	7	2	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	7	4	...	19	3
Howard	36,377	39	46	35	181	151	13.0	14.9	11.5	15.0	12.7	7	2	...	...	...	17	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	3
Huntington	29,372	26	38	27	129	109	10.7	15.2	10.8	13.2	11.2	3	...	1	2	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...
Jasper	13,109	21	17	8	71	44	19.5	15.3	7.7	16.3	10.1	2	1	...	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Jay	25,126	26	26	28	122	105	12.6	12.2	13.1	14.7	12.6	4	1	...	2	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Kosciusko	28,156	47	35	31	133	116	20.3	14.6	12.9	14.3	12.4	6	4	2	...	...	25	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	...
Lagrange	15,148	11	28	18	92	76	8.8	21.8	13.9	18.4	15.1	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	115,165	196	160	137	682	513	20.7	16.3	14.9	17.8	14.3	51	16	5	2	4	31	9	3	16	2	...	4	1	28	29	...	...	1	2	19	...	36	2
Laporte	49,170	64	57	49	276	212	15.8	13.6	12.0	16.9	13.3	8	2	2	...	...	29	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	11	6
Marshall	24,265	27	29	31	112	113	13.5	14.0	15.0	13.5	13.8	2	2	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Miami	30,570	41	42	35	169	148	16.3	16.2	13.5	16.7	14.7	3	1	1	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	...	2	...
Newton	10,329	7	11	3	36	27	8.1	12.3	3.3	10.3	7.7	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Noble	24,819	32	33	38	135	128	15.7	15.6	18.1	16.4	14.6	4	1	...	1	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	1
Porter	20,890	20	17	28	92	103	11.6	9.6	15.8	13.3	14.8	1	...	...	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Pulaski	13,312	10	19	11	62	50	9.1	17.2	9.7	14.0	11.3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Starke	10,632	5	11	14	45	48	5.7	12.2	15.5	12.7	13.6	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Steuben	14,504	30	22	20	85	64	25.2	17.9	16.2	17.6	13.3	2	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
St. Joseph	96,884	95	119	110	452	414	11.8	14.3	13.6	14.1	13.2	24	9	4	1	1	18	14	2	1	4	...	1	1	9	5	...	...	1	1	5	3	...	20	2
Wabash	26,956	30	26	29	116	110	13.5	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.2	4	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...
Wells	22,668	18	18	19	76	80	9.6	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	3	1	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	17,632	15	15	6	79	51	10.3	10.0	4.0	13.5	8.7	3	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whitley	17,127	16	13	16	73	70	11.3	8.8	11.0	12.8	12.3	4	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,347	1,595	1,434	6,119	5,864	13.9	15.9	14.4	15.6	15.1	172	58	30	20	32	463	140	23	10	5	7	19	13	148	20	2	...	21	9	76	78	...	199	...
Bartholomew	25,153	27	25	31	118	123	13.0	11.7	14.5	14.0	14.7	1	...	...	...	2	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Boone	23,173	24	26	30	127	102	11.6	12.1	14.0	15.2	12.2	1	1	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Brown	7,975	8	5	8	36	37	12.2	7.4	11.7	13.6	13.9	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay	33,398	22	48	40	142	132	8.0	16.9	14.1	12.8	11.9	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Clinton	27,439	32	31	29	139	125	14.2	13.3	12.4	15.2	13.7	3	2	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Decatur	18,983	17	25	18	95	83	10.9	15.5	11.7	15.1	13.1	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Delaware	52,944	54	55	64	231	213	12.4	12.2	14.2	13.1	13.2	7	2	1	3	3	16	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	...
Fayette	14,873	20	17	18	82	76	16.4	13.4	14.3	16.6	15.4	4	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Fountain	20,659	28	32	17	122	85	16.5	18.2	9.7	17.8	12.4	3	1	2	...	1	15	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Franklin	15,335	20	17	13	79	71	15.9	13.0	9.9	15.5	13.9	1	1	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	27,166	29	25	29	118	131	13.0	10.8	12.2	13.0	14.5	6	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hancock	19,030	15	28	33	98	99	9.6	17.3	20.3	15.5	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hendricks	20,840	28	35	19	127	97	15.3	19.8	10.7	18.4	13.9	3	2	...	...	2	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...
