

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice.)

VOLUME XVIII.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1915.

NUMBER 3
26 Cents a Year

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ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1915.

Total deaths reported, 3,732; rate, 15.5. In the preceding month, 3,307 deaths; rate, 15.2. In the same month last year, 3,596 deaths; rate, 15.1. Deaths by important ages were; Under 1 year of age, 571 or 15.3 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 147; 5 to 9, 66; 10 to 14, 37; 15 to 19, 77; 65 and over, 1,379 or 37.1 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 1,257 deaths; rate, 15.0. In the preceding month, 1,088 deaths; rate, 14.4. In the same month last year, 1,142 deaths; rate, 13.8.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,165,270, reports 1,619 deaths; rate, 16.3. In the preceding month, 1,422 deaths; rate, 15.8. In the same month last year, 1,622 deaths; rate, 16.5.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 676,748, reports 856 deaths; rate, 14.8. In the preceding month, 797 deaths; rate, 15.3. In the same month last year, 832 deaths; rate, 14.5.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is .8 higher than the rate for the whole State. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis, poliomyelitis, influenza, and smallpox. The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal septicemia, cancer and external causes. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and measles.

RURAL: Population 1,552,080, reports 1,945 deaths; rate, 14.7. In the preceding month, 1,677 deaths; rate, 14.8. In the same month last year, 1,800 deaths; rate, 13.6.

URBAN: Population 1,272,157, reports 1,787 deaths; rate, 16.5. In the preceding month, 1,630 deaths; rate, 16.7. In the same month last year, 1,796 deaths; rate, 15.9. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 18.1; Evansville, 14.3; Ft. Wayne, 14.1; Terre Haute, 17.4; South Bend, 14.6; Gary, 12.8; Muncie, 12.5; Hammond, 15.9; Richmond, 20.1; Anderson, 14.5; East Chicago, 18.7; Elkhart, 16.3; Lafayette, 31.5; Michigan City, 15.3; New Albany, 19.4; Logansport, 17.4; Marion, 12.2.

CLEAN-UP DAY in Indiana is very popular this year. A study of newspaper clippings supports the estimate that 75 per cent. of the cities and towns of Indiana have had or will have Clean-Up Days. In most towns the women and school children have been the important factors in the Clean-Up movement. In only a few towns have the business men been prominent in this good work of promoting the business interests of their towns.

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 MARCH, 1915.

Total births, 5,070 (stillbirths excluded); state rate, 23.8. Males, 2,585; females, 2,485.
 White males, 2,543; White females, 2,432.
 Colored births, 94; males 42, females 52.
 Stillbirths, 160; white 164, colored 5.
 Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 1,947 births; rate, 23.3.
 Central Sanitary Section, population 1,165,270, reports 1,894 births; rate, 19.1.
 Southern Sanitary Section, population 676,748, reports 1,229 births; rate, 21.3.
 Highest rate, Lake County, 36.8.
 Lowest rate, Scott County, 6.7.
 Total number of births to date for 1915, 15,181.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MARCH, 1915.

Scarlet fever was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Scarlet fever, tonsillitis, influenza, acute bronchitis, lobar pneumonia, acute rheumatism, bronchial pneumonia, smallpox, measles, diphtheria and croup, pulmonary tuberculosis, chickenpox, typhoid fever, whooping cough, erysipelas, diarrhea and enteritis, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, malaria fever, dysentery, cerebrospinal fever, cholera morbus, puerperal fever, rabies in human, poliomyelitis, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 524 cases in 42 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Allen 2, Benton 1, Blackford 23 cases and 1 death, Delaware 82, Dubois 3, Elkhart 4, Floyd 5, Fountain 5, Gibson 7, Hamilton 3, Hancock 3, Henry 6, Howard 1, Huntington 20, Jackson 1, Jay 13, Jefferson 2, Knox 41, Lake 4, Lawrence 2, Madison 4, Marion 10, Miami 4, Newton 11, Orange 8, Parke 7, Pike 32, Posey 16, Putnam 6, Randolph 3, Ripley 8, Scott 7, Switzerland 6, Tippecanoe 3, Vanderburgh 53, Vigo 9, Warrick 4, Washington 2, White 5.

TUBERCULOSIS: 411 deaths, of which 364 were of the pulmonary form and 47 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 214; females 197. Of the male tuberculosis deaths, 43 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 86 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females 60 were married in the same age period as above and left 120 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans under 12 years of age made in one month by this preventable disease 206. Number of homes invaded, 397.

PNEUMONIA: 528 deaths; rate, 219.6 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 548 deaths; rate, 252.8. In the same month last year 482 deaths; rate, 202.9. Of the pneumonia deaths 221 were under 5 years of age.

TYPHOID FEVER: 101 cases in 25 counties with 35 deaths. In the preceding month 71 cases in 26 counties with 23 deaths. In the same month last year 132 cases in 37 counties with 45 deaths.

DIPHThERIA: 187 cases in 40 counties with 20 deaths. In the preceding month 251 cases in 41 counties with 30 deaths. In the same month last year 186 cases in 45 counties with 33 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 381 cases in 61 counties with 18 deaths. In the preceding month 524 cases in 53 counties with 7 deaths. In the same month last year 662 cases in 57 counties with 10 deaths.

MEASLES: 992 cases in 41 counties with 7 deaths. In the preceding month 831 cases in 37 counties with 5 deaths. In the same month last year 1,555 cases in 65 counties with 21 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 3 cases in 3 counties with 2 deaths. The deaths occurred in Cass County, female 3 years; DeKalb County, male 9 months.

RABIES IN HUMAN: 20 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month of March. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths 191; males 261, females 40. *Suicides total*, 42; males 35, females 7. Means of suicide, poison 12, asphyxia 2, hanging or strangulation 3, drowning 1, firearms 18, cutting or piercing instruments 4, jumping from high place 1, crushing 1. *Accidental or undefined total*, 138; males 109, females 29. Poisoning by food 2, other acute poisonings 3, conflagration 14 (of which 13 occurred in the burning of the Delaware

County Infirmary), absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 2, accidental drowning 2, traumatism by firearms 2, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 6, traumatism by falls 32, traumatism in mines 10, traumatism by machine 4, railroad accidents and injuries 21, street car accidents and injuries 5, automobile accidents and injuries 3, injuries by other vehicles 10, other crushings 3, injuries by animals 1, fractures (cause not specified) 1, other external violence 3. *Homicide total*, 11; males 7, females 4. By firearms 6, other means 5.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

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

BIRTHS.

Adams 2, Allen 12 (Pt. Wayne 2, New Haven 1, Harlan 1), Bartholomew 1 (Clifford), Blackford 2, Boone 2 (Zionsville 1), Carroll 1, Cass 3 (Walton), Clark 3 (Henryville 1), Clay 1, Clinton 1 (Frankfort), Daviess 3 (Elmora), Decatur 3 (Greensburg 1), DeKalb 1 (Garrett), Delaware 6 (Muncie 3), Dubois 1 (Huntingburg), Elkhart 1, Floyd 2 (New Albany), Gibson 2 (Haubstadt 1), Grant 11 (Marion 1), Hamilton 2 (Noblesville 1), Harrison 1, Hendricks 1, Henry 5 (Newcastle 4, Middletown 1), Jackson 1 (Browstown), Jasper 3 (Wheatfield), Jay 1 (Portland 1 for October, 1914), Jennings 1 for December, 1914, Johnson 1, Knox 5 (Sandborn 1), Lake 6 (Hammond 3, Whiting 1, Gary 2, for December, 1914, and one for August, 1912), Madison 2 (Orestes 1), Marion 3 (Indianapolis 2), Marshall 3, Miami 2, Montgomery 1 (Crawfordsville), Morgan 3 (Paragon 1), Newton 5 (Morocco 1), Noble 2, Parke 1, Randolph 1, Rush 1, Steuben 2, St. Joseph 13 (South Bend 10, Mishawaka 1), Sullivan 1 (city), Tippecanoe 7 (Lafayette 3 (West Lafayette 2), Tipton 3, Vanderburgh 5 (Evansville), Wabash 3, Wayne 1 (Centerville), Wells 4 (Bluffton 1), Whitley 5 (Columbia City 2). Total, 153.

DEATHS.

Allen 2 (New Haven), Boone 4, Carroll 3 (Delphi 1), Clay 3, Clinton 1, Crawford 1, Dearborn 2 (Aurora 1), Delaware 1, Elkhart 1, Grant 6, Harrison 4 (one for June, 1914), Jefferson 1 (Madison), Knox 1 (Decker), Kosciusko 1 (Piercetown), Lake 1, Laporte 2 (Michigan City 1), Madison 2 (Orestes 1), Martin 1 (Shoals), Monroe 2, Montgomery 3, Morgan 1, Parke 3, Perry 1 (Tell City), Pulaski (Francisville 1), Randolph 3 (Union City 1 for December, 1914), Spencer 1, Starke 2 (Hamlet 1), Steuben 3, Sullivan 1, Vigo 2 (Terre Haute 1), White 2 (Wolcott), Whitley 2 (Columbia City 1). Total, 64.

SIX HUNDRED LOADS OF TRASH were gathered up and hauled out at the annual cleaning up in Washington, Daviess County, Indiana. This statement is made upon authority of the Washington Herald. By actual count said paper says that 277 wagon loads were removed in one day. After this cleaning it will be much to the honor of Washington to keep clean and it is much easier and much less expensive and more profitable than it is to get dirty and then clean up again. Washington is to be congratulated on account of the excellent cleaning up accomplished by her citizens.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR MARCH, 1915.**

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	95	
Negative	472	
	—	567
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	7	
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	1	
Negative	5	
	—	6
Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	1	
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative	6	
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	14	
Negative	50	
	—	64
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		
Negative	1	
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	90	
Suspicious	3	
Negative	253	
Unsatisfactory	6	
	—	352
Epidemic Diphtherias—		
Positive	3	
Suspicious	2	
Negative	202	
	—	207
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	13	
Negative	4	
Cats:		
Positive	1	
Cows:		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
Hogs:		
Negative	3	
Horses:		
Positive	2	
Negative	2	
	—	27
Feces miscellaneous	2	
Blood for counts	8	
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Negative	5	
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma of uterus	4	
Carcinoma of cervix	2	
Carcinoma of breast	2	
Carcinoma of rectum	1	
Carcinoma of prostate gland	1	
Carcinoma of larynx	1	
Carcinoma of lip	1	
Carcinoma of axillary gland	1	
Carcinoma, location not given	2	
Sarcoma, maxillary sinus	1	
Miscellaneous tissues	31	
	—	47
Urine for chemical analysis		58

Pus for gonococci—	
Females:	
Positive	4
Negative	22
Males:	
Positive	7
Negative	10
Sex not given:	
Positive	1
Negative	3
	—
Spinal fluid for meningococci—	
Positive	7
Negative	3
	—
Thoracic fluid	1
Throat smears for meningococci—	
Positive	2
Stomach contents	1
Secretion from cow for gonococci—	
Negative	2
	—
Total examinations made	1,421
Examinations of diphtheria cultures on potassium tellurate media	341
	—
Grand total examinations made	1,762
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out	156

**OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING
MARCH, 1915.**

Tuberculosis	373
Diphtheria	420
Diphtheria epidemics	100
Widals	144
Gonococci	64
Blood counts	10
Malaria	7
Bile Media	1
	—
Total number outfits	1,119

**PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT
THIS MONTH.**

NAME.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment Began.	Treatment Finished.
Fay Gullion	W. Lebanon	Warren	12	M	2-13-15	3-1-15
Wilks Barfeld	New Albany	Floyd	5	M	2-12-15	3-1-15
Mrs. L. Duncan	Indianapolis	Marion	55	F	2-8-15	3-1-15
Lena Black	Indianapolis	Marion	6	F	2-10-15	3-2-15
Eloyd Clark	Frankfort	Clinton	14	M	2-17-15	3-2-15
Manie Wise	Frankfort	Clinton	14	M	2-17-15	3-2-15
Miles Lane	Indianapolis	Marion	7	M	2-16-15	3-7-15
Helen Rademacher	Indianapolis	Marion	9	F	2-16-15	3-7-15
Velma Ballinger	Indianapolis	Marion	9	F	2-16-15	3-7-15
Elizabeth Miller	Indianapolis	Marion	11	F	2-15-15	3-7-15
Dorothy Morgan	Indianapolis	Marion	9	F	2-15-15	3-7-15
Mr. Wm. Shotts	Indianapolis	Marion	38	M	2-18-15	3-10-15
Mr. Henry Porter	Indianapolis	Marion	30	M	2-26-15	3-18-15
Miss E. Johnson	Indianapolis	Marion	23	F	2-25-15	3-18-15
Ralph Hunter	Logansport	Cass	11	M	2-25-15	3-17-15
Mrs. Charles Ruble	Greensburg	Decatur	25	F	2-26-15	3-16-15
Ellen Ruble	Greensburg	Decatur	4	F	2-26-15	3-16-15
Mrs. Minnie Levi	Indianapolis	Marion	53	F	2-23-15	3-18-15
Mr. Charles Habig	Indianapolis	Marion	35	M	3-8-15	3-28-15
Mr. Bert Wolfe	Indianapolis	Marion	39	M	3-8-15	3-29-15
Miss Kitty Clyde	Indianapolis	Marion	31	F	2-25-15	3-6-15

CLARA HELMUTH is the twentieth child born to Mrs. Henry Helmuth of Marshall County, Indiana. Twelve of the twenty are living. Mrs. Helmuth was born and reared in Indiana and is now forty-six years old. Both of her parents were German and her husband also is German. The certificate of birth of Clara, born March 17, 1915, is signed by the father, no physician or midwife being present.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR MARCH, 1915.

H. E. BARNARD, STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

During the month of March 57 samples of food were analyzed, of which 46 were found to be legal and 11 illegal. The two samples of flour submitted for analysis were found, upon examination, to be bleached. This fact was not stated on the label and the samples were classed as illegal. Twenty-five samples of milk were sent in for analysis. Three of the samples were found to be below standard and were classed as illegal. The two temperance beers submitted for analysis contained more than the legal amount of alcohol and were classed as illegal.

Twenty-nine drug samples were analyzed during the month, including eight samples of Fowler's Solution. Three of these samples were classed as illegal. Two of the illegal solutions were slightly below the U. S. P. standard in that they contained 96.4% of the required amount of arsenic while the third contained but 86.4 per cent.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

Classification.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
Foods.			
Beverages—			
Temperance Beers.....	2	2	4
Flour.....		2	2
Jelly.....	3		3
Maple syrup.....	4		4
Meat.....	1		1
Milk.....	22	3	25
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	2	1	3
Cream.....	6		6
Ice cream.....	3		3
Sausage.....	2		2
Vinegar.....	1	3	4
Total.....	46	11	57
Drugs.			
Alcohol.....	1		1
Brandy.....	1		1
Fowler's solution.....	5	3	8
Linseed oil.....	2		2
Patent medicines.....			9
Preparations of the extract of cod liver oil.....			5
Miscellaneous.....			3
Total.....			29

Of the 9 slaughterhouses visited one was good, 3 fair, 4 poor, and one bad.

One hundred and seventeen prescription weights and balances were tested. Of this number 74 were good, 31 fair and 12 bad.

One hundred and twenty-five condemnation notices were issued during the month. In 108 cases unsanitary conditions existed and in 104 instances the places were improperly built.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	82		17	37	25	3
Grocery stores.....	346	5	176	161	2	2
Meat markets.....	136		54	78	3	1
Drug stores.....	160	1	129	29		
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	117	2	54	37	4	
Hotels and restaurants.....	117	1	37	74	4	1
Slaughter houses.....	9		1	3	4	1
Cream station.....	1		1			
Creameries.....	4			4		
Fish markets.....	4			3	1	
Ice cream parlors.....	3		2	1		
Bottling works.....	1		1			
Poultry houses.....	4		1	3		
Flour mills.....	2		2			
Canning factories.....	32		8	16	14	
Total.....	1,018	9	482	461	58	8

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

Classification.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	11	11	11
Bottling works.....	1	1	1
Canning factories.....	25	25	25
Confectioneries.....	2	2	2
Dairies.....	19	19	19
Drug stores.....		14	14
Fish markets.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	14	14	14
Grocery and meat markets.....	5	5	5
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	2	2
Meat markets.....	4	3	4
Restaurants.....	20	20	20
Slaughterhouses.....	6	6	6
Wholesale store room.....	1	1	1
Total.....	108	104	125

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

One thousand and eighteen inspections were made during the month of March. Nine places were found to be in excellent condition, 482 were in good condition, 461 fair, 58 poor and 8 bad.

Of the 82 dairies inspected 17 were rated good, 37 fair, 25 poor and 3 bad.

Of the 346 grocery stores visited 5 were in excellent condition, 176 good, 161 fair, 2 poor and 2 bad.

One hundred and thirty-six meat markets were inspected during the month. Of this number 54 were rated good, 78 fair, 3 poor and one bad.

Of the 160 drug stores inspected one was classed as excellent, 129 good, 29 fair and one poor.

One hundred and seventeen bakeries and confectioneries were visited; 2 were rated excellent, 54 good, 57 fair and 4 poor.

One hundred and seventeen hotels and restaurants were inspected. Of this number one was rated excellent, 37 good, 74 fair, 4 poor and one bad.

Thirty-two canning factories were visited this month. Of this number 8 were classed as good, 10 fair and 14 poor.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SANITARY SEWERS, PRIVY VAULTS, CESSPOOLS AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS, TO PROMOTE THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Logansport, Ind., that privy vaults, cesspools and all other receptacles for the accumulation of filth or sewerage on any premises within the corporate limits of the City of Logansport, except as hereinafter provided, shall be, and the same are hereby declared a nuisance.

Sec. 2. That every owner or owners of real estate within the corporate limits of the city of Logansport, in districts in which a sanitary sewer has been, or shall have been constructed, and as soon as constructed and accepted by the city, is hereby required and ordered to thoroughly clean out, disinfect and abandon all privy vaults, cesspools and other receptacles for the collection of sewerage that are or may be located on their said premises; and within one year from the passage of this ordinance, such owners of real estate in districts where any such sewer is completed, and owners of real estate in districts wherein sanitary sewers may be hereafter extended and constructed, upon the completion and acceptance of such sewer by the

city, shall install sanitary water closets, so arranged as to be adequately flushed with water, and thereafter maintained in a sanitary condition. And such water closets shall be connected to the sewerage system of said district, under such regulations as the city may from time to time adopt, and under permit to be granted by the city authorities. *Provided, however,* That the owner or owners of real estate in districts where no sanitary sewer is constructed, but where the water mains of said city have not or shall not have been extended along the street or alley upon which such real estate abuts, or water connections are not otherwise available, shall not be required to abandon any sanitary privy vault, cesspool or other receptacle for the accumulation of sewerage until said water mains are extended into said district along such street, alley or other point accessible for water connections so that water may be accessible for the operation of water closets, but such owner or owners of real estate so located shall be required to clean out and properly disinfect any such privy vault, cesspool or other receptacles for the accumulation of sewerage, and to maintain the same in a good sanitary condition. Such privy vault, cesspool or other receptacle shall be rat and fly proof, well ventilated, so constructed as not to pollute the air or the earth, and so arranged that the same may be conveniently cleaned. All privy vaults, cesspools or other receptacles in districts permitted that are not fly proof and which in any manner permit air or ground pollution, are hereby declared a nuisance and are condemned.

Sec. 3. No sewer shall be tapped or connection made therewith by any person, until such person shall have obtained a written permit from the Board of Public Works which shall be subject to all regulations with reference to excavations in streets and alleys and connections with sewers.

Sec. 4. Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall for each offense (and the continued violation for each succeeding day shall be regarded as a separate offense) upon conviction, forfeit and pay to the city of Logansport, any sum, not more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and said City at its option may abate such nuisance on its own initiative at the expense of the owner of the real estate, and any expense created therefor shall be a lien upon the premises, and may be placed on the city tax duplicate, to be collected as taxes, or by suit in foreclosure.

Sec. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and legal publication.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF LEMONADE, ORANGEADE AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Investigations made by the food department of the State Board of Health have shown the use of common cups or glasses at lemonade and other beverage stands to be unsanitary and dangerous to health.

All dealers in beverages who are not provided with running water and hot water in which to wash and sterilize glasses and serving dishes are hereby instructed to use individual cups of paper or other material which are to be destroyed after once using.

Pure food inspectors and county, city and town health officers are instructed to enforce these requirements.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 22.

Operation of Soda Fountains.

In order that the sale of ice cream, sodas and soda fountain sundries may be conducted under sanitary conditions and in conformity with the laws of the State, the operators of ice cream parlors and soda fountains are hereby instructed that all such goods shall be dispensed only in sterile containers. To this end it is ordered that all soda fountains and ice cream parlors be provided with facilities for washing dippers, glasses, spoons and serving dishes and operated under the following conditions:

1. An adequate supply of pure water.
2. All dishes and utensils shall be washed by rinsing in cold water, then by thoroughly washing in hot water with soap or suitable cleansing powder, then by rinsing in clean cold water, after which they are to be wiped dry before use.
3. Where it is not possible to provide hot water the use of paper cups and linings will be allowed.
4. Refrigerators at soda fountains shall be kept clean by washing with hot water and soap or washing powder.
5. Employees in ice cream parlors and soda fountains shall be cleanly in person and dress, free from infectious and contagious disease and trained in the conduct of their work.
6. The use of straws is forbidden except when such straws are kept protected from dust and dirt in suitable containers.
7. As soon as empty, ice cream, milk and cream cans shall be rinsed in cold water.

Pure food inspectors and county, city and town health officers are instructed to enforce these requirements.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 23.

To the Farmers and Egg Dealers of Indiana.

The preventable loss in the quality and value of eggs incurred between the producer and consumer runs into millions of dollars annually in our state alone, and the farmer and consumer have to bear most of the burden; the producer gets less per dozen because every bad or stale egg thrown out by the jobber tends to reduce the purchase price, while the consumer has to pay a higher price for the eggs that finally reach him.

There is no money in any egg save a good egg and when the farmer realizes that he and not the grocer and huckster to whom he sells must stand the loss for bad eggs, he will be as careful of their quality as he is of the quality of his wheat or hogs.

If the suggestions below are followed eggs will be marketed in better shape and will yield a better profit to the producer:

- Provide plenty of clean, dry nests for your hens.
- Gather the eggs daily in cool weather and twice a day in hot or rainy weather.
- Do not wash eggs. Use the dirty and small eggs at home.
- Keep eggs in a cool, dry place, which is free from odors.
- Don't sell eggs which have been in an incubator.
- Market your eggs daily, if possible; if not, every other day.
- Don't sell eggs which were found in a stolen nest; use them at home.
- Keep the eggs out of the sun when taking them to town.
- Don't keep eggs near oil, onions, etc., as they readily absorb odors.

Kill or sell all roosters as soon as the hatching season is over.

The Indiana food law forbids the sale or offering for sale of eggs which are in any degree decomposed, putrid or rotten. Eggs showing spots, blood rings or rots are unfit for food. Egg producers, hucksters and dealers are urged to candle all receipts and to throw out all bad eggs to prevent expense in handling and shipping eggs which must ultimately be discarded.

Food inspectors and local health officers are charged with the enforcement of the pure food law. All citizens and dealers are requested to report the sale of bad eggs to their health officer.

A SANITARY CITY.

The city of Logansport is fortunate in having an excellent sanitary ordinance that requires all vaults and cesspools to be abandoned and connection made with the city sewers.

Property owners are busily installing water closets and the summer of 1915 will find Logansport one of the most sanitary cities in the country, provided with pure water from its new municipal filtration plant and free from the nuisance of barbaric and disease breeding privy vaults.

These improvements are largely due to the efforts of Dr. Clark Rogers, Logansport's efficient health officer.

That other health officers may urge the passage of similar laws we print the Logansport ordinance in full.

PERHAPS.

When cows fall ill the Government proceeds to take alarm
And sends a veterinarian to sanitize the farm.

The cow herself is put to bed and plied with drugs and pills,

And Uncle Sam comes forward, when she's cured, to pay the bills.

But when a baby falls in need of medicine and care,
The Government contends that that is none of its affair.

When pigs and lambs are threatened by a deadly pestilence
Their tender lives are guarded at the Government's expense.

They're coddled, nursed and dieted until they're well and fat,

And never reckon of the cost—for Uncle Sam pays that.
But when an epidemic marks the babies for its own

The Government, untroubled, lets them fight it out alone.
Some day, perhaps, when all the pork has lavishly been passed,

When every scrap of patronage is handed out at last,
When all our noble Congressmen have got all they desire

And have attained whatever heights to which they may aspire,

To unknown heights of common-sense the Government will leap

And do as much for mothers as it does for cows and sheep.

—*Chicago Examiner.*

WHAT GOD GIVES A BOY.

A body to keep clean and healthy as a temple for his mind and soul.

A pair of hands to use for himself and others, but never against others for himself.

A pair of feet to do errands of love, kindness, charity and business, but not to loiter in places of mischief and sin.

A pair of lips to keep pure, unpolluted by either tobacco or strong drink, and to speak true and helpful words.

A pair of ears to hear the music of bird and tree and

human voice, but not to give heed to what dishonors God.

A pair of eyes to see the beautiful, the good and the true,—God's handiwork as seen everywhere in old Nature about him.

A mind to remember and reason and decide, and store up wisdom and impart it to others, but not to be turned into a chip basket for chaff and rubbish.

A soul, as fair as a new-fallen snow-flake, to receive impressions of good and to develop faculties of power and virtue, which shall shape it day by day, as the artist's chisel shapes the stone, into the image and likeness of Jesus Christ.

—*Bulletin North Dakota State Board of Health.*

COMMENDATORY RESOLUTIONS, commending the State Board of Health were passed by the Anderson Chamber of Commerce as follows:

WHEREAS, the public health is of the greatest importance to the people and to business, therefore be it

Resolved by the Chamber of Commerce of Anderson that it heartily endorses and encourages all rational measures and efforts to promote the public health. Also be it

Resolved, that our endorsement and encouragement are extended to the State Board of Health on account of its good work and our endorsement and encouragement is heartily given to the Anderson Board of Health and its secretary for the good work they are doing.

These resolutions are signed by the President, Jos. Hennings of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Benj. F. Alford. When the business men take hold of the public health cause, then surely greater wealth and happiness will be found.

MRS. ANNA SLATER lives at Terre Haute. She writes the State Board of Health as follows: "Please send me transcript of the certificate of birth of Richard Slater. I am a widow and he is in the navy and he is compelled to show his birth certificate. He was born in Center Point, Clay County, Indiana, July 6, 1890." Here again we have illustrated the very great importance of registering births. In Massachusetts and in some other states an applicant, before he can be appointed to a position in a commercial establishment of any kind must present a legal transcript of his birth certificate to prove the correctness of his name and age. Gradually, that class of physicians who are negligent in the matter of reporting births and those citizens who do not understand the situation, will realize that a failure to report a birth of an infant may eventually bring obstruction into its life. It does not pay to put any more handicaps upon an infant than are absolutely necessary. To apply handicaps to one's progress and development is surely not good business, is surely not good practical sense.

"WHAT WE NEED in health administration more even than increased appropriations is freedom from political domination. There will never be effective service until this reform is wrought." These true words are by Dr. Oscar Dowling of Louisiana. He might add to this another truth and that is—thorough and real health work will never be done except by all-time trained health officers. Any health officer system which does not provide for such officers is sure to be weak and inefficient.

IT IS VERY DIFFICULT, almost impossible, to "clean" a diphtheria carrier, if diseased tonsils or adenoids exist, without removing them. Of eighteen diphtheria carriers, sixteen became free from germs within two days after removal of tonsils.

THE DISGUSTING OPENNESS with which certain low-minded individuals violate the rules of decency calls for positive action. We have all observed that men who seem to be well informed and perfectly calmly sit in a car in the presence of women and brazenly expectorate upon the floor. They apparently have no thought of those who must exercise care to avoid trailing their skirts through this filth. The Indianapolis News says: "We have in mind a certain doctor who spouts mightily concerning sanitation and medical ethics, yet he never rides on a car that he does not proceed to make it a hog pen by his constant and filthy excretion. This man purports to specialize upon disease of the nose and throat, being informed presumably of the dangers of wholesale infection through the very practice in which he is so glaringly offensive." The News also recalls the case of another well known man who is almost as perniciously a pest in the same manner. This man is nothing short of a menace for he has tuberculosis. He deposits the germ of his disease upon the floors of our close, miserably ventilated street cars, and they find easy victims in these vehicles and undoubtedly many fatal maladies have been communicated in this way. The News continuing says: "The man who deliberately spits on the floor of a street car is an inconsiderate, offensive hog, and there should be a way to reach him by law and it is a pity that the new ordinance does not provide specifically for the arming of all conductors with pieces of lead pipe with which to knock off the steps all young pups who endeavor to clamber aboard carrying lighted cigarettes. But a long outraged public will endeavor to content itself with a provision for the simple ejection of all such offenders against good breeding."

BORAX KILLS FLY EGGS, as is reported by the Department of Agriculture. In a certain issue, Bulletin No. 118, entitled "Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure," the bulletin says: Powdered borax, just as we buy it at all the drug stores, is by far the most effective, economical and practical of all substances for the destruction of the eggs of the common house fly. The directions for application in the bulletin are about as follows: Apply 10 ounces of borax to every 10 cubic feet (8 bushels) of manure immediately on its removal from the barn. Apply the borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve and sprinkle plenty of water over the borax-treated manure. Flies lay their eggs in the fresh manure, and borax, when it comes in contact with the eggs, prevents their hatching. As the maggots congregate at the outer edges of the pile most of the borax should be applied there. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of manure. Borax may also be applied to all excreta and also to garbage. Two ounces of powdered borax will prevent flies from breeding in a five gallon garbage can. It should be sprinkled upon the garbage from time to time until the can is full or is emptied. Of course, the very smallest possible amount of borax should be used in order to reduce the expense and also not to interfere with the fertilizing value of the manure.

THE INLAND STEEL COMPANY at Indiana Harbor, Indiana, employs a trained nurse to visit the homes of its employes. Besides her regular duties of nurse she distributes relief to all who are in need. She frequently has to deal with people who have little knowledge of home sanitation and the common diseases and to them she gives instructions and distributes leaflets covering such subjects

as are pertinent. The Indiana Steel Company seeks advice and cooperation from the Indiana State Board of Health which, of course, will be given to the fullest degree possible.

HEALTH FIRST is the motto of the exhibit now being constructed by the State Board of Health. Every card, every banner, every streamer and every chart in the exhibit is in color, is illustrated and is headed HEALTH FIRST. It is intended to send this exhibit to high schools throughout the state where it will be displayed in the halls to be studied by the pupils. Prizes will be given for the best essays upon either some part or the whole exhibit. The exhibit will clearly present the results of the neglect of children's health and also illustrate what shall be done to bring children to efficient adult age. Of course, emphasis will be laid upon the prevention of infectious diseases. A carefully prepared printed lecture descriptive of the exhibit will be supplied for guidance of the teachers and for the instruction of the pupils.

SMALLPOX AT NEWCASTLE recently received rough treatment. The disease had prevailed there off and on for two years and certain leading citizens grew tired of the way in which the situation was handled and therefore summoned the help of the State Board of Health. Upon arrival, the representative of the Board with the local health officer, Dr. W. I. Fugate, visited the pest house, also several homes which were quarantined. In all 41 cases of pronounced and unquestioned smallpox were discovered. Eight of the cases were very severe, two of them being confluent. One of the city councilmen was afflicted with the disease and was in the pest house, where he had taken command. The officers made report to the mayor and city council and recommendation was made to pass an ordinance suggested by State Senator W. S. Chambers. The said ordinance, which is given below, was promptly passed with an emergency clause. Since its passage 7,000 people have been vaccinated and the good work is still going on at this writing. A proclamation issued by the city authorities announced a policeman would be placed at the door of each place named in the ordinance and he would demand a vaccination certificate before any one would be admitted. We recommend the careful perusal of the ordinance and its adoption by other towns before smallpox appears, for then it is certain not to appear.

An ordinance for the vaccination of persons, the presentation of certificates certifying to such vaccination, providing penalties, and declaring an emergency.

WHEREAS, An emergency exists on account of the existence of smallpox in the city of Newcastle, Indiana; and

WHEREAS, Vaccination is the only proper existing prophylaxis; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newcastle, Indiana:

SECTION 1. That on and after the first day of May, 1915, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to congregate in any public place within the corporate limits of such city, or to visit or attend any place of amusement, school, church, picture show, theater, poolroom, saloon or other place where people congregate in such city, or ride upon any street car or public conveyance or loiter in or upon any of the streets, sidewalks, or other public grounds of such city, unless such person or persons shall be vaccinated against smallpox and bear a certificate signed by a reputable physician certifying that such person has been properly vaccinated.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the police officers

of such city shall have the right to demand for their inspection of any person or persons found in any of the places described in Section 1 of this ordinance, the certificate certifying that such person or persons have been properly vaccinated, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to present such certificate for inspection by such police officer.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and be imprisoned not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 4. Whereas, there is in existence in such city a pestilence and an urgent necessity requiring the immediate operation of this ordinance, the same shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

J. LEB WATKINS, President of Council.

Attest: L. M. JOHNSON, City Clerk.

Presented and approved by me this 22d day of April, 1915.

J. LEB WATKINS, Mayor.

FURTHER PROGRESS WILL NOT be experienced in preventive medicine in Indiana until the present health officer system is abolished and whole-time health officers employed. In North Carolina the law permits any county which is progressive to establish an all-time health officer and pay him a living salary. Twelve counties have accepted the advantages offered by the law. The newspapers of these counties approve the action of the authorities and report progress in preventive medicine and a betterment never before experienced. Of course this is to be expected. Where health officers practice medicine for a living and where they are in competition with their brother physicians, they cannot possibly compete in results with trained health officers who are properly paid and give their whole time to the work. The efforts of the State Board of Health to secure an All-Time Health Officers law from the last Legislature failed, principally on account of the opposition of certain county and city health officers who evidently were influenced in their action, not by a desire to better the State, but to retain the salaries they received for the very little and inefficient work rendered.

HOW TO MANAGE IN THIS INSTANCE is the question: A girl is found in a certain school who has syphilis. She is excluded as the law commands. The local health officer makes inspection and finds it necessary to exclude two sisters of the diseased girl. The family is indigent and are subjects of charity. The city offers to treat the girls on condition that they be removed to the hospital. The parents absolutely refuse to accept treatment. The attendance officer has made an effort to return the two girls to the school. They appeared but were sent home again by the health officer. What should be done and what can be done? Answer—There is no provision of law through which treatment of the diseased girls may be forced upon them. There is no law by which they can be quarantined. The parents are indigent and of course weak minded, very probably feeble-minded. Such cases as this one are not rare. Obviously some legal provision should be made for such circumstances. No law. Nothing doing.

"A LIAR AND A THIEF" are the epithets which an editor one time applied to the writer of an anonymous letter. He added that all anonymous letter writers are liars and thieves. We presume he meant by this that they are of low grade morally and mentally, and this is certainly true. An anonymous writer sends the following to the State Board of Health from Logansport, the letter being dated March

19, 1915, and is addressed to the Secretary personally, not to the State Board of Health. The writer says: "The friends of Miss Sitz, who was buried today, are very indignant. Coroner Nelson accused a physician of performing a criminal operation and causing her death. He apparently wanted a fee, for, after reflecting on the girl's character, the papers report he said it was peritonitis. I cannot understand why you keep a coroner in office to report to you who will defame a girl's character for a fee." The ignorance and viciousness of the writer is apparent. He or she thinks that the Secretary of the State Board of Health appoints the coroner, when he has no more to do with it than a yellow dog. The coroner is elected by the people in each county and he has very broad powers. The pitiful individual who wrote the letter certainly did so out of deficiency of knowledge and deficiency of moral character.

A DEFECTIVE HEALTH OFFICER sent in a certificate of birth, he himself being the attending physician, and omitted:

Sex of child.

Whether or not it was legitimate.

Full maiden name of mother.

Her residence.

Her age at last birthday.

Age of father at last birthday.

Number of children born to this mother.

Number of children of this mother now living.

Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum, and also

Whether or not it was born alive.

This is certainly bad work and it is one of the many illustrations of why the general practitioner, who is not trained in public health work, should not be relied upon for such work.

EX-PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT is chairman of the Board of Directors; Prof. Irving Fisher, is Chairman of the Hygiene Reference Board and Gen. Wm. C. Gorgas, Consultant Sanitarian of "THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE." This institute is designed to prolong life, and increase efficiency and happiness. Mr. Elmer E. Rittenhouse is president and Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Director of Hygiene. The address of THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE is 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York. This is a *man making* not a money making organization. Write and secure full information.

VIOLATORS OF QUARANTINE disregard the golden rule. Doctors sometimes say—"this is a mild scarlet rash, I won't report it and you say nothing." This is really a conspiracy against the public health. It is treason, for such an arrangement makes for the destruction of the country and the government. Malaria destroyed Greece and Rome. Had this disease been knowingly fostered by doctors who wished to curry favor and by citizens who wished to avoid the inconvenience of quarantine, then said doctors and said citizens could have been justly charged with treason.

THAT DOCTOR IS AN ENEMY to his patrons, to the State and to the science of medicine, who refuses or neglects to report his births, deaths and cases of dangerous infectious diseases.

MOSES IS WANTED in every nook and corner of Hoosierdom. "And he (Moses) removed the swarms of flies from Pharaoh, from his servants and from his people; there remained not one." (Exodus 8.31.)

TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of March, 1915. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1914 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.						Deaths from Important Causes.																			
							1915.					1914.					Under 1 Year.						Deaths from Important Causes.														
							March, 1915.	February, 1915.	March, 1914.	Rate for Year 1915 to Date.	Rate for Year 1914 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 Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough, Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Dysentery and Enteritis (under 3 years).	Convulsions.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Tetanus.	Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.			
State of Indiana	2,624,237	3,732	3,307	3,586	10,142	9,608	15.5	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	571	147	66	37	77	1379	384	47	35	20	18	7	23	520	45	4	2	168	23	189	191	1	439			
Northern Counties	982,219	1,257	1,088	1,142	3,288	3,162	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.5	13.1	277	36	24	10	18	480	89	9	9	4	5	10	168	21	2	71	6	70	71	1	148					
Adams	21,988	24	21	21	70	56	12.8	12.4	11.2	13.8	10.3	10	2	2	1	1	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Allen	100,910	124	115	111	331	287	14.3	14.6	13.0	13.3	11.7	18	2	2	1	2	42	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Benton	12,688	15	15	15	54	46	17.4	14.5	11.0	13.6	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Blackford	16,120	19	18	15	54	46	17.4	14.5	11.0	13.6	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Carroll	17,978	27	27	23	94	67	17.6	13.0	15.0	12.1	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cass	37,504	64	57	54	192	151	16.0	17.0	17.2	14.7	16.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
DeKalb	25,354	35	37	37	144	78	13.3	19.0	17.2	14.7	16.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Elkhart	50,924	64	60	55	192	175	14.7	16.8	12.8	14.5	14.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Fullon	16,579	18	18	26	51	69	12.3	15.4	18.1	12.2	15.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grant	52,234	66	77	77	211	223	14.8	19.1	17.7	16.3	18.1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Howard	35,737	46	35	35	116	123	15.1	12.7	17.7	13.1	14.1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Huntington	29,204	37	26	26	82	78	14.8	11.5	10.4	11.3	10.1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Jasper	13,096	11	12	7	36	26	9.8	11.9	6.3	11.1	11.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jay	25,093	37	24	38	77	80	17.3	12.4	17.8	12.3	13.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kosciusko	28,112	40	28	30	85	87	16.7	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lagrange	15,149	27	20	14	58	54	20.9	17.2	10.8	13.4	14.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lake	107,464	147	114	149	376	415	16.0	13.7	16.6	14.1	16.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Laporte	47,995	61	54	64	163	157	14.9	14.6	15.4	13.7	13.3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Marshall	24,247	30	26	27	82	74	14.5	13.9	13.1	13.6	13.1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Miami	30,336	32	47	32	113	98	12.4	20.1	12.5	15.0	13.1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Newton	10,524	5	5	8	24	20	5.5	5.1	8.9	9.2	7.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Noble	24,657	37	29	22	94	62	17.6	11.6	10.5	12.7	10.2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Porter	30,820	26	18	19	75	54	14.6	17.5	10.7	19.4	10.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Pulaski	13,312	14	25	30	39	51	12.3	14.6	17.6	13.0	14.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Starke	10,819	19	8	6	34	37	21.0	9.7	6.6	12.9	14.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Steuben	14,458	18	12	15	44	46	14.6	10.8	8.2	12.3	12.9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
St. Joseph	94,484	123	104	101	304	275	15.2	14.3	12.9	13.0	12.1	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Wabash	26,050	38	27	34	81	91	16.5	13.0	14.8	12.1	13.6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Wells	22,613	27	14	20	61	56	14.0	8.0	10.4	10.9	10.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
White	17,626	15	17	20	45	45	10.0	12.5	13.3	10.3	10.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Whitley	17,080	20	15	12	54	42	13.7	11.4	8.2	12.7	9.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Central Counties	1,165,270	1,619	1,422	1,522	4,430	4,225	14.3	15.8	16.5	15.3	14.8	242	50	24	12	34	573	160	27	10	11	4	3	8	233	18	3	52	12	87	88	239					
Bartholomew	25,085	30	34	51	92	92	14.0	17.6	23.9	14.8	14.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Boone	25,073	32	17	29	85	85	15.0	8.8	13.6	11.5	13.7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Brown	7,975	11	10	9	29	25	18.1	16.3	13.2	14.7	12.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clay	33,243	31	31	30	92	85	10.9	12.1	10.6	11.2	10.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Clinton	27,256	40																																			

Mortality of Indiana for March, 1915. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1915 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1914 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.						Important Ages.															
							March, 1915.		February, 1915.		March, 1914.		Rate for Year 1915 to Date.		Rate for Year 1914 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.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State	2,824,237	3,732	3,307	3,586	10,142	9,608	15.5	15.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	571	15.3	147	3.9	66	1.7	37	.9	77	2.0	1,379	37.1					
Northern Counties	682,219	1,257	1,085	1,142	3,258	3,162	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.5	13.1	217	17.2	38	2.9	21	1.9	10	.7	15	1.4	490	56.8					
Central Counties	1,165,270	1,619	1,422	1,622	4,430	4,225	16.3	15.8	16.5	15.2	14.9	242	14.9	50	2.0	24	1.4	12	.7	24	1.0	573	35.8					
Southern Counties	676,748	856	797	822	2,424	2,221	11.5	13.2	11.8	14.5	13.2	112	13.0	61	7.1	15	2.1	15	1.7	25	2.0	316	36.9					
All Cities	1,272,157	1,787	1,636	1,796	5,021	4,755	16.5	16.7	15.9	15.9	15.4	235	16.5	64	3.5	34	1.9	20	1.1	44	2.4	682	38.1					
Over 100,000	259,442	400	362	413	1,153	1,060	18.1	18.1	19.2	17.9	16.9	56	14.0	12	2.0	5	1.3	4	1.0	9	1.2	101	25.2					
45,000 to 100,000	273,321	352	331	336	982	892	15.1	15.7	14.8	14.5	13.9	23	15.9	12	2.0	5	1.4	4	1.0	9	1.2	91	25.4					
20,000 to 45,000	374,553	397	345	339	1,085	933	17.0	16.3	17.3	15.9	16.6	14	18.6	13	3.4	1	1.1	1	.6	6	1.3	122	30.7					
10,000 to 20,000	138,377	160	151	247	492	660	13.6	17.0	16.6	14.4	15.0	11	15.0	11	9.5	3	2.2	3	2.2	3	2.2	50	34.7					
Under 10,000	3,258,859	378	411	461	1,399	1,210	17.2	16.4	16.8	16.2	15.2	28	18.4	20	4.1	10	2.0	8	1.6	15	1.6	318	66.5					
Country	1,552,080	1,945	1,677	1,800	5,121	4,853	14.7	14.8	13.6	13.3	12.6	276	14.1	83	4.2	32	1.6	17	.8	33	1.6	697	35.7					

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		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	364	151.7	47	19.5	35	14.5	20	8.3	18	7.5	7	2.9	23	9.5	528	218.8	48	18.1	4	1.6	2	.8	168	70.0	23	9.5	189	78.7	191	79.6	1	.4	
Northern Counties	99	118.7	9	10.7	9	10.7	4	4.7	5	5.9	1	1.1	10	11.9	168	201.4	21	25.1	1	1.1	2	2.3	71	85.1	6	7.1	70	83.9	71	85.1	1	1.1		
Central Counties	160	161.6	27	27.2	10	10.1	11	11.1	4	4.0	3	3.0	8	8.0	233	235.3	18	18.1	3	3.0	1	1.1	52	52.5	12	12.1	87	87.8	85	88.8	1	1.1		
Southern Counties	105	132.7	11	19.1	16	27.8	5	8.7	9	15.6	4	6.9	5	8.7	127	220.9	7	12.1	1	1.7	1	1.1	45	78.3	5	8.1	32	55.6	32	55.6	1	1.1		
All Cities	193	178.6	27	24.9	17	15.7	8	74.0	6	55.5	2	18.5	12	11.1	242	223.8	31	29.6	1	.9	1	.9	55	50.9	17	15.7	108	99.9	93	86.0	1	.9		
Over 100,000	49	222.3	7	31.7	3	13.8	5	22.6	2	9.0	1	4.2	1	4.5	60	273.2	3	27.3	1	4.5	1	1.1	2	9.0	6	27.2	30	136.1	18	81.6	1	1.1		
45,000 to 100,000	49	210.6	12	8.5	5	21.4	1	4.2	1	4.2	1	4.2	3	12.8	46	197.7	3	12.8	1	1.1	1	1.1	9	38.6	2	8.5	19	81.6	23	94.5	1	1.1		
20,000 to 45,000	29	121.3	9	38.6	4	17.1	1	4.2	1	4.2	1	4.2	4	17.1	60	257.3	2	24.3	1	1.1	1	1.1	10	42.8	4	17.1	26	71.5	26	71.5	1	1.1		
10,000 to 20,000	11	93.5	3	25.9	1	8.5	1	8.5	1	8.5	1	8.5	1	8.5	21	178.6	1	8.5	1	1.1	1	1.1	8	70.0	2	17.0	8	70.0	6	51.0	1	1.1		
Under 10,000	55	198.7	6	21.6	5	18.0	1	3.6	2	7.2	1	3.6	3	10.8	55	198.7	11	39.7	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	3.6	26	93.9	3	10.8	25	90.3	21	75.8	1	1.1
Country	171	129.7	20	15.1	18	13.6	12	9.1	12	9.1	5	3.7	11	8.3	286	216.9	15	11.3	3	2.2	1	.7	113	85.7	5	4.5	81	61.4	98	73.3	1	1.1		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of March, 1915.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.					
		Highest.			Lowest.		
		Station.	Date.	Station.	Date.	Station.	Date.
35.3	-6.5	Jeffersonville	61	25	Bluffton	9	29
		Rome	61	14	Howe	9	1
		Seymour	61	14			

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Greatest monthly amount.		Least monthly amount.	
		Station.	Amount.	Station.	Amount.
1.15	-3.78	Cambridge City	2.02	Collegeville	0.10