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

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BIRTHS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Total births, 5,054 (stillbirths excluded).
Males, 2,676; females, 2,478.
White males, 2,638; white females, 2,446.
Colored births 69; males 38; females 31; 1 Japanese female.
Stillbirths, 158; white 149; colored 9.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports, 2,017 births; rate 24.6.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,847 births; rate 19.1.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,190 births; rate 21.1.
The highest rate, Lake County, 41.1.
Lowest rate, Brown County, 6.1.
Total births to date for 1916, 48,091.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Total deaths reported, 2,935; state rate 12.5 In the preceding month 3,023 deaths; rate 12.4 In the same month last year, 2,672 deaths; rate 11.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 510 or 17.4 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 233; 5 to 9, 67; 10 to 14, 44; 15 to 19, 77; 65 and over 989 or 33.7 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,056 deaths, rate 12.9. In the preceding month, 1,010 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year, 911 deaths; rate 11.2.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,271 deaths; rate 13.1. In the preceding month, 1,351 deaths; rate 13.5. In the same month last year, 1,151 deaths; rate 12.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 608 deaths; rate 10.8. In the preceding month, 662 deaths; rate 11.4. In the same month last year, 610 deaths; rate 10.9.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central 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, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and external causes. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for lobar and broncho-pneumonia, diarrhea, and enteritis, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, puerperal septicemia and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,342 deaths; rate 10.5. In the preceding month, 1,364 deaths; rate 10.3. In the same month last year, 1,303 deaths; rate 10.2.

URBAN: Population 1,385,540, reports 1,593 deaths; rate 13.8. In the preceding month, 1,659 deaths; rate 14.9. In the same month last year, 1,369 deaths; rate 13.0. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.2; Evansville, 12.4; Fort Wayne, 12.7; Terre Haute, 13.9; South Bend, 15.0; Gary, 24.1; East Chicago, 11.7; Muncie, 15.2; Hammond, 19.3; Richmond, 14.5; Anderson, 12.3; Elkhart, 14.8; Michigan City, 12.1; Lafayette, 17.9; New Albany, 14.1; Logansport, 17.2; Marion, 13.1; Kokomo, 16.8.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, tonsillitis, diphtheria and croup, acute bron-

chitis, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, acute rheumatism, diarrhea and enteritis, pulmonary tuberculosis, malaria fever, measles, dysentery, intermittent and remittent fever, other forms of tuberculosis, whooping cough, cholera morbus, influenza, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, chickenpox, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox, puerperal fever, rabies in human, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 25 cases reported from 5 counties and no deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Delaware 6, Johnson 1, Morgan 1, Tipton 14, Warren 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 255 deaths, of which 211 were of the pulmonary form and 44 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 127; females 128. Of the males 27 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 54 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 34 were married in the same age period as above, and left 68 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 122. Number of homes invaded, 241.

PNEUMONIA: 105 deaths; rate 44.8 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 56 deaths; rate 23.1. In the same month last year, 76 deaths; rate 32.7.

TYPHOID FEVER: 657 cases in 76 counties with 120 deaths. In the preceding month, 940 cases in 69 counties with 81 deaths. In the same month last year, 278 cases in 55 counties with 58 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 318 cases in 44 counties with 37 deaths. In the preceding month, 155 cases in 32 counties with 18 deaths. In the same month last year, 269 cases in 43 counties with 24 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 212 cases in 35 counties with 9 deaths. In the preceding month 74 cases in 25 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year, 212 cases in 41 counties with 3 deaths.

MEASLES: 69 cases in 20 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month, 134 cases in 28 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year, 52 cases in 15 counties with no deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 64 cases in 34 counties with 14 deaths. The deaths occurred in Cass county, male, 3 years; Carroll county, male, 3 years; Elkhart county, male, 20 years; Fountain county, female, 25 years; Howard county, female, 4 months; Porter county, female, 3 years; Steuben county, female, 8 months; Vanderburg county, female, 4 years; White county, male, 8 years; Whitley county, male, 17 years; Marion county, female, 3 years, female, 12 years, female, 2 years, male, 2 years. In the preceding month there were 39 cases in 26 counties with 6 deaths. In the same month last year 4 cases in 4 counties with 2 deaths.

PELLAGRA: 1 death reported from Sullivan county, female, 38 years.

RABIES: 4 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during September. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 258, males 203, females 55. *Suicide:* Total 53, males 39, females 14. Suicide by poison 23, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 2, by firearms 19, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, other suicides 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 193, males 153, females 40. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 4, burns (conflagration excepted) 9, absorption of

deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 6, accidental drowning 9, traumatism by firearms 3, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 41, traumatism in mines 5, traumatism by machines 3, railroad accidents and injuries 39, street-car accidents and injuries 9, automobile accidents and injuries 26, motorcycle accidents and injuries 6, bicycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 2, other crushing 2, injuries by animals 3, effects of heat 1, lightning 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 5, fracture (cause not specified) 1, other external violence 15. *Homicide:* Total 12, males 11, females 1. Homicide by firearms 6, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, by other means 4.

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 September the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Allen 5 (New Haven 1); Benton 1 (Boswell); Boone 5; Cass 2 (Logansport 1 for April, 1915); Clark 4 (Jeffersonville 1, Pt. Fulton 1); Clay 6 (Knightsville 2); Crawford 3; Daviess 5 (Washington 3); Dearborn 3 (Aurora 2); Decatur 7 (Greensburg 2, 1 for July, 1915); Dekalb 1; Delaware 4 (Muncie 2); Fayette 2, 1 for October, 1915 (Connersville 1); Floyd 7 (New Albany 4); Franklin 1; Grant 13 (Marion 1, Fairmount 1, Fowlerton 1); Greene 4 (Linton 1, Worthington 1); Harrison 1; Hendricks 1; Henry 3 (New Castle 2, Knightstown 1); Jasper 1; Jay 2 (Pennville 1); Jefferson 4; Jennings 1; Johnson 1 (Greenwood); Knox 2, 1 for September, 1915 (Vincennes 1); Kosciusko 1 (Etna Green); La Grange 1; Lake 15 (Hammond 5, East Chicago 2, Crown Point 1); Laporte 4 (Michigan City); Lawrence 2 (Bedford 1); Madison 1; Marion 2 (Indianapolis 1); Miami 3; Monroe 1; Morgan 1; Newton 1; Noble 1; Orange 3; Owen 1; Parke 2 (Rockville 1); Pike 1; Porter 1; Pulaski 3 (Medaryville 1); Putnam 1; Rush 2; Spencer 4; Starke 3; St. Joseph 11 (South Bend 10, Mishawaka 1); Sullivan 2, 1 for August, 1915; Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette); Union 1; Vanderburg 5 (Evansville); Vermillion 8 (Clinton); Vigo 3 (Terre Haute 1); Wabash 1; Warlick 3 (Boonville 2); Washington 2 (Salem 1); Wells 3 (Bluffton 1, Ossian 1); White 1. Total 184.

DEATHS.

Allen 2; Benton 1; Boone 2; Crawford 3; Daviess 1; Decatur 1; Delaware 2 (Muncie 1, Yorktown 1); Floyd 1; Franklin 1; Gibson 2; Grant 2; Hendricks 1; Henry 1; Howard 3 (Greentown 1); Jay 3 (Portland 1); Laporte 2; Madison 2 (Elwood 1); Miami 3; Newton 1; Parke 2; Pike 1; Pulaski 1; Putnam 1; Ripley 1; Spencer 3; Starke 2; Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette); Warren 1; Warlick 1; Washington 2 (Salem 1); Wells 1; White 1 (Brookston); Whitley 2. Total 54.

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

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—

Positive.....	152
Negative.....	323
	— 475

Pus for tubercle bacilli—

Negative.....	3
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Cerebro Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—

Negative.....	5
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Urine for tubercle bacilli—

Negative.....	1
---------------	---

Feces for tubercle bacilli—

Negative.....	3
---------------	---

Milk for tubercle bacilli—

Negative.....	1
---------------	---

Widal tests for typhoid fever—

Positive.....	64
Negative.....	306
	— 370

Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—

Positive.....	14
Negative.....	356
	— 370

Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—

Positive.....	123
Suspicious.....	17
Negative.....	162
No growth.....	4
	— 306

Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—

Positive.....	20
Negative.....	462
	— 482

Brains for rabies—

Dogs—

Positive.....	5
Negative.....	2

Cow—

Positive.....	1
---------------	---

Horse—

Positive.....	1
---------------	---

Cat—

Positive.....	1
---------------	---

Squirrel—

Negative.....	1
	— 11

Blood counts.....	16	16
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Blood for malaria plasmodia—

Positive.....	7
Negative.....	20
	— 27

Pus for gonococci—

Females—

Positive.....	17
Suspicious.....	4
Negative.....	27

Males—

Positive.....	15
Suspicious.....	4
Negative.....	19

Sex not given—

Positive.....	1
Negative.....	2
	— 89

Pus miscellaneous.....	9
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Pathological tissues—

Carcinoma—

Carcinoma of head.....	1
Carcinoma of cheek.....	1
Carcinoma of breast.....	2
Carcinoma of axilla.....	1
Carcinoma of hand.....	1
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1
Carcinoma of leg.....	1
Carcinoma, location not given.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	17
	— 26

Urine for chemical analysis.....	50	50
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Feces for typhoid bacilli—

Negative.....	7
---------------	---

Feces for paratyphoid bacilli—

Positive.....	1
---------------	---

Worm for identification.....	1
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Stomach contents.....	1
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Total number examinations made.....2,254

Doses of antityphoid prepared and sent out.....9,025

**OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1916.**

Tuberculosis.....	573
Diphtheria.....	438
Widals.....	400
Gonococci.....	103

Blood counts.....	38
Bile Media.....	17
Malaria.....	41
Diphtheria epidemics.....	1,600

Total number sent out 3,210

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment began.	Treatment finished.
1. Edmund Johnson.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.....	3	M	8-19-16	10-12-16
2. Arthur H. Engelbrecht.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	4	M	9-26-16	10-15-16
3. Virgil Wicker.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	7	M	9-26-16	10-15-16
4. Clarence Breeze.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	11	M	9-26-16	10-15-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

No person is born with an immunity to typhoid fever. However, in large epidemics of typhoid due to contamination of the water and milk supply, less than 10 per cent. of all persons exposed to infection develop the typical disease. Many persons are sick, some have a simple diarrhoea, some have an influenza-like disease, some a malaria-like disease formerly called typho-malaria but very few of the atypical attacks are diagnosed as typhoid infections.

If a city's water and milk supply are constantly contaminated with typhoid bacilli, typhoid is endemic and becomes epidemic during the summer and fall, the total number of cases remaining fairly constant from year to year.

At the present time a new condition is gradually becoming evident in cities which have filtered and chemically treated water supplies and pasteurized milk supplies. There is no better example than Indianapolis during the present summer. With a water supply free from contamination and a milk supply more largely pasteurized than ever before, there was an unusually massive epidemic of typhoid. This epidemic began with isolated cases fairly well distributed over the entire city. Within three or four weeks following these isolated cases the disease became epidemic in the poorer and less hygienic parts of the city. These cases have been variously ascribed to open toilets, lack of screens, etc. To us, all these things are simply indicators that people who allow such conditions to exist, either knowingly or ignorantly are guilty of bad hygienic habits and infect themselves and their associates.