Henry	31,431	26	37	40	137	150	10.0	13.8	15.2	13.4	14.6	6	1	1	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1
Johnson	20,639	16	25	18	83	90	9.4	14.3	10.2	12.1	13.1	3	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Madison	66,374	70	81	57	289	280	12.2	14.4	10.1	13.1	12.7	7	4	2	1	1	27	3	2	...	1	1	...	2	5	1	...	...	3	2	3	7	...	5	...
Marion	296,661	430	476	395	1,768	1,672	17.6	18.9	16.0	18.0	17.3	60	24	6	5	11	120	47	10	3	2	3	6	5	42	10	1	...	1	6	21	23	...	122	22
Monroe	24,683	18	21	23	80	108	8.8	10.0	11.0	9.7	13.3	2	1	...	1	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	30,664	36	44	40	162	175	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.9	17.3	8	2	1	...	1	11	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...
Morgan	21,544	22	24	33	110	112	12.4	13.1	18.0	15.4	15.6	3	...	...	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Owen	14,053	9	19	14	75	71	7.8	15.9	11.7	16.1	15.1	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Parke	22,214	19	40	33	119	92	10.4	21.2	17.4	16.1	12.4	2	...	1	...	1	8	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
Putnam	20,580	19	17	21	85	96	11.2	9.7	12.0	12.4	14.0	...	1	1	1	1	8	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Randolph	29,533	24	49	43	142	134	9.9	19.5	17.2	14.4	13.6	1	...	2	...	...	9	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Rush	19,539	22	24	26	102	99	13.7	14.4	15.6	15.8	15.2	2	...	...	2	1	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Shelby	27,967	35	38	33	131	130	15.2	16.0	13.9	14.1	14.0	3	3	...	...	...	16	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...
Tippecanoe	41,043	68	57	61	265	260	20.1	16.3	17.5	19.7	19.1	6	4	2	4	3	24	6	1	...	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	32	11
Tipton	17,614	17	23	24	76	86	11.7	15.4	16.0	12.9	14.7	3	...	2	...	...	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Union	6,260	5	6	5	32	24	9.7	11.2	9.4	15.4	11.5	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion	20,670	25	36	23	128	110	14.7	20.5	13.3	16.6	16.2	4	2	...	...	1	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Vigo	100,885	102	124	112	500	481	12.3	14.5	13.3	15.0	14.7	18	5	2	1	...	18	8	2	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	...	22	2
Warren	10,899	10	15	14	50	48	11.2	16.2	15.1	13.8	13.2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wayne	46,147	50	70	70	260	254	13.2	17.8	17.9	17.0	16.7	8	2	2	2	1	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	8	1
Southern Counties	648,552	700	769	700	3,200	3,124	12.4	13.2	12.1	14.1	13.9	93	28	11	8	23	235	90	10	5	5	3	1	2	86	7	2	1	15	1	49	42	...	43	...
Clark	30,260	24	38	30	149	132	9.6	14.8	11.6	14.8	13.1	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Crawford	12,057	8	15	12	62	52	8.0	14.6	11.7	15.5	13.0	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daviess	27,747	30	37	30	142	105	13.1	15.7	12.7	15.4	11.3	3	1	...	...	...	11	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Dearborn	21,776	25	15	21	97	101	14.0	7.1	11.1	13.3	14.4	2	2	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Dubois	19,877	14	19	22	83	111	8.5	11.2	13.0	11.6	16.8	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Floyd	30,378	38	30	37	139	163	15.2	11.6	14.3	13.8	16.1	6	1	...	2	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	5	3
Gibson	30,337	28	39	26	143	145	11.2	15.1	10.0	14.2	14.4	2	2	...	...	1	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Greene	41,043	34	34	35	147	165	10.0	9.7	10.2	12.8	12.3	3	2	1	...	1	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1
Harrison	20,232	20	18	15	97	77	12.0	10.4	8.8	14.4	11.4	3	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jackson	24,727	35	35	26	148	107	17.2	16.5	12.3	17.8	13.0	4	1	...	...	...	11	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...
Jefferson	20,483	31	26	35	143	148	18.4	14.9	20.6	21.0	17.3	3	...	2	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	10	6
Jennings	14,248	16	14	12	64	74	13.6	11.6	9.9	13.5	15.6	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Knox	42,358	39	48	35	186	177	11.2	13.3	9.9	13.2	12.7	4	4	1	1	2	13	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	1
Lawrence	33,070	34	29	29	133	145	12.5	10.3	10.4	12.1	13.4	4	2	1	...	1	11	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...
Martin	13,335	5	15	14	64	47	4.5	13.2	12.4	14.5	10.9	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ohio	4,329	2	2	6	17	21	5.6	5.4	16.3	11.8	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	17,324	25	20	29	98	105	17.6	13.6	19.6	17.0	18.2	...	4	2	1	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Perry	18,418	16	13	12	70	69	10.5	8.3	7.6	11.4	11.3	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pike	19,684	12	19	16	82	83	7.4	11.3	9.5	12.5	12.6	4	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Posey	21,885	27	20	15	89	64	15.0	10.7	8.0	12.3	8.8	3	...	...	...	2	13	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...
Ripley	21,918	21	22	24	99	83	11.6	11.8	14.3	13.7	12.6	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
Scott	8,728	14	6	6	36	39	19.4	8.1	8.0	12.4	13.4	2	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Spencer	20,676	20	28	13	107	69	11.8	15.9	7.3	15.6	10.0	3	2	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...
Sullivan	35,664	32	40	34	124	139	10.9	13.2	11.4	10.5	11.9	6	1	1	...	4	11	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Switzerland	9,914	11	18	9	56	45	13.5	11.4	10.6	17.0	13.6	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Vanderburgh	84,258	105	130	108	465	478	15.1	18.2	15.5	16.6	18.8	17	5	...	1	8	20	18	...	1	...	1	...	...	17	1	1	...	1	1	1	8	...	23	10
Warrick	22,381	18	18	20	79	92	9.8	9.4	10.5	10.6	12.3	3	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Washington	17,445	16	21	29	84	88	11.1	14.2	19.5	14.5	15.2	5	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Urban	1,308,540	1,728	1,805	1,552	7,131	6,573	16.0	16.2	14.3	16.4	15.5	275	92	33	24	42	483	162	27	27	12	7	23	16	196	60	1	...	16	12	101	111	...	360	...
Rural	1,552,380	1,521	1,798	1,660	7,289	6,781	11.9	13.6	12.5	14.1	13.1	179	57	32	20	30	626	144	24	11	8	6	21	6	171	16	3	1	35	7	91	83	...	96	...

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population: April, 1916	March, 1916	April, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 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 Bronchopneumonia	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	265,890	392	434	353	1,599	1,506	17.9	19.2	16.0	18.0	17.4	56	23	5	4	11	105	42	8	3	2	3	6	5	38	10	1		1	6	21	20		110	
Indianapolis	265,890	392	434	353	1,599	1,506	17.9	19.2	16.0	18.0	17.4	56	23	5	4	11	105	42	8	3	2	3	6	5	38	10	1		1	6	21	20		110	24
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000	282,282	326	348	306	1,430	1,288	14.0	14.5	13.1	15.4	14.1	56	17	5	2	12	69	43	2	2	2	1	3	2	56	5			3	2	21	21		77	
Evansville	76,467	85	105	81	385	370	13.5	16.1	12.8	15.2	15.0	16	5		1	6	14	15		1		1			13	1			1	1	8		13	4
Fort Wayne	73,338	96	73	79	356	320	15.9	12.7	12.9	14.6	13.5	10	4	2		5	26	8	1				2		20						13	4		31	15
Terre Haute	68,897	75	96	79	365	346	13.2	16.4	13.9	16.0	15.6	13	2	1	1		16	6							16				2		2	9		19	3
South Bend	63,580	70	74	67	320	252	13.3	12.2	12.7	15.2	12.2	17	6	2		1	13	14	1	1	2		1	1	7	4				1	5			14	2
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000	314,643	460	453	311	1,458	1,396	18.4	17.5	13.3	16.4	15.2	84	30	10	10	10	107	32	11	17	3	1	7	4	53	30			4	4	21	35		95	
Gary	33,802	52	43	34	169	126	18.7	15.0	12.1	15.1	11.5	4		1			15	1		3	2		2		10	6						11		6	
East Chicago	26,938	52	48	38	187	130	23.5	21.0	20.9	21.1	18.3	27	10	2			2	2	1	4			1		6	14						3			
Muncie	25,535	24	26	22	106	104	11.0	12.0	10.2	12.5	11.6	2	1		1	2	6	3	1	1					3					1	1	1		2	
Hammond	25,195	52	35	30	187	127	25.1	16.3	14.4	22.4	15.6	10	5	1	1	3	5	3	1	7			1		7	4				1	2	3		22	13
Richmond	24,369	26	42	32	136	107	13.0	20.3	15.7	16.8	13.3	6	1		1	1	6	2							4						2	1		5	
Anderson	23,626	31	44	27	131	109	15.9	21.9	13.8	16.7	14.0	6	2	1	1	1	7	1	2		1			2	4	1						1		4	3
Elkhart	21,327	35	30	15	107	111	20.0	16.5	8.4	15.0	15.9	5		2		1	12	1	2				1		5						1	3		7	
Michigan City	21,112	27	27	17	111	91	15.6	15.0	9.6	15.5	13.1	5	1		2		11	4							3	2					2	1		8	5
Lafayette	21,061	45	29	33	139	157	26.0	16.2	18.6	19.8	22.6	5	4	1	3	2	11	3	1		1	2			4	1					2	5		24	6
New Albany	20,629	33	24	26	110	129	19.5	13.7	14.8	16.0	18.8	3	1		2		11	4							1	1			2			5		5	5
Logansport	20,479	31	33	17	131	109	18.4	19.0	9.9	19.2	16.2	5	1				8	3						1	1	1			1	1	4	2		5	2
Marion	20,369	29	36	20	125	96	17.3	20.8	11.6	18.5	14.3	3	3	1	1		10	4	1					1	1				1		1	2		3	1
Kokomo	20,210	23	36	23	120	85	13.8	21.0	13.8	17.8	13.0	3	2				7	3	1	2					4					1		1		1	3
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000	152,429	171	187	161	729	653	13.6	14.4	13.6	14.4	14.1	30	11	4	3	3	57	12	2	2	4	1	3	2	13	5			1		12	16		9	
Vincennes	17,215	20	19	14	80	77	14.1	12.9	9.8	14.0	13.8	2	2		1	1	6	2		1	1		1		2						2	2		2	1
Mishawaka	15,646	12	18	23	54	65	9.7	14.1	18.7	10.8	13.5	3	3				1		1		2				1	1						2		3	
Peru	12,996	18	14	8	69	61	16.9	12.7	7.3	16.0	14.3	2					7	1													4	1			
Laporte	12,266	15	10	20	66	61	14.9	9.6	19.7	16.2	15.4	3		1			6		1						2						1	1		3	2
New Castle	11,258	13	8	14	41	46	14.0	8.3	16.3	10.9	13.8	5	1				1	2							1	2									
Elwood	11,028	11	11	10	50	45	12.1	11.7	10.6	13.7	12.2				1		5				1										1	3			
Crawfordsville	10,731	13	12	13	58	65	14.6	13.2	14.5	16.0	18.7	5	1				3	1				1			2							1			
Shelbyville	10,665	15	20	14	58	46	17.1	22.0	13.6	16.4	13.2		1				7	1		1											1	3			
Huntington	10,062	11	14	11	53	41	12.5	15.4	12.2	14.9	11.6	2		1	1		5								1	1						1			
Jeffersonville	10,412	9	20	11	56	50	10.5	22.6	12.4	16.2	14.4						6	2														1			
Brazil	10,115	10	21	22	52	54	12.0	24.7	26.9	15.5	16.3	3		1			2	1					1	1					1			1			
Bloomington	10,019	11	7	10	41	50	13.3	8.1	12.0	12.3	15.4	2	1			1	4	2							1	1					1				
Bedford	10,016	13	13	8	51	49	15.7	15.2	9.6	15.4	16.1	3	2			1	4	2			1			1	1								1		
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000	303,296	379	383	421	1,615	1,730	15.2	14.9	15.2	16.1	16.0	49	11	9	5	6	145	33	4	3	1	1	4	3	36	10			7		26	19		9	
Frankfort	9,339	12	12	12	62	57	15.4	15.0	15.2	19.9	18.5						4								2						1				1
Columbus	9,153	12	8	11	46	43	15.9	10.3	14.1	15.1	14.2	1				1	4	3					1		1				2		1				
Goshen	8,864	13	18	16	52	56	17.4	23.9	21.2	17.7	19.2	1	1		1		8	1														1	1	2	
