MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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CONTENTS.

TOTAL BIRTHS FOR APRIL, 1915.

Total births, 4,608 (stillbirths excluded); state rate, 19.8.

Males, 2,385; females, 2,223.

White males, 2,352; white females, 2,183.

Colored births, 72; males 33, females 39.

Japanese female, 1.

Stillbirths, 138; white 133, colored 5.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 1,808 births; rate, 22.4.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,165,270, reports 1,772 births; rate, 18.4.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 76,748, reports 1,028 births; rate, 18.4.

Highest rate, Lake County, 34.0.

Lowest rate, Ohio County, 11.2.

Total number of births to date for 1915, 19,959.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1915.

Total deaths reported, 3,212; rate, 13.3. In the preceding months, 3,732 deaths; rate, 15.5. In the same month last year, 3,316 deaths; rate, 14.4. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 440, or 13.7 per cent of the total; 1 to 4, 147; 5 to 9, 60; 10 to 14, 42; 15 to 19, 87; 65 and over, 1,177, or 36.7 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 1,078 deaths; rate, 12.9. In the preceding month, 1,257 deaths; rate, 15.0. In the same month last year, 1,040 deaths; rate, 13.0.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,165,270, reports 1,434 deaths; rate, 14.4. In the preceding months, 1,619 deaths; rate, 16.3. In the same month last year, 1,500 deaths; rate, 15.8.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 676,748, reports 700 deaths; rate, 12.1. In the preceding month, 856 deaths; rate, 14.8. In the same month last year, 776 deaths; rate, 14.0.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 1.1 higher than that for the whole State. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis, poliomyelitis, influenza and external causes. The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, lobar and bronchopneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal septicemia, cancer and smallpox. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, diphtheria and measles.

RURAL: Population 1,552,080, reports 1,660 deaths; rate, 12.5. In the preceding month, 1,945 deaths; rate, 14.7. In the same month last year, 1,645 deaths; rate, 12.9.

URBAN: Population 1,272,157, reports 1,552 deaths; rate, 14.3. In the preceding month, 1,787 deaths; rate, 16.5. In the same month last year, 1,671 deaths; rate, 16.3. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.0; Evansville, 12.8; Fort Wayne, 12.9; Terre Haute, 13.9; South Bend, 12.7; Gary, 12.1; Muncie, 10.2; Hammond, 14.4; Richmond, 15.7; Anderson, 13.8; East Chicago, 20.9; Elkhart, 8.4; Lafayette, 18.6; Michigan City, 7.6; New Albany, 14.8; Logansport, 9.9; Marion, 11.6.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR APRIL, 1915.

Measles was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, scarlet fever, acute rheumatism, acute bronchitis, influenza, smallpox, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, diphtheria and croup, typhoid fever, chickenpox, whooping cough, malaria fever, other

forms of tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, erysipelas, intermittent and remittent fever, dysentery, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, rabies in human, pollomyelitis, rabies in animals, cholera morbus.

SMALLPOX: 471 cases in 35 counties with 3 deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Benton some, Blackford 15, Clark 21, Clinton 30, Daviess 10, Delaware 111, Dubois 1, Floyd 3, Fountain 3, Fulton 1, Gibson 9, Grant 1, Greene 3, Hamilton 5, Howard 2, Huntington 3, Jay 8, Knox 48, Lake 10, Lawrence 12, Madison 43, Marion 1, Morgan 1, Newton 8, Noble 1, Pike 33, Posey 6, Rush 2, Scott 15, St. Joseph 1, Tippecanoe 6, Vanderburgh 24, Vigo 40, Warren 1, Washington 1, White 2. The deaths occurred in Delaware County, female 8 years; Madison County, female 62 years; Pike County, male 50 years.

TUBERCULOSIS: 378 deaths, of which 311 were of the pulmonary form and 67 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 200, females 178. Of the male, 40 were married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 80 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 68 were married in the same age period and left 136 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 216. Number of homes invaded, 364.

PNEUMONIA: 367 deaths; rate, 152.9 per 100,000. In the preceding months, 528 deaths; rate, 219.6. In the same month last year, 444 deaths; rate, 193.2.

TYPHOID FEVER: 67 cases in 26 counties with 18 deaths. In the preceding month, 101 cases in 25 counties with 35 deaths. In the same month last year, 83 cases in 26 counties with 33 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 126 cases in 27 counties with 14 deaths. In the preceding month, 187 cases in 40 counties with 20 deaths. In the same month last year 157 cases in 38 counties with 29 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 294 cases in 50 counties with 13 deaths. In the preceding month, 381 cases in 61 counties with 18 deaths. In the same month last year, 468 cases in 49 counties with 21 deaths.

MEASLES: 1,913 cases in 53 counties with 14 deaths. In the preceding month, 902 cases in 41 counties with 7 deaths. In the same month last year, 2,628 cases in 63 counties with 28 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 4 cases in 4 counties with 2 deaths. The deaths occurred in Lagrange County, male 1 year; St. Joseph County, male 3 months.