One of the most marked characteristics of the present epidemic is the youthfulness of the victims. About 14 years ago our filtration plant was installed and milk was beginning to be pasteurized. Previous to 1904 most people were taking from time to time, a few typhoid bacilli with water and milk. Many persons developed only a slight intestinal disturbance, perhaps a slight temperature, while a few developed typical clinical cases of typhoid. The majority acquired an immunity in the first manner and only a few in the second way.

Most persons born and reared in Indianapolis since 1904 have never been exposed to a typhoid infected water and milk supply and as a result are susceptible to the least bit of infection in these substances. When Indianapolis people take their vacations in a community where typhoid is endemic and most of the natives immune they come down with typhoid.

It was believed that proper protection of water and milk would eliminate typhoid infection. If it were possible to detect and control carriers too, then it would be possible to prevent the majority of cases. However, man and his

methods are fallible and there is liable to be some slip sooner or later in the water treatment and milk pasteurization, than our great army of typhoid susceptibles are lambs prepared for the slaughter.

What is the next step in typhoid prevention? We believe that vaccination of every person who has not had typhoid is the correct solution. There is only one group of persons over which health boards have the power to compel vaccination and that is the school children between 6 and 14 years of age. Other persons can only be reached in a round-about way.

Time will undoubtedly show that the Indianapolis City Board of Health made one of the most important advances in typhoid prevention when they compelled all school children to be vaccinated against typhoid. We believe this method of preventing typhoid will be adopted universally when the epidemiology of typhoid is once thoroughly understood.

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

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

Forty-five food samples were analyzed during the month of September. Of this number 30 were listed legal and 15 illegal.

The two illegal butters were too high in moisture content.

Of the 5 samples of ice cream analyzed 2 were found below standard and therefore illegal.

The four illegal samples of vinegar were low in acidity.

Twenty-nine samples of drugs were analyzed during the month of September.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOOD.			
Beverages—			
Cider.....		5	5
Soda.....	6		6
Baking Powder.....	1		1
Cream of Tartar.....	1		1
Flour.....	1		1
Jam.....	2		2
Jelly.....	2		2
Milk Products—			
Butter.....		2	2
Ice Cream.....	3	2	5
Milk.....	11		11
Milk, Breast.....	1		1
Oleomargarine.....	3	2	5
Vinegar.....		4	4
Total.....	30	15	45
DRUGS.			
Aspirin Tablets.....	15		15
Camphor, Spirits of.....	9		9
Linseed Oil.....	1		1
Mineral Oil.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....		3	3
Total.....	26		29

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Only 437 sanitary inspections were made during the month of September owing to the fact that the inspectors have devoted much of their time to special investigations. One inspector has given most of his time to a study of the dairies at Bloomington, Indiana; another to the conditions of the creameries of the state and a third to the rounding up of his investigation of hotels throughout the state. The canning factories have also been visited by all of the inspectors.

Of the 26 dairies visited during the month 2 were found good, 14 fair and 10 poor.

Of the 161 grocery stores visited, 2 were rated excellent, 66 good, 92 fair and 1 poor.

Nineteen meat markets were inspected. Of this number 10 were found in good condition and 9 fair.

Of the 53 bakeries and confectioneries inspected 81 were rated good and 35 fair.

Sixty-seven hotels and restaurants were investigated during the month. Of this number 23 were found good, 43 fair and 1 poor.

Of the 81 canning factories inspected one was rated excellent, 35 good, 29 fair, 13 poor and 3 bad.

Of the 3 creameries visited 2 were rated good and 1 poor.

Other inspections were made of 4 milk depots, 1 slaughter house, 2 bottling works, 2 poultry houses, 1 flour mill, 1 ice cream parlor and 3 ice cream factories.

Thirty-eight condemnation notices were issued during the month for unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings, etc.

Four prosecutions were filed during the month. Three dealers were fined for selling artificially colored cider not properly labeled. Another vendor was fined for using unsanitary drinking cups. The total fines and costs amounted to eighty dollars.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	26	0	2	14	10	0
Grocery Stores.....	161	2	66	92	1	0
Meat markets.....	19	0	10	9	0	0
Drug stores.....	13	0	10	2	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	53	0	18	35	0	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	67	0	23	43	1	0
Canning factories.....	81	1	35	29	13	3
Creameries.....	3	0	2	0	1	0
Milk Depots.....	4	0	1	3	0	3
Slaughter houses.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bottling works.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Poultry houses.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Flour mill.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice cream parlor.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total.....	437	3	170	234	27	3

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction.	Total.
Bakeries.....	2	2	2
Canning factories.....	1	1	2
Confectioneries.....	1	1	1
Confectioneries.....	1	1	1
Cream stations.....	1	2	2
Dairies.....	19	17	12
Groceries.....	1	1	1
Hotels.....	1	1	1
Ice cream plants.....	6	7	7
Milk Depots.....	2	2	2
Restaurants.....	3	2	3
Total.....	38	37	38

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916

County	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial	Final Disposition
Marion.....	Dirk Crowe, Indianapolis.....	Selling cider artificially colored and not properly labelled.	9-8-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	W. R. Lutler, Indianapolis.....	Selling cider artificially colored and not properly labelled.	9-8-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	William Ruthart, Indianapolis.....	Using unsanitary drinking cups.	9-8-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	John Smith, Indianapolis.....	Selling cider artificially colored and not properly labelled.	9-8-16	Fined \$20.00

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Victor C. Vaughan.

Preparation against war consists in part in military and naval preparedness, but a bigger problem lies in the physical, mental and moral health of our citizens. No nation can be strong without health. During the past thirty-five years there has been a great reduction in mortality in this country. During the past twenty-five years the average life has been increased more than ten years. During the past thirty-five years the deaths from tuberculosis have been reduced more fifty per cent. Until within the last ten years, no one dared to talk in public about social diseases. It is impossible to tell just what effect the educational efforts made during the past ten years have had, but it is safe to say that these efforts have met with a degree of success fully comparable with that attained in dealing with tuberculosis. No man can carry about with him an infectious disease without endangering others. Personal liberty should stop when the health of others is endangered. If our nation is to continue strong and vigorous, it must eradicate unnecessary disease. This work must extend through every grade of society. The nation as a whole can not be healthy so long as a part of it is diseased. Diphtheria, typhoid fever and other infectious diseases in the slums are a menace to those who live on the avenues. Through the light of knowledge of infectious diseases, it can truthfully be said that no man lives to himself alone. The eradication of disease is not a doctor's problem alone. The physician, knowing how disease originates and how it spreads, should point out the way. Beyond this, it is no more his duty to bear the burden of eradicating disease than it is of any other member of the community. The state must use every means within its power for the extension of the beneficial effects of preventative medicine. The state educates all, but the education is of little service so long as the people are diseased. Preventative Medicine is the keystone of the triumphal arch of modern civilization. Remove it, and the plagues of the Middle Ages would soon reappear and sweep us into relative barbarism. If the health service of any great city should lapse for a few short weeks, the whole country would suffer thereby.

A FOOLISH ORDINANCE was recently passed by the city council of Rockville. The city health officer, Dr. H. C. Rogers, reports: "I ordered the vault cleaner to clean out the vault of the chairman of the town board. His wife remonstrated and said it should not be done. I then gave a

written notice allowing four days for the order to be obeyed. The town board met and passed an ordinance forbidding all vaults containing four barrels and less to be cleaned. I asked a member of the board this morning why they had passed such an ordinance. He told me to go to the board room and I would see the ordinance they passed last night and did not give me any reason." We presume this is the first time a town board of trustees has ever passed an ordinance favoring insanitation. Under the law town boards of trustees constitute a board of health and are commanded by the law to do everything that is possible to improve the public health. The ordinance is clearly in contradiction to the state health law, and invalid.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, long known as the world's coffee drinkers, actually consume 40 per cent. of the amount sold in the international markets according to figures issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. More than 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee came to this country last year. Coffee imports show that the approximate per capita consumption in the United States is ten pounds, tea seven pounds and cocoa one and two-thirds pounds.

HYGIENE VS. DRUGS. Just as the patent medicine signs on the fences of a rural community gauge the standard of intellectual enlightenment of that community, so does the welfare of the city's children determine the moral and mental advancement of the municipality. The people of wide country spaces, who still resort to liniment for bruises and sprains, are but one removed from the man who takes kidney pills or the woman who takes headache powders. Real medicine is advancing, so that we have almost arrived at that stage where our patients do not pay us for medicine but for advice, and we—some of us at any rate—have almost come to the point where we are willing to neglect the medicine altogether, and our patients have learned that we are able to do them more good without medicine than with it.

—Dr. Geo. Goler.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF CHICAGO, also the Morals Commission, have prepared an ordinance requiring the reporting of venereal diseases. Venereal diseases have long been reported in New York, and Chicago is late in getting into this work. Syphilis and gonorrhea are on the reportable list in Indiana but to date no serious and strong effort has been made to enforce the collection of certificates of cases. The State Board found that probably sixty per cent. of the physicians were violently opposed to this wise, practical and proper measure, and prefers to wait a reasonable time to educate the benighted before enforcing the law.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.—Simon Flexner, in his recent address before the New York Academy of Medicine on The Nature, Manner of Conveyance and Means of Prevention of Infantile Paralysis, reaches the following conclusions:

1. This is an infectious and communicable disease which is transmitted by diseased and healthy individuals. The virus leaves the body in the discharges of the nose, the throat, and the intestinal tract.
 2. The disease attacks, by preference, young children and infants, and in caring for them the hands and clothes of adults may become contaminated. The adults may, in turn, infect other children. Cleanliness is therefore, the most important prophylactic measure.
 5. The secretions of the nose and mouth are disseminated by kissing, coughing, and sneezing. Precautionary measures should be instituted to control these causes so far as possible.
 4. Flies, which collect about the nose and mouth of infantile paralysis patients and even feed upon the intestinal discharges, carry the disease to unprotected food and to homes not protected by screens. Sick children should also be protected against the flies.
 5. The early detention and isolation of the cases of infantile paralysis in all its forms and the control of the households from which they come, will necessarily have to be the chief measure in staying the progress of the epidemic.
 6. The degree of the susceptibility of children to this disease is less than to the other infectious diseases, as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria.
 7. The average death rate in many epidemics has been less than 10 per cent.
 8. A larger number of patients than usually supposed recover completely. The paralysis may take as long as several months, and in some instances even years, to clear up. A very small number remain hopelessly crippled.
 9. There is no preventative inoculation or vaccination. Recovery is accomplished by a process of immunization which takes place during the acute period of the disease.
- DR. A. T. FAGALY**, health commissioner of Dearborn county, in a report on typhoid fever says: "In the home I visited today six out of seven of the family had typhoid fever. The one that was free from the disease was a child of four years, and had not been at home for some time. One member was buried the day before I arrived and the mother died a few hours before my visit. Four others were in bed and one was very bad. Two trained nurses were present and were worked to the point of exhaustion. This is a fine country home of seven rooms, located on a hill. A fine large barn in the valley about 200 yards from the house. The family conducts a large dairy and tend their farm. I presume the women did much of the work about the dairy for the house was sadly neglected. One of the nurses told me she had not seen in the slums of Cincinnati what she saw here when she first came. She said, further, the house was dirty, flies by the million, pig pen within ten feet of the kitchen door, foul noisome privy vault near the house, garbage thrown out of kitchen window. Cistern just under the porch floor with open top. Dairy and horse stable under one roof. Dairy had cement floor, white-washed and well lighted. It was in fair condition. The horse stable was exceedingly filthy. The milk house was dirty and all conditions about the place were unsanitary. I had the cows taken to another farm and there they are being cared for by persons outside the family. The milk is being sent to Cincinnati. This community is aroused

upon the subject of typhoid fever and I believe now is the time to teach sanitation to these people, for they are thoroughly alarmed and their minds receptive."

"THE PALACE OF EATS," was the name the owner gave to his restaurant in a small Indiana town. The name was so effulgent the inspector was led to make an inspection. He entered. There was the usual counter with high stools, the wall shelves with pies, buns, plates of fried meats, etc., etc., upon them. And the flies! They were numerous and insistent, and through the unscreened back door could be seen the open garbage barrel and the privy which maintained the supply. In the cracks between the shelves and the wall were found a few maggots, and here was another source for the abundant fly supply. All of these conditions did not in the slightest degree work against patronage. The customers were many. "The Palace of Eats" did a good business. The boy at the counter had sore eyes and constantly cleaned out their corners with his fingers and then with the same fingers lifted sandwiches, cake and pie. His nose was sore, and every few minutes from one to three joints of his fingers disappeared into the depths of his nostrils. Then he handled food with them. The customers did not object. Indeed no one noticed the conditions, but ate with gusto. The inspector went forth into the night. His spirits were too low to call forth action.

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS occurred in Indianapolis October 16, 17, 18. The first was the first Indiana Conference on Mental Defectives. The second was the sixth annual Conference of the Children's Bureau of Indiana. Both conferences had excellent programs, but the subject of prevention of the evils considered by the conferences was hardly touched. All the addresses and papers and discussions referred mostly to relief and cure of social evils. At the Indiana Conference on Mental Defectives, the only address which touched upon prevention was given by Dr. George S. Bliss, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Youths at Fort Wayne. Both of these conferences were largely attended, emphasizing the deep interest which exists in Indiana in regard to the subjects above named. A significant feature of both conferences were they were attended by a goodly number of business men and laymen who were not doctors and who were not workers.

ONLY PREVENTION which is scientifically applied can reach the following terrible condition described by Dr. G. H. Schenk, of Ridgeville, Indiana. In a letter to the State Board of Health, Dr. Schenk says: "We have in this town a 12 year old child whose mother is in the last stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. This boy lives and sleeps in the same house with his mother, in which infection is spread about liberally. He attends the public schools. The boy was for a period in the State Tuberculosis Hospital. The mother suffers from insanity of a mild character, but cannot be taken to the asylum because she has open tuberculosis and cannot be received for that reason. She recently went to the state tuberculosis hospital and brought the boy home without the knowledge and consent of his guardian. The question is, should this boy be permitted to attend public school?" Our answer was that if the boy had open tuberculosis he should be

barred from the schools, but the great question in regard to this matter is, what to do with the insane woman in the last stages of tuberculosis. The insane asylum will not take her because of her disease and the tuberculosis hospital will not take her, because the case is an open one, far advanced and helpless. Under a wise government this condition would never have existed. Such cases should be treated vigorously from the prevention point of view. Both of these unfortunate cases are very probably the direct products of our civilization

ALL-TIME HEALTH OFFICERS. The State Board of Health announces if each county had an all-time, well trained, competent health officer there would be saved to the State annually \$5,000,000 now unnecessarily expended in sickness and disease. The Board says, "The health laws of the State are excellent but means for enforcement are lacking. The laws are comparable to good locomotives without skilled engineers to run them. Only a small percentage of the present health officers are familiar with the health laws and health rules and a very small percentage have had instructions and training in hygiene and sanitary science. The present law requires that practicing physicians shall be appointed as health officers. Physicians must earn their living practicing curative medicine and receive a little money on the side for practicing preventive medicine for the public. In several ways this system of health officers defeats the ends of the health laws. For instance, one county health commissioner was asked—why don't you abolish that miserable livery stable near the hotel which is so insanitary and propagates thousands of flies? He replied "the law compels me to earn my living practicing medicine and the person who owns that livery stable is the richest person in town and is my patient. I dare not offend him." One county health commissioner was paid over \$1,000 for his services last year and his books show that he rendered 27 days' service to his county. This was payment at the rate of \$31.00 for each working day. We may conclude then that in his county the people had health protection for 27 days for \$1,000 and went without health protection for about 300 days. This is expensive health protection. The people of Indiana spend not less than \$20,000,000 annually in being sick and dying of diseases which could be largely prevented. As said, we have the laws but we have not the educated, trained, all-time health officers to execute them. The Board therefore will propose to the next legislature that the present health officer system be abolished and a rational, economic and efficient business system be adopted. Five states have already adopted the system of all-time skilled officers. They are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Surgeon General Gorgas, the world's most eminent sanitarian and also all authorities in sanitation say, "The crying demand in public health work is the ALL-TIME HEALTH OFFICER."

SENTENCED TO PRISON OR STERILIZATION

One of the most respected and experienced judges in the criminal court at Chicago set a precedent, which is said to be the first of its kind, in giving a prisoner the choice between going to prison for a crime of which he was convicted by a jury or of submitting to sterilization. In offering this alternative from the bench, Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh said to the prisoner, sixty-five years of age and a married man with children:

"If I send you to the penitentiary it means death to you in your present health. At the same time I dare not turn you loose upon the public, for fear this mania with which you seem to be affected may cause you to attempt a similar crime, and then I would be at fault. If you will submit to an operation, with the choice of the best surgeons by next Saturday, I will set aside your sentence. I cannot compel you to submit and you will have a week to think the matter over. If you decide to do this, it will mean that you do not have to begin your sentence of from one to twenty years in the penitentiary."

The prisoner subsequently decided to be sterilized.

In commenting on the case the judge said he presumed he would be criticized for his proposition to the prisoner, but he wished neither to commit him to what really would be a death sentence, nor to expose the public to a repetition of his heinous offenses against little girls.

"One of my reasons for rendering the decision," he added, "was to draw public attention to a situation which has been disregarded too long. I believe all morons, the criminal insane and habitual criminals, both men and women, should be so treated. To my mind it is a crime against society that this class should be permitted to propagate their kind. As for those who commit outrages against women and female children, I advocate even more drastic measures, which would make repetition of the acts impossible. It is my hope that public interest may be aroused."—Survey.

COLDS.

Colds are caught. How are they caught? What can be done to avoid catching cold? In answer to these questions the State Board of Health says: All colds and indeed all diseases of the breathing organs are largely due to air starvation. Benjamin Franklin noticed this truth and wrote as follows: "I believe it is unnecessary to have colds, for I have observed that when I treat myself to plenty of outdoor air I never catch a cold. When I have caught cold, I noticed that one or two days before its appearance I had eaten heartily and then sat around in a closed room with many others until the air got bad and the room filled with tobacco smoke. I have also noticed that by staying much in the open air and lifting my bedroom windows high, that I get well quickly." The great man was correct in his observations. Over-eating lessens resistance for a brief period while the abused stomach is trying to digest the overload of garbage; and this abuse of the body being followed by the second abuse of not giving it enough air, runs resistance down so low, that the cold microbes which are everywhere, get in their work. The sure remedy against colds is to eat moderately and breathe plenty of pure air. Of course, the skin, kidneys and bowels must act correctly, for if they do not, this too will reduce resistance and let the cold microbes grow in the nose and other air passages. Every man is the architect of his own colds. Bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and tuberculosis are routes to early death, and they trail after colds.

"EYES ARE PRICELESS", said Judge Murasky of San Francisco, when he awarded a judgment for \$25,000 damages against a doctor who neglected to carefully look after the eyes of a babe whom he ushered into this vale of tears. The judgment probably almost killed the doc. Perhaps this one judgment is enough, but probably several such blows must be given before a whole lot of low-grade doctors in California wake up to the fact that they must not slur their work. Something doing of this kind in Indiana would do a whole lot of good.

THE MORTALITY FROM CANCER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the well known scholar and the statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, has written a work entitled, "The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World". This is a great work. It is the outcome of severe and long continued labor. Dr. Hoffman says, "The mortality from cancer is no longer to be considered indifferently for it constitutes a real menace to all civilized mankind." The conclusions he draws from his vast amount of facts are of inestimable value. The statistics he has collected show clearly that cancer is on the increase. There were 80,000 deaths from cancer in the United States in 1915. This one fact attracts profound attention. In writing this work Dr. Hoffman has done a great service to the world, and the author's name puts the stamp of high authority on the conclusions drawn and the recommendations which are made.

TYPHOID CARRIERS.—Sawyer, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 19, 1915, in a communication on The History of a Typhoid Carrier says in concluding that although frequent examination of the feces of this typhoid carrier gave negative results for four months after being treated with autogenous typhoid vaccine, he, nevertheless, infected three persons when subsequently released from quarantine on parole. The total number of persons infected by this carrier is thirty, five of whom died.

In a further attempt to cure this carrier, the gall-bladder and its duct were removed surgically, but the typhoid bacillus was found in the feces several times after the operation. Examination of the gall-bladder showed that it was normal and that its contents were free from typhoid bacilli. After forty-one successive examinations of feces during a period of fourteen months, all with negative results, the typhoid bacillus was isolated from stomach contents containing bile. Typhoid carriers are unusually dangerous and must be controlled by quarantine or other adequate supervision.

'MASTICATE YOUR FOOD THOROUGHLY. Fifty chews to the bite of food will develop flavors undreamed of by the one who bolts his food and reduce evidences of indigestion more quickly than a doctor's prescription." Bulletin Cincinnati Board of Health.

"EAT ENOUGH but do not gorge for over-eating is almost as potent a factor in causation of acute colds as is exposure to polluted atmosphere." This is taken from the Weekly Report of the Board of Health of Cincinnati. Dr. Landis, the editor of the leaflet might have added that gorging with food, gluttony, is not only a potent factor in the causation of acute colds but is also a potent factor in the causation of auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, mal-assimilation and other intestinal troubles.

EVERY ANIMAL but man keeps to simple food, eats only when hungry, yet suffers neither indigestion, mal-assimilation, nor satiety, while WE, heirs of all the ages, devour everything, whether hungry or not and suffer in spite of prayer to the contrary.

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

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,056
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	64.8
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	13.4
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	35.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	15.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	46.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	173.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	9.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	97.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	114.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,271
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	106.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	23.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	63.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	13.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	44.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	119.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	3.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	4.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	89.0
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	126.3
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	684,552
Total deaths.....	608
Death rate per 1,000.....	10.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	98.0
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	53.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	19.6
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	5.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	42.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000.....	90.8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	74.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	74.8
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

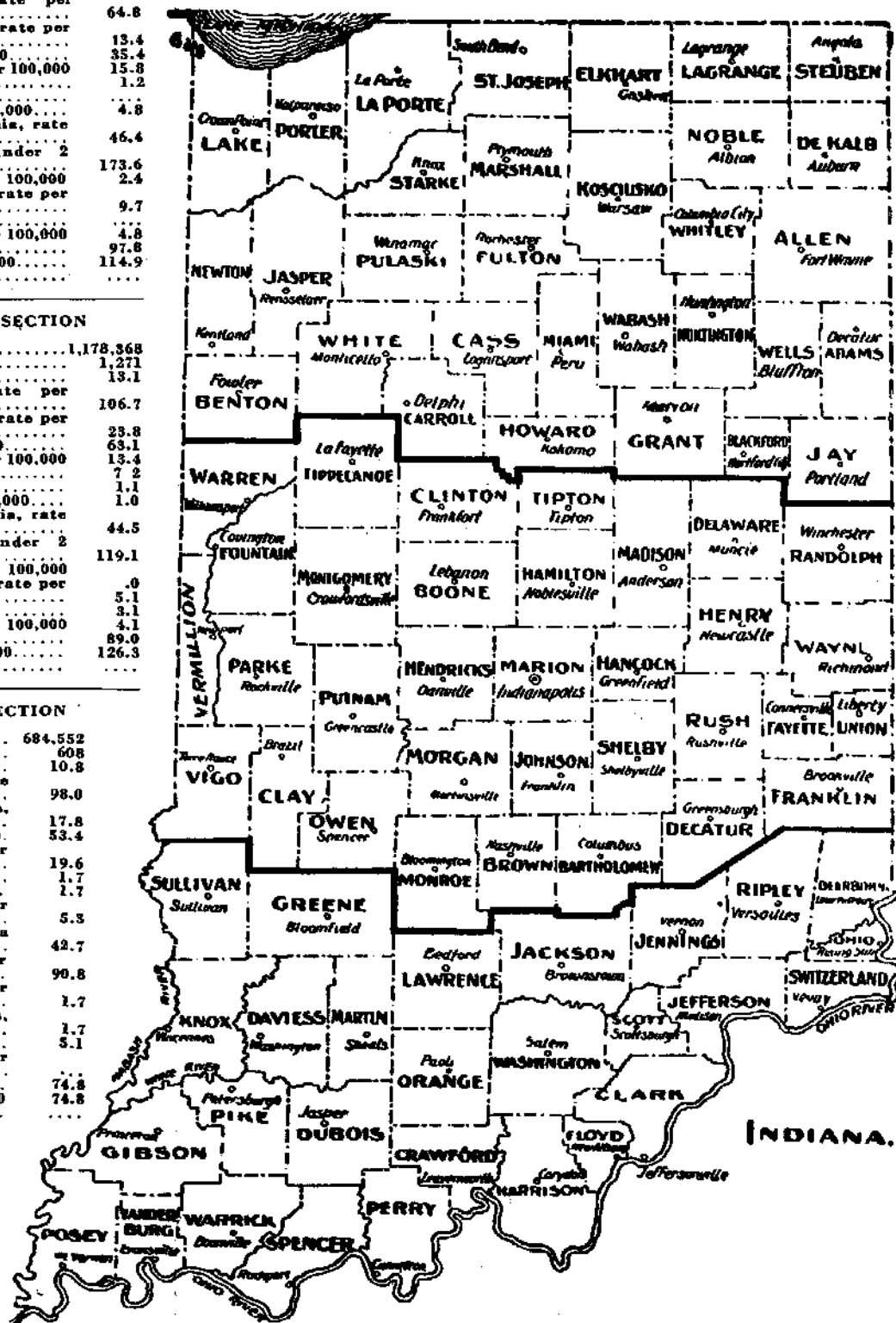


TABLE I. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of September, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Popu- lation, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 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.						Death from Important Causes.																				
							September, 1916.	August, 1916.	September, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	20 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tu- berculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho- Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poli- omyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.	2,861,920	2,935,103	2,672,291	171,261	12,512	4,111	513	712	3	510	233	6744	77	989	211	44	120	37	9	2	8	105	308	5	14	7	8	208	258	355
Northern Counties.	998,000	1,056,101	911,108	289	8,711	12,911	911	213	611	8	229	94	2215	23	300	53	11	29	13	1	4	38	142	2	8	4	80	94	130	...	...	...	...	...
Adams.	22,000	22	11	14	162	175	12	1	5	8	7	7	0	8	10	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Allen.	109,791	97	95	78	952	870	11	4	10	9	9	3	12	3	11	4	12	7	1	5	2	30	7	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benton.	12,688	5	7	15	99	78	4	8	6	5	14	3	10	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blackford.	16,195	20	8	11	130	132	15	0	5	8	8	2	10	7	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carroll.	17,980	13	16	19	161	129	8	9	10	4	12	8	11	9	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cass.	37,798	52	39	41	484	413	16	7	12	1	13	2	27	0	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DeKalb.	25,429	24	21	27	236	238	11	0	9	7	12	9	12	3	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elkhart.	51,403	51	50	49	505	460	12	3	11	4	11	7	13	0	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fulton.	16,879	13	14	11	178	147	9	3	9	7	7	9	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grant.	52,436	73	74	66	729	575	17	4	16	0	15	3	18	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Howard.	38,377	43	45	37	376	310	14	4	14	5	12	5	13	7	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Huntington.	29,372	28	31	29	291	254	11	6	12	4	12	0	13	2	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jasper.	13,109	11	16	10	128	82	10	2	14	4	0	2	13	0	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jay.	23,126	29	21	25	249	205	14	0	9	8	12	1	13	2	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kosciusko.	28,156	39	28	31	279	236	16	8	11	7	13	3	13	2	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lagrange.	15,148	15	11	13	182	156	12	0	8	5	10	4	16	0	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lake.	115,105	151	174	126	1,533	1,109	16	17	7	14	27	17	7	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laporte.	49,170	50	49	38	324	410	12	1	17	7	9	6	14	2	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marshall.	24,205	22	17	8	222	211	11	0	8	2	4	0	12	2	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Miami.	30,570	30	20	23	314	268	11	9	7	7	9	9	23	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newton.	10,529	4	10	12	83	68	4	6	11	2	13	2	10	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Noble.	24,519	21	29	31	259	246	10	3	13	7	15	2	13	9	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Porter.	20,890	22	16	22	188	196	12	8	9	0	12	8	12	0	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pulaski.	13,312	18	6	14	117	100	11	9	5	4	12	7	11	7	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Starke.	10,632	12	11	5	103	90	20	5	12	2	5	7	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Steuben.	14,504	12	15	9	154	123	10	0	12	2	5	7	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Joseph.	96,884	116	108	86	984	813	14	8	13	0	10	8	13	4	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wabash.	25,056	17	20	20	218	235	7	6	12	7	9	0	10	7	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wells.	22,668	16	12	10	156	141	8	6	6	2	2	8	6	8	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
White.	17,632	14	11	14	156	104	9	6	7	3	9	6	11	8	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whitley.	17,127	13	16	11	140	134	9	2	11	0	7	8	10	9	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,271,351	1,151,401	11,447	13,113	5	12	0	13	0	185	96	2918	38	490	103	23	61	13	7	1	1	43	115	2	5	3	4	86	122	180
Bartholomew.	25,153	15	24	24	229	247	7	2	11	6	12	9	13	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Boone.	25,173	22	25	30	242	199	10	6	11	7	14	5	12	8	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brown.	7,975	9	3	6	70	53	13	7	4	4	9	1	11	0	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clay.	33,398	28	33	30	282	243	10	2	11	6	10	9	11	2	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clinton.	27,430	30	26																																

*No Death *One non-resident from Shelby County. *One non-resident from Buchanan, Michigan. *One non-resident from East Chicago. *One non-resident of city.

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

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popu- lation Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for September, 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											
							September, 1916	August, 1916	September, 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	2,935	3,023	2,672	29,171	26,126	12.5	12.4	11.5	13.7	12.3	510	17.4	233	7.9	67	2.2	44	1.5	77	2.6	989	33.7
Northern Counties	998,000	1,056	1,010	911	10,288	8,711	12.9	11.9	11.2	13.6	11.8	229	21.7	94	8.9	22	2.0	15	1.4	23	2.1	300	28.4
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,271	1,351	1,151	12,401	11,447	13.1	13.5	12.0	14.0	13.0	185	14.5	96	7.4	29	2.3	18	1.4	38	3.0	490	35.8
Southern Counties	648,552	608	662	610	6,481	5,968	10.8	11.4	10.9	12.6	11.7	96	15.7	43	7.0	16	2.6	11	1.8	16	2.6	199	32.7
All Cities	1,308,540	1,593	1,659	1,369	14,891	13,033	13.8	14.9	13.0	15.1	13.6	305	19.1	130	8.1	33	2.0	23	1.4	48	3.0	392	24.6
Over 100,000	265,890	353	377	275	3,318	2,898	16.2	16.7	12.8	16.6	14.5	45	12.7	26	7.4	4	1.1	6	1.7	15	4.2	77	21.8
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	313	323	275	2,960	2,562	13.5	13.5	12.2	14.0	12.5	71	22.6	30	9.5	7	2.2	9	2.8	9	2.8	68	21.7
20,000 to 45,000	304,648	399	416	303	3,729	2,865	15.9	16.1	13.4	16.3	13.9	96	24.0	32	8.0	11	2.7	2	0.5	12	3.0	71	17.7
10,000 to 20,000	152,429	202	190	139	1,615	1,319	18.1	14.7	12.2	14.1	12.6	41	20.3	13	6.4	5	2.4	3	1.4	3	1.4	55	27.3
Under 10,000	303,296	326	353	377	3,269	3,389	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.7	52	15.8	20	8.8	6	1.8	3	0.9	9	2.7	121	27.1
Country	1,552,380	1,342	1,364	1,303	14,280	13,093	10.5	10.3	10.2	12.2	11.2	205	15.2	103	7.6	34	2.5	21	1.5	29	2.1	597	44.4

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																																											
	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho- Pneu- monia		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Poli- omye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox													
	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.....	211	90	244	18	120	51	37	15	9	3	2	8	8	3	4	105	44	308	131	7	5	2	14	5	9	7	2	9	8	3	4	208	87	9	258	110	3	...						
Northern Counties.....	53	64	81	13	29	35	4	13	15	8	1	1	2	4	4	8	38	48	4	4	8	9	7	5	...	4	4	8	80	97	8	94	114	9	...									
Central Counties.....	103	106	72	23	61	63	1	13	13	4	7	7	2	1	1	0	43	44	5	2	0	5	5	1	5	9	1	4	1	86	89	0	122	126	3	...								
Southern Counties.....	55	98	0	10	30	53	4	11	19	6	1	1	7	3	5	3	24	42	7	51	90	8	1	1	7	4	5	1	...	42	74	8	42	74	8	...								
All Cities.....	109	101	62	25	1	68	63	4	16	14	9	4	3	7	1	9	4	3	7	63	60	5	194	180	9	3	2	7	5	4	6	3	2	7	3	2	7	101	94	2	162	151	1	...
Over 100,000.....	35	160	610	15	19	87	2	63	39	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	17	128	0	22	100	9	4	18	3	...	19	87	2	39	179	0	...											
45,000 to 100,000.....	23	99	4	31	9	18	77	8	41	7	2	...	1	4	3	18	77	8	37	159	9	2	8	6	...	1	4	3	...	17	73	4	30	129	6	...								
20,000 to 45,000.....	26	104	1	32	0	11	44	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	1	4	56	0	70	280	4	...	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	26	104	1	43	172	2	...						
10,000 to 20,000.....	8	64	0	32	0	8	64	0	1	8	0	1	1	0	0	5	40	0	28	224	1	1	8	0	...	2	16	0	14	112	0	23	184	1	...							
Under 10,000.....	17	68	4	31	2	12	48	2	4	16	0	1	4	0	11	44	2	37	148	5	1	4	0	...	...	...	...	25	100	6	27	108	0	...						
Country.....	102	80	1	17	13	52	40	21	16	5	5	3	9	1	7	4	3	1	40	31	4	114	89	6	2	1	8	9	7	0	4	3	1	5	3	9	107	84	1	96	75	4	...	

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

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Date	
65.1	-2.0	Collegeville.....		98		6	
						Mauzy.....	
						27	
						30	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
29.6	0.00	Crown Point.....		6.98	
				Princeton.....	
				0.97	