Wabash	8,717	14	8	8	50	36	19.6	10.8	10.8	17.3	12.4														2						1				
Connersville	8,188	11	8	9	44	43	16.3	11.5	13.0	16.2	15.9	4					2					1				1					2	1			
Whiting	7,887	9	14	15	44	48	13.8	20.8	23.1	16.8	18.9	6	1			1				2			1		5										
Clinton	7,884	7	13	9	42	35	10.7	19.3	13.9	16.0	13.9		1				2	2													1	1			
Washington	7,854	8	14	13	54	37	12.4	21.0	19.3	20.7	14.1	3					3								1	1			1			1			1
Valparaiso	7,337	11	7	4	35	28	18.2	11.2	6.4	14.4	11.6	1					7								1	1					2				
Linton	7,321	8	5	4	26	20	13.2	8.0	6.6	10.7	8.5	1				1	1	2							1						1	2			1
Lebanon	6,974	7	10	10	44	29	12.1	16.9	20.0	19.0	14.8	1	1				3	1																1	
Madison	6,934	10	4	11	38	50	17.5	6.8	18.5	16.5	21.7			2		1	2								1						1			3	1
Princeton	6,648	7	12	5	38	39	12.8	21.2	8.9	17.2	17.7	1					1	2							1										
Hartford City	6,562	4	7	6	28	29	7.4	12.5	10.8	12.9	13.4	1				1	1		1						1										
Seymour	6,305	11	6	10	38	43	21.2	11.2	18.8	18.3	20.4	1					5		1												2	1			
Kendallville	5,781	8	5	7	31	27	10.8	10.2	14.6	16.2	14.4						6														1	1			
Mt. Vernon	5,778	12	3	6	26	31	25.3	6.1	12.3	13.5	16.3	3					4	3							1						1	1			
Greensburg	5,610	9	7	6	39	37	19.5	14.7	12.6	21.0	20.0	2					5								3							1		1	
Portland	5,295	5	9	7	35	21	11.5	19.9	15.6	19.9	12.0		1					1							2						1				
Bluffton	5,237	4	8	5	23	26	9.2	18.0	11.3	13.2	15.1	1						1							1										
Noblesville	5,213	11	4	4	24	33	25.7	9.0	9.0	13.9	19.1	4					3	1			1				2						1			1	1
Rushville	5,115	12	6	11	36	29	28.5	13.8	25.4	21.2	17.2				2		4	2	1																
Alexandria	5,096	3	5	2	18	27	7.1	11.5	4.6	10.4	15.9						2														2			2	
Aurora	4,790	9	1	6	16	23	22.8	2.4	14.9	10.0	14.0			1											1							2			
Martinsville	4,774	5	6	13	27	36	12.7	14.8	32.3	17.0	22.9	1					3															1			
Franklin	4,747	4	9	4	23	29	10.2	22.3	10.0	14.6	18.6	1					3								1										
Warsaw	4,650	8	10	11	27	25	20.9	23.3	28.0	17.5	16.3	1		1			6	1							2										
Decatur	4,631	1	3	6	13	29	2.6	7.6	15.3	8.4	19.0	1																							
Garrett	4,613	6	5	8	26	18	15.8	12.8	22.1	17.0	12.7						4																		
Sullivan	4,610	2	8	3	15	22	5.2	20.4	7.8	9.8	14.6		1												1										
Winchester	4,546	4	9	4	22	24	10.7	23.3	10.4	14.9	16.1			1			1					1										1			
Greenfield	4,448	3	7	6	27	27	8.2	18.5	15.8	18.3	18.3						2																		
Boonville	4,404	10	5	2	23	28	27.7	13.4	5.3	15.7	19.5	2					3	2							1										
Mitchell	4,268	6	5	5	21	24	17.1	13.8	14.3	14.8	17.6				1		3								1				1		1				
Tipton	4,230	2	5	9	20	26	5.7	13.9	25.2	14.3	16.9						2								1										
Auburn	4,179	4	5	3	20	25	11.6	14.1	8.5	14.4	18.2						2								1						1				
Lawrenceburg	3,930	2	4	5	17	23	6.2	12.0	14.9	13.6	17.6				1		1															1			
Plymouth	3,928	1	3	10	13	24	3.1	9.2	30.1	10.0	18.5						1																		
Greencastle	3,850	5	2	9	13	24	15.8	6.1	27.5	10.2	18.8						4								1						1				
Tell City	3,709	4	2	2	13	22	13.1	6.3	6.4	10.5	18.2						2																		
Columbia City	3,683	7	6	3	21	18	23.1	19.2	9.6	17.2	14.9	4	1		1		1				1				1										
Attica	3,500	6	7	6	30	13	20.8	23.5	20.3	25.9	11.3	1	1		1		1	2							2						1				
Union City	3,449	3	2	4	13	13	10.5	6.8	13.8	11.4	11.5						1	1																	
Rochester	3,364	7	4	7	24	19	25.3	14.0	24.4	21.5	17.0						1	2							1										
Jasonville	3,310	2	5	4	13	13	7.3	17.8	14.2	11.8	11.8						1																		
Gas City	3,224	5	6	3	18	16	18.9	21.9	10.9	16.8	14.9						3	2											1		1				
Dunkirk	3,031	1	*	5	7	12	4.0	*	19.4	6.9	11.9						1																		
North Vernon	2,960	6	4	4	13	22	24.7	15.9	15.9	13.2	22.4	2					3	1																	
Angola	2,840	2	5	7	15	15	8.5	20.7	29.4	15.9	16.2						1																		
Bicknell	2,809	3	4	8	17	22	13.0	16.8	33.5	18.3	23.5					1	1	1																	
Montpelier	2,786	3	7	2	15	9	13.1	29.6	8.4	16.2	9.7						2								1						1				
Rockport	2,736	3	6	*	15	11	13.3	25.8	*	16.5	12.1		1				2	1																1	
Crown Point	2,621	6	7	*	20	5	27.9	31.5	*	23.0	5.7			1	1		2		1						1						1				
Loogootee	2,539	*	2	3	11	8	*	9.2	14.3	13.0	9.7																								
Batesville	2,531	5	1	3	14	9	24.1	4.6	14.3	16.6	10.9						3														1				
Huntingburg	2,464	3	3	5	12	20	14.8	14.3	23.8	14.7	24.4							1																	
Rensselaer	2,458	5	5	2	19	14	24.8	24.0	9.6	23.5	17.2		1				2																		
Jasper	2,400	2	3	†	10	†	10.1	14.7	†	12.6	†	2																							
Monticello	2,190	5	3	1	19	8	27.8	10.7	5.3	26.4	10.9	2					2																		
Ligonier	2,173	3	3	4	13	9	16.8	16.2	21.6	18.0	12.4	1					1																		
Delphi	2,171	1	3	4	7	18	5.6	16.2	21.6	9.7	25.0						1																		
Cannelton	2,130	2	1	2	13	10	11.4	5.5	11.0	18.4	14.1						1																		
Covington	2,069	4	6	1	16	7	23.0	34.2	5.6	23.3	10.1						3								1						1				
Butler	1,818	2	4	2	15	10	13.4	25.9	12.9	24.9	16.5		1				1					2													
Veedersburg	1,812	3	1	1	6	8	20.1	6.5	6.5	9.9	13.3			1			2					1									1				
Rising Sun	1,513	4	2	3	13	10	32.2	15.6	23.3	26.0	19.9						4																		
Vevay	1,256	2	2	*	10	5	19.4	18.8	*	24.0	12.0						1																		

Mortality of Indiana for April, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Population Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							March, 1916	February, 1916	March, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 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	2,860,920	3,249	3,603	3,212	14,420	13,354	13.8	12.4	13.3	15.1	14.1	454	14.3	149	4.5	65	2.0	44	1.3	72	2.2	1109	34.1
Northern Counties	998,000	1,202	1,239	1,078	5,101	4,366	14.7	14.6	12.9	15.4	13.4	189	15.7	63	5.2	24	1.9	16	1.3	17	1.4	411	34.2
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,347	1,595	1,434	6,119	5,864	13.9	15.9	14.4	15.6	15.1	172	12.7	58	4.3	30	2.2	20	1.4	32	2.3	463	34.3
Southern Counties	648,552	700	769	700	3,200	3,124	12.4	13.2	12.1	14.1	13.9	93	13.2	28	4.0	11	1.5	8	1.1	23	3.2	235	33.5
All Cities	1,385,540	1,728	1,805	1,552	7,131	6,753	16.0	16.2	14.3	16.4	15.5	275	15.9	92	5.3	33	1.9	24	1.3	42	2.4	483	27.9
Over 100,000	265,890	392	434	353	1,599	1,506	17.9	19.2	16.0	18.0	17.4	56	14.2	23	5.8	5	1.2	4	1.0	11	2.8	105	26.5
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	326	348	306	1,430	1,288	14.0	14.5	13.1	15.4	14.1	56	17.1	17	5.2	5	1.5	2	.6	12	3.6	69	21.1
20,000 to 45,000	304,643	460	453	311	1,758	1,396	18.4	17.5	13.3	17.4	15.2	84	18.2	30	6.5	10	2.1	10	2.1	10	2.1	107	23.2
10,000 to 20,000	152,429	171	187	161	729	653	13.6	14.4	13.6	14.4	14.1	30	17.5	11	6.4	4	2.3	3	1.7	3	1.7	57	33.3
Under 10,000	303,296	379	383	421	1,615	1,730	15.2	14.9	15.2	16.1	16.0	49	12.9	11	2.9	9	2.3	5	1.3	6	1.5	145	38.2
Country	1,552,380	1,521	1,798	1,660	7,289	6,781	11.9	13.6	12.5	14.1	13.1	179	11.7	57	3.7	32	2.1	20	1.3	30	1.9	626	41.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																													
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Typhoid Fever		Diphtheria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Lobar and Bronchol 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	306	130.8	51	21.8	38	16.2	20	8.5	13	5.5	44	18.8	22	9.4	367	156.9	76	32.4	4	1.7	1	.4	51	21.8	19	8.1	192	82.0	194	82.9	.....	.....
Northern Counties	76	92.9	18	22.0	23	28.1	10	12.2	3	3.6	24	28.9	7	8.5	133	162.6	49	59.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18.3	9	11.0	67	81.9	74	90.5	.....	.....
Central Counties	140	145.0	23	23.8	10	10.3	5	5.1	7	7.2	19	19.6	13	13.4	148	153.3	20	20.7	2	2.0	.....	.....	21	21.7	9	9.8	76	78.7	78	80.8	.....	.....
Southern Counties	90	160.3	10	17.8	5	8.9	5	8.9	3	5.3	1	1.7	2	3.5	86	153.2	7	12.4	2	3.5	1	1.7	15	26.7	1	1.7	49	87.3	42	74.8	.....	.....
All Cities	162	151.1	27	25.1	27	25.1	12	11.1	7	6.5	23	21.4	16	14.9	196	182.8	60	55.9	1	.9	.....	.....	16	14.9	12	11.1	101	94.2	111	103.5	.....	.....
Over 100,000	42	192.7	8	36.7	3	13.7	2	9.1	3	13.7	6	27.5	5	22.9	38	174.4	10	45.9	1	4.5	.....	.....	1	4.5	6	27.5	21	96.3	20	91.8	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000	43	185.8	2	8.6	2	8.6	2	8.6	1	4.3	3	12.9	2	8.6	56	242.0	5	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12.9	2	8.8	21	90.7	21	90.7	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000	32	128.1	11	44.0	1	7	6	8.1	3	12.0	1	4.0	7	28.0	4	16.0	53	212.3	30	120.1	.....	.....	4	16.0	4	16.0	21	84.1	35	144.2	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000	12	96.0	2	16.0	2	16.0	4	32.0	1	8.9	3	24.0	2	16.0	13	104.0	5	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8.0	.....	.....	12	96.0	16	128.0	.....	.....
Under 10,000	33	132.7	4	16.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	4	16.0	3	12.0	36	144.8	10	40.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	28.1	.....	.....	26	104.6	19	76.4	.....	.....
Country	144	113.1	24	18.8	11	8.6	8	6.2	6	4.7	21	16.5	6	4.7	171	134.4	16	12.5	3	2.3	1	.7	35	27.5	7	5.5	91	71.5	83	65.2	.....	.....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of April, 1916

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
50.4	—1.1	Madison	85	19	Knox	—19	8

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station	Greatest Monthly Amount	Station	Least Monthly Amount
2.49	—0.74	Shelbyville	5.10	Kokomo	0.69