PELLAGRA: 1 case and 1 death in Vanderburgh County, male 35 years old.

RABIES IN HUMAN: 22 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during April. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths, 190; males 137, females 53. *Suicide total*, 34; males 27, females 7. Means of suicide, poison 9, asphyxia 2, hanging 8, drowning 2, firearms 10, cutting or piercing instruments 2, crushing 1. *Accidental or undefined total*, 152; males 107, females 45. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 7, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 16, accidental drowning 16, traumatism by firearms 3, traumatism by machines 3, railroad accidents and injuries 21, street car accidents and injuries 3, automobile accidents and injuries 8, injuries by other vehicles 8, other crushing 4, injuries by animals 4, lightning 2, electricity (lightning excepted) 1, fractures (cause not specified) 2, other external violence 6. *Homicide total*, 4; males 3, females 1. Homicide by firearms 3, cutting or piercing instruments 1.

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

BIRTHS.

Adams 3, Allen 13 (Ft. Wayne 5 [2 for November, 1914]), Benton 2, Blackford 2 (Hartford City), Boone 8 (Thorntown 1), Carroll 1 (Burlington), Cass 1, Clark 5 (Jeffersonville 2, Port Fulton 2, Clarksville 1), Clay 5 (Brazil 3), Clinton 1, Crawford 3 (Marengo 1), Decatur 2, Delaware 7 (Muncie 1, Yorktown 1), Elkhart 1, Fayette 1 (E. Connersville), Floyd 1, Fountain 2 (Attica), Franklin 8, Grant 3 (Gas City 1, Upland 2), Greene 4 (Linton 3), Hancock 1 (for December, 1914), Harrison 3, Henry 5 (Lewisville 1, Knightstown 1), Jasper 2 (Wheatfield 1), Jefferson 5 (Madison 1), Knox 1 (Oaktown), Lake 4 (Hammond 2, Whiting 1, Miller 1), Madison 2, Marion 5 (Indianapolis), Martin 5 (Shoals 1), Miami 4 (Bunker Hill 1, Macy 1), Monroe 2, Montgomery 1, Noble 1, Parke 1, Perry 2 (Tell City 1 for December, 1914), Pike 1 (Petersburg), Porter 3 (Town of Porter 2), Posey 1, Randolph 1, Ripley 2, Rush 3 (Rushville 1), Shelby 4, Spencer 2, Stark 2 (Hamlet), St. Joseph 14 (South Bend 13, Mishawaka 1), Sullivan 3 (City 1), Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette), Tipton 3, Vanderburgh 1, Vermillion 11 (Clinton 7, Hillsdale 1), Vigo 2, Wabash 6, Warrick 1, Wayne 4 (Richmond 1), Wells 1, White 1, Whitley 4 (Columbia City 3). Total, 180.

DEATHS.

Adams 1, Allen 4 (Monroeville 1), Benton 2 (Fowler 1), Boone 4, Carroll 2 (Burlington), Cass 1, Clark 1, Dekalb 2 (Auburn 1), Delaware 6 (Muncie 1, Yorktown 2), Elkhart 1, Fayette 1 (Connersville), Floyd 1, Grant 4 (Upland 3), Greene 1, Henry 2, Jasper 2 (Wheatfield 1), Jefferson 1 (Madison), Kosciusko 2 (Etna Green 1), Lake 1, Laporte 5 (Laporte City 1, Michigan City 4 [2 for December, 1914]), Madison 3, Marion 1 (Indianapolis, February), Miami 1, Montgomery 1, Morgan 2, Newton 2 (Kentland 1), Parke 1, Porter 1, Posey 2 (Poseyville 1), Putnam 1 (Greencastle), Ripley 2 (Osgood 1), St. Joseph 2 (South Bend), Tippecanoe 1, Vigo 1, Warrick 1 (Tennyson), Wells 2, White 4, Whitley 1. Total, 73.

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

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

During the month of April 54 food samples were analyzed, of which 35 were listed as legal and 19 illegal. Thirty-four samples of milk were analyzed during the month. Of this number 13 were below standard or dirty and were classed as illegal. Of the five samples of vinegar analyzed three were found low in acidity and were classed as illegal. Two of the eight samples of maple syrup analyzed were illegal because they had not been sufficiently concentrated.

Fifty-five drug samples were examined during the month. Of this number forty-nine were classed as legal.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

Classification	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS			
Maple syrup	6	2	8
Milk	21	13	34
Milk Products—			
Butter	1		1
Cream	3		3
Ice cream	2	1	3
Vinegar	2	3	5
Total	35	19	54
DRUGS			
Bismuth subnitrates	8		8
Blue ointments	8		8
Boric acids	8		8
Calomel tablets	8		8
Camphor gum	7		7
Linseed oil	4		4
Patent medicines			2
Miscellaneous			4
Strychnine sulphate tablets	5		5
Turpentine	1		1
Total	40		55

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

During the month of April the food and drug inspectors made 1,421 inspections of food-producing establishments. Twelve places were found to be in excellent condition, 614 were in good condition, 729 fair, 62 poor and 4 bad.

Of the 30 dairies inspected 4 were rated good, 15 fair and 11 poor.

Seven of the 570 grocery stores were classed as excellent, 236 good, 317 fair, 9 poor and 1 bad.

Two hundred and forty-four meat markets were inspected. Of this number 3 were found to be in excellent condition, 107 good, 124 fair and 10 poor.

Of the 215 drug stores visited 2 were rated excellent, 154 good, 56 fair and 3 poor.

Sixty-two of the 153 bakeries and confectioneries visited were classed as good, 85 fair and 6 poor.

Of the 121 hotels and restaurants visited 25 were good, 89 fair, 6 poor and 1 bad.

Visits and inspections were also made of 26 canning factories, 6 ice cream parlors, 1 ice factory, 8 poultry houses, 6 creameries, 3 milk depots, 17 slaughter houses, 5 flour mills, 3 fish markets, 2 commission houses, 2 wholesale groceries, 3 bottling works, 1 chemical works and 5 wholesale fruit stores.

One hundred and twelve condemnation notices were issued during the month for unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings.

Five prosecutions were filed during the month. One dealer was fined for selling short weight corn meal. One case was brought for the maintenance of an unsanitary meat market and the sale of six decomposed chickens. One case involved the sale of dirty milk. Another case was filed for misbranding a drug, another for maintaining an unsanitary refrigerator. The total fines and costs imposed amounted to one hundred and ten dollars and ten cents.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

Inspections.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies	30		4	15	11	
Grocery stores	570	7	236	317	9	1
Meat markets	244	3	107	124	10	
Drug stores	215	2	154	56	3	
Bakeries and confectioneries	153		62	85	6	
Hotels and restaurants	121		25	89	6	1
Canning factories	26		6	5	15	
Ice cream parlors	6		2	4		
Ice cream factory	1			1		
Poultry houses	8		4	4		
Creameries	6		3	3		
Milk depots	3		1	2		
Slaughterhouses	17		4	10	1	2
Flour mills	5		3	2		
Fish markets	3		1	2		
Commission houses	2			2		
Wholesale groceries	2		1		1	
Bottling works	3		1	2		
Chemical works	1			1		
Wholesale fruit stores	5			5		
Total	1,421	12	614	729	62	4

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

Classification.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries	8	7	8
Canning factories	22	22	22
Commission fruit house	1		1
Confectioneries	2	2	2
Dairies	18	18	18
Drug stores	1	9	10
Grocery and meat markets	6	7	7
Groceries	18	18	18
Hotels	4	4	1
Hotel and restaurant	1		1
Restaurants	15	15	15
Restaurant and bakeries	2	2	2
Meat market	1	1	1
Slaughterhouses	2	2	2
Wholesale fruit and vegetable market	1	1	1
Total	102	108	112

"THEY LIVE IN A PEN AND DRINK DITCH WATER."

This sentence is from a report of Dr. Chance of Windfall, who gave "inanition" as the cause of death of a new-born child. He was asked from the office of the State Board of Health to please state the disease causing the inanition. Dr. Chance's letter further stated in part: "It is a wonder the baby was ever born alive. In the first place, the parents are related; both are of low birth, both are getting old, and this is the fifteenth child born to this mother; only three children living. The child weighed three pounds."

In regard to this report we wish to ask how long will the State permit conditions like this to exist? Parents of low mentality and physical grade will, of course, have weak children. If such children do not die they will likely become charges upon the State in due time. Dr. Chance here reports a remarkable fact, namely, that this is the fifteenth child and only three of them living. This is certainly a heavy mortality, and it seems fair to construe it as an effort of nature to get rid of the unfit, and in this laudable effort nature is to be encouraged until the State stops the horrid making of the evil.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

County.	Names and Addresses of Defendants.	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Fulton	Anchor Milling Company, Rochester	Selling corn meal—short weight	4-13-15	Fined $19.30.
Greene	Dr. Benjamin Rush, Bloomfield	Misbranding drug	4-19-15	Fined $20.00.
Vigo	Fell Brothers, Terre Haute	Selling dirty milk	4-28-15	Fined $27.85.
Vigo	James A. Miller, Terre Haute	Refrigerator unsanitary—20 pounds meat spoiled	4-29-15	Fined $21.50.
Vigo	Walter E. Thompson, Terre Haute	Unsanitary meat market and six decomposed chickens	4-30-15	Fined $21.50.

NOTICE TO FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTORS, HEALTH OFFICERS AND INSPECTORS AND THE GROCERY TRADE.

Your attention is called to the passage of the following order at the last quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health:

"Whereas the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases concerning the sale of food transported in interstate commerce and sold in original packages, reserve to officials charged with the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act the authority to regulate the labeling and character of such foods, the chemist to the State Board of Health, who is the State Food and Drug Commissioner, is hereby instructed to follow without exception the regulations for the enforcement of the food and drugs act, promulgated by the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Treasury and Commerce and Labor, in the enforcement of the pure food and drug law, Chapter 104, Acts 1907, in the case of all food sold in interstate commerce in the original unbroken package."

Pursuant to this order, all food inspectors and the grocery trade are advised that hereafter no objection will be made to the sale in interstate commerce, in the original unbroken package, of food which is preserved with sodium benzoate or sulphur dioxide, provided that each container or package of such food is plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of the preservative.

Your attention is further directed to the fact that the rules promulgated for the enforcement of the Federal Food Law govern procedure in Indiana and that, in effect, all goods in the original package are to be accepted as legal if they comply with such regulations.

Food Inspection Decision 194:

"It having been determined that benzoate of soda mixed with food is not deleterious or poisonous and is not injurious to health, no objection will be raised under the Food and Drugs Act to the use in food of benzoate of soda, provided that each container or package of such food is plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of benzoate of soda."

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	99	
Negative	361	
		460
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		4
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		5
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		1
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		4
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	12	
Negative	74	
		86
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	25	
Suspicious	1	
Unsatisfactory	2	
Negative	131	
		159
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	15	
Suspicious	1	
Negative	5	
Cat:		
Negative	1	
Cows:		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
Pigs:		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
		26
Feces for hook worm—		
Negative		1
Feces miscellaneous		6
Blood for counts		10
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Negative		8
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma:		
Carcinoma of uterus	2	
Carcinoma of lip	1	
Sarcoma:		
Sarcoma of tibia	1	
Miscellaneous tissues	20	
		24
Urine for chemical analysis		32
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive	9	
Suspicious	1	
Negative	20	
Males:		
Positive	12	
Negative	12	
Sex not given:		
Positive	1	
Negative	1	
		56
Spinal fluid for meningococci—		
Negative		8
Pus for meningococci—		
Negative		2
Blood for meningococci—		
Negative		1
Stomach contents		1
Pus for streptococci—		
Negative		1
Milk for tubercle bacilli —		
Negative		1
Total examinations made		896
Examinations of diphtheria cultures on potassium tellurate		129
Grand total examinations made		1,025
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out		169
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, negative		4
Guinea pigs inoculated with spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli, negative		1

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING APRIL, 1915.

Tuberculosis	706
Diphtheria	164
Widals	186
Gonococci	87
Blood count	12
Total number outfits	1,155

DIPHTHERIA EXAMINATIONS ON POTASSIUM TELLURATE.

Number.	Potassium Tellurate.		Ordinary.		Total Positives.
	Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.	
7	2	5	2	5	2
4		4		4	
6		6	1	5	1
7	2	5	2	5	2
8	2	6	2	6	2
5		5		5	
6		6		6	
8	2	6	2	6	2
3		3		3	
4		4		4	
1		1		1	
4	1	3	1	3	1
6	2	4	2	4	2
5	1	4	1	4	1
2		2		2	
9	1	8	1	8	1
5		5	2	3	2
6		6		6	
8		8		8	
3	1	2	1	2	1
7	4	3	3	4	4
11	4	7	3	8	4
4		4		4	
129	22		23		25

PATIENTS WHO HAVE TAKEN "PASTEUR" TREATMENT. APRIL, 1915.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment Began.	Treatment Finished.
George Meeker	Indianapolis	Marion	27	M	3-20-15	4- 2-15
Evelyn Wulle	Indianapolis	Marion	4	F	3-20-15	4- 2-15
Harold Kerkhoff	Lafayette	Tippecanoe	15	M	3-23-15	4- 5-15
Miss Mary Bishop	Pennville	Jay	53	F	3-24-15	4- 6-15
C. O. Sutton	Southport	Marion	31	M	3-18-15	4- 7-15
Luther Van Winkle	Southport	Marion	34	M	3-18-15	4- 7-15
William Jarrett	Southport	Marion	36	M	3-18-15	4- 7-15
Roselee Ulmer	New Albany	Floyd	3	F	3-18-15	4- 7-15
Herman Wegehoft	Indianapolis	Marion	34	M	3-13-15	4-11-15
Catherine Ray	Indianapolis	Marion	6	F	3-26-15	4-13-15
Genevevе Ray	Indianapolis	Marion	5	F	3-26-15	4-13-15
A. H. Wacker	Indianapolis	Marion	38	M	3-29-15	4-18-15
Lorene Young	Indianapolis	Marion	7	F	3-29-15	4-18-15
Harry McKnight	Indianapolis	Marion	6	M	3-30-15	4-19-15
Carroll Melvin	Indianapolis	Marion	10	M	3-31-15	4-20-15
Frank Gordon	New Albany	Floyd	26	M	4-19-15	4-25-15
Mrs. A. Hildebrandt	Indianapolis	Marion	30	F	4- 9-15	4-29-15
Albert Meredith	Indianapolis	Marion	2	M	4- 9-15	4-29-15
E. Hildebrandt	Indianapolis	Marion	28	M	4- 9-15	4-29 15

WASSERMANN TEST FOR SYPHILIS.

Many requests have been made on the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Indiana State Board of Health for Wassermann test of blood for syphilis.

Two years ago experiments with the Wassermann test were made for several months to determine the suitability of this test for the State Laboratory. Our conclusions at that time were against doing the work in State Laboratories and so far we have found no reason for changing our opinion.

An article in the Interstate Medical Journal February, 1915, by Wolbarst, "A Further Clinical Study of the Contradictory Findings in the Wassermann Test," presents some rather startling conclusions. "Blood two days old, even when kept in an ice-box, is unreliable for the test; and much more so, if it has been kept at car temperature whilst in transit to a distant laboratory." "The clinician has no right, in any circumstance, to make a diagnosis of lues simply because a laboratory reports a positive Wassermann reaction. From serologists themselves very little encouragement can be obtained. All are agreed that the present state of the Wassermann test is unsatisfactory owing to the fact that there is no uniformity or standards in the reagents employed or in the technique."

"1. Three serologists, working independently, tested sera simultaneously in 85 cases; they agreed in 42 per cent, differed more or less in 19 per cent, and there were gross contradictions in 39 per cent of the cases. Two serologists, working independently and simultaneously, examined sera in 49 cases; they agreed in 65 per cent, differed in 23 per cent, and there were gross contradictions in 12 per cent of the cases."

These conclusions are particularly startling because the three serologists are the foremost ones in New York and each averages over 10,000 tests per year, and all the tests were made on identically the same blood and under exactly the same conditions.

AN ALL TIME HEALTH OFFICER presides over health affairs in Vance County, North Carolina. His name is Dr. D. C. Absher. He has been an all time officer for three months. At the present time he is starting antityphoid vaccination dispensaries over his county. At Kittrell twenty-five per cent of the people have availed themselves of the free treatment. Elsewhere over the county the people are lining up for the treatment before the fly and typhoid season arrives. One enthusiastic Vance County business man, writing of the splendid results they are getting from their whole time health officer, says: "He is a hustler. He gives his whole time to the work and is doing great good. His work is a great contrast to the old times when the health officer had to earn his living practicing medicine and practiced disease prevention in a haphazard way." Some day Indiana will have all time health officers, and then real public health work will be done.

W. L. VAN CAMPEN is a sailor on the U. S. war vessel North Dakota. Mr. Van Campen writes the State Board of Health for a transcript of his birth record. He says: "I do not know positively that I was born in Indiana, but I have heard my parents say that that State is the place of my birth. I have enlisted in the U. S. Navy for the second time. I have done four years and have enlisted for another four years. In order that I may receive the pay and extras for being a citizen of the United States I have got to have a copy of my certificate of birth. I must prove my citizenship and prove that I was born in the United States."

This is interesting evidence of the importance of recording births. If it is found that Mr. Van Campen's birth was not registered in Indiana he will be a loser in that he will not be able to prove his citizenship and receive the pay and allowances which are provided for citizens.

MAKING CHILDREN STUPID is not one of the purposes of our schools, yet it is going on all the time to no small degree. The process is frequently begun at home and vigorously continued at the school.

At not a few "dear little red schoolhouses" privies are nonexistent, and at most which are supplied, the conditions are horrible and a disgrace to civilization. Children who are compelled to use horrible privies delay going as long as possible, thus inducing constipation with poison

absorption with all the well-known results, among which stupidness is not the least. Then, again, the foul air brings stupidity, for the "dear little red schoolhouse" is never well ventilated in cold weather. The ever-present cross-lights, too, help materially. And how about a child being the only one in its grade and being forced to study and recite without the stimulus of associates? Reciting alone is quite stupefying of itself. One of the first essentials for child growth and mental development is pure water, and many district schools are scantily supplied from farmhouse wells at a distance, or the school well has a dead rabbit in it and the water has a bad taste and is polluted. "Owl Holler Schoolhouse" (an actual name) has a well, but it is dry, and the teacher carries the drinking water a full half mile. "The bucket and rusty, battered tin cup method, of watering the children" is in use. What does it profit a child to be more or less educated and in the process lose health and have feebleness forced upon him?

DECISION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARD M. MILBURN, RENDERED MAY 7, 1915, ON THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Has a township trustee legal authority to contract with a legally qualified teacher to teach in a school building and require pupils to attend school in such school building when said building has been condemned for school purposes by the State Board of Health?

2. Does a township trustee lay himself liable in any way by contracting with a legally qualified teacher to teach in a school building which has been condemned by the State board of Health?

1. Section 6 of the act in force February 19, 1891, being Acts 1891, page 15, among the enumerated powers granted to the State Board of Health is the following:

"To make sanitary inspections and surveys in all parts of the State, and of all public buildings and institutions, * * * to establish quarantines and to order and execute what is reasonable and necessary for the prevention and suppression of disease; to close schools and churches and forbid public gatherings when deemed necessary to prevent and stop epidemics; to condemn and abate conditions causative of disease," etc.

Here is certainly sufficient authority to close school buildings, and the exercise of authority by the State Board of Health, being under the police power of the State, takes precedence over all conflicting laws not of like character. It is, therefore, unlawful to hold school in a building which has been condemned by the State Board of Health if said State Board of Health declares the holding of school therein would be causative of disease, or necessary to prevent an epidemic or necessary for the prevention or suppression of disease generally. A contract to do a thing unlawful is a void contract. Therefore, a contract between the township trustee with a legally qualified teacher to teach in a school building, under the circumstances as above stated, would be a nullity, and no pupil could be required to attend such school.

2. The teacher must be presumed to know the law, as well as the township trustee. The liability of a township trustee would probably not extend further than liability to punishment by fine for his violation of the law of the board of health. In the absence of a statement of facts, it is impossible for me to say more in answer to your fourth question.

PRINCETON, COUNTY SEAT OF GIBSON COUNTY, sends to this office the first city Clean-Up Report. Very few of the cities and towns of Indiana have neglected or failed to have Clean-Up Days, but Princeton is the first to make a report. At the suggestion of Dr. A. A. Burton, the city board of health requested Mayor Head to issue a proclamation for "Clean-Up Day." Dr. Burton in his report says: "The woman's civic club made a complete canvas of our city. The committee appointed for this work was composed of Mrs. Branham, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Ennis and Mrs. Burton. The board of health furnished literature for distribution, which consisted of notices to the householder to clean up, and pamphlets upon how to clean up and how to dispose of the collected debris. This committee, supplemented by the help of young ladies, visited every house and every business place in the city. Only in very rare instances did they meet opposition and invariably they found that those who were opposed belonged to that class of whom it was said, 'They that are filthy, let them be filthy still.' Where the householders were slow or reluctant in cleaning up, orders were issued by the city board of health. The city police loaned their services, which were very valuable and greatly appreciated. In several instances where a new tenant had occupied a house only a short time or felt that he was not responsible for the accumulations of trash and filth of years' standing, such persons, while having probably a just cause for complaint, were induced to move the same. The committee of ladies of the civic club has been retained for a year and will continue to assist the board of health. Of course, they receive no remuneration except that of duty well performed and the satisfaction of a cleaner and better city."

The report of Dr. Burton closes with this appeal: "The citizens of Princeton surely appreciate that our city is a veritable park, and not to keep it clean and neat would be a sin. Therefore let us see to it that there are no more accumulations of trash and dirt in Princeton. The way to clean a city is to keep it clean. Don't make dirt. The person who throws paper and trash into the street is not a good citizen and friend of Princeton. See to it, Mr. Citizen, that your premises are kept free from rubbish. Trim the dead limbs out of your trees. Rake your yards. Never throw waste paper upon the ground, but keep it in a proper receptacle. Keep your garbage in a metal can, tightly covered and protected from flies, and frequently emptied. Have no manure piles. Keep manure in boxes or bins covered and fly-proof."

This is an excellent report, but all of it is not printed here because of lack of space. In connection therewith we wish to make note of the fact there is no mention of support from the business men in the important business matter of cleaning up the city. The credit is given largely to the woman's civic club, to the young ladies who offered their services, and to the school children. Cleaning up a city is an important business matter and the State Board of Health sincerely hopes the day is close at hand when the business men of the State will fully understand that the most important business they have to attend to is the business of the public health.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE DEFINED.—To open an office for such purpose or to announce to the public in any way a readiness to practice medicine, in any county of the State, or to prescribe for, or to give surgical assistance to, or to heal, cure or relieve, or to attempt to heal, cure or relieve those suffering from injury or deformity, or disease of mind or body, or to advertise, or to announce to the public in any manner a readiness or ability to heal, cure or relieve those who may be suffering from injury or deformity, or disease of mind or body, shall be to engage in

the practice of medicine within the meaning of this act; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or limit in any manner the manufacture, advertisement or sale of proprietary medicines. It shall also be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act if any one shall use in connection with his or her name the words or letters "Dr.," "Doctor," "Professor," "M. D.," or "Healer," or any other title, word, letter or designation intending to imply or designate him or her as a practitioner of medicine or surgery in any of its branches; Provided, That this act shall not be construed to apply to non-itinerant opticians who are at this time engaged in, or who may hereafter engage in, the practice of optometry in this State, nor to professional or other nurses.

In charging any person in an affidavit, information or indictment with a violation of this law by practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics without license, it shall be sufficient to charge that he did, upon a certain day and in a certain county, engage in the practice of medicine, he not having any license to so do, without averring any further or more particular facts concerning the same.—Burns' Statutes, Revision of 1914 (Section 8409).

LOGANSPORT'S WATER SUPPLY is at last satisfactory and the citizens are to be congratulated. For years this city suffered from typhoid fever. The disease would increase and diminish and was endemic. At last it became persistently epidemic and lives were being lost until Logansport "led all the rest." Finally the people were aroused and a filter plant for the purification of the water supply was installed. Dr. Clark Rogers, on May 12, published the following notice:

"Inspection and examination of the Logansport filtration plant having been completed by the Board of Health, and the water supply therefrom having been found suitable for drinking purposes, this notice is hereby given to the public that the city water supply is safe for drinking and domestic use."

This notice is the official announcement of a public health work which should have been done ten or fifteen years ago.

ELWOOD HEALTH CONDITIONS are to be bettered, for at the regular monthly meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club, held at the Public Library the first week in May, a resolution was passed urging the city council to make an appropriation and pass needed ordinances which were necessary for the improvement of the public health. The club expressed itself emphatically as favoring the spending of more money upon the city's health department and employing a city health officer at a salary sufficient to enable him to give his entire time to the work. The coming of the all time health officer is assured. The question is, shall the State wait longer than the meeting of the next legislature? The State Board of Health has repeatedly said, no further advancement in public health work, no further reduction of the morbidity and mortality rates need be expected until the all time health officer appears on the scene.

"CLEANED HIS MEAT SHOP as thoroughly as it could be done." This sentence occurs in a letter from Ligonier, Indiana, and is signed by the proprietor of a meat market who had been told that he must clean up or shut up. He preferred to clean up and therefore the alternative did not become necessary. The letter from the meat market man was in part as follows:

"We received your order of April 12 and have obeyed what it says. Our refrigerator has been cleaned good and the shop has been cleaned from front door to back door and we have cleaned our sausage room, so we have done the best we can in regard to your letter and will keep everything hereafter as clean as possible."

POTATOES IN GERMANY lead all other food crops. One-eighth of all arable land in the German Empire is now devoted to raising potatoes. Germany produces five times as many bushels of potatoes annually as are produced in the United States. Yields of 535 bushels per acre are not rare in that country of high efficiency, yields of 300 to 375 bushels are very common. America uses potatoes almost altogether for human food, very few being fed to cattle. In Germany great quantities are used for cattle food and for making alcohol. The price of spirits there regulates the price of potatoes.

THE TOWN OF NAPPANEE, through its town board of trustees, has passed an ordinance recommended by the State Board of Health, which is called the public health ordinance. The Nappanee ordinance is entitled "An Ordinance to Protect the Public Health Against Disease and Poisons which May be Carried by Flies and which May Proceed from Privies, Manure, Barn Yards, Stable Yards, Cess Pools, Accumulations of Trash, Garbage and All Filthy and Dirty Conditions, and Providing Penalties." This is certainly an excellent title. The ordinance that follows is in accordance with the title.

EXERCISE AND HEALTH. In "Exercise and Health," an educational leaflet from the United States Public Health Service, a note of warning is sounded. The death rate after the age of forty is increasing in spite of more sanitary modes of living and greater protection against communicable disease. The expectation of life after forty is less than it was thirty years ago. This is due largely to increased prevalence of the diseases of degeneration. The muscles, arteries and other organs of those who as a result of sedentary occupation or indolence take too little exercise degenerate. Heart disease, kidney disease and other ills follow.

"Take exercise. Take daily exercise. Have a hobby that gets you out of doors. Walk to your business, to your dressmaker's, walk for the sake of walking. Join a walking club and keep your weekly score of miles. Keep chickens, make a garden, wheel the baby or play golf or any other game, but take two hours outdoor exercise every day. Gymnasium work is good for those who like it and can afford it, but avoid heavy athletics. Don't try to be a "strong man"; the champion athlete often dies young. Be a moderate, persistent, daily exponent of exercise. You may not burn the family carriage, as Benjamin Franklin suggested, but at least, as he advised, walk, walk, walk."

A NOTABLE MOVING PICTURE entitled "The White Terror" has been made and put on the market by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The story is very dramatic and splendidly staged. This moving picture will be released simultaneously in thirty-eight different cities on June 18. The National Association is to be congratulated upon its energy and push and it is hoped that this moving picture will produce good results for the anti-tuberculosis cause.

GOSHEN'S CLEAN-UP DAY yielded large and abundant evidence that clean-up day did not come too soon. The Street Commissioner reports he hauled away 2,800 loads of ashes and rubbish and the expense of hauling was $753.30. Goshen certainly did well and we hope that Goshen will continue to do well, and by this we mean, continue to keep clean.

DR. SIMON J. YOUNG, Health Commissioner of Porter County and Valparaiso, has been conducting an intensive public health campaign, and those who know Dr. Young will expect the intensiveness to continue. When the county and city health offices were consolidated, as provided in the law in counties of 30,000, he was selected as health officer, and immediately set about performing his duties. Through the authorities he secured two assistants, one for the city and one for the county. The city assistant, giving his whole time to the work, is Charles Henry, with the title of City Inspector. The county assistant, who bears the title of Deputy County Health Commissioner, is L. B. Clore. Both of these gentlemen have had training in public health work. Mr. Clore was trained at Purdue University in the hygiene department. As said, both of these men give their entire time to public health work and make daily reports of what is accomplished. These daily reports are sent each week to the State Board of Health, where they are duly recorded, tabulated and analyzed. This is the system which should prevail all over the State, only every county should have a county health commissioner who has passed a physical and mental examination, who gives his whole time to the work, and of course should be properly empowered and have a proper salary.

As an instance of what is being done in Porter County, we quote from the report of Mr. Clore, Deputy County Health Commissioner:

"May 3. Finished sanitary survey of schools at Chesterton. Copied and filed forty-three school survey cards. Made nine re-inspection of premises where notices had been served. Made four primary inspections of premises."

Any one who has made sanitary inspections and done the work properly knows that Mr. Clore was very busy on that day, and this is an example of the intensiveness of public health work in Porter County.

Questions asked by the State Nurses' Board:

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(Answer any eight questions, including Number 6.)

1. Define infection, susceptibility, immunity, incubation, germicide.

2. Name five or more conditions of physique and environment that aid in susceptibility to the contraction of disease.

3. What kind of bacteria grow in foods? Give two examples in which such growth is apparent.

4. What specific bacteria cause the following diseases: Typhoid, pneumonia, gonorrhoea, influenza, meningitis, carbuncles, lockjaw, syphilis, diphtheria, carcinoma?

5. To what animals, insects, or parasites are these diseases due: Anthrax, bubonic plague, glanders, actinomycosis, trichinosis?

6. Tell what you know about some particular phase of public health nursing. This does not include private or general hospital nursing.

7. There is an epidemic of smallpox in a city of ten thousand people, four hundred of whom are infected. What procedures would be used to control the spread of the disease? What individuals would have responsibilities, and what organizations would have definite duties to perform?

8. What discharge from the body or what medium is responsible for the scattering of these infections: Measles, erysipelas, tuberculosis, scabies, whooping cough, septicemia, smallpox, scarlet fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, meningitis?

9. What rules of personal hygiene should nurses observe in the care of their own health?

10. What opportunities do nurses have to teach "prevention of disease?" What may such a curriculum embrace?

SURGEON-GENERAL BLUE will very soon detail an officer to make a thorough health survey of Richmond and set on foot a public health crusade. The Mayor, City Board of Health, City Health Officer and the Commercial Club joined in requesting General Blue for this service. The United States officer will probably remain in Richmond for ninety days and will divide the city into sanitary sections for inspection purposes. He or his assistants will visit every home where sickness of any kind has existed, look to the sanitation of each place, and give advice and directions. Water supply and sewage disposal will be looked after and circulars pertaining to public health will be distributed. When the work is complete the "disease-mathematics" of Richmond will be known. It is only when questions or problems are reduced to a mathematical basis, that they are scientifically considered. Tuberculosis will be especially investigated and if a majority of the citizens of Richmond have their interest aroused to a degree to lead them to action, there will be a decided fall in the morbidity and mortality rates of the city.

THE GOSPEL OF LIVES.

BY DR. GUILFORD HERMAN SUMNER,
Secretary Iowa State Board of Health, Des Moines, Iowa.

Human life Divinely given—the God part of man, the element of usefulness in the world—shall it be wasted, destroyed? It is the greatest asset the world has today, and there is a new element coming into power—men's lives must be saved for the world and their souls for eternity. Nothing is so valuable to the world and to God as man. The stronger, the longer-lived, the better he is morally, the happier, the more ambitious he is, the better for the world and for mankind. Injury, disease and untimely deaths are the results of ignorance, carelessness, recklessness, wilfulness and greed. A death toll is no part of Divine choice or of a properly managed industry. It is the result of violations of natural laws—transgressions. It is wasteful. The saving of life for the world thus becomes an industrial and economical issue, and the saving of men's souls an issue which extends into eternity. In the whole world the saving of lives for usefulness and the saving of souls for heaven should be the great gospel—a salvation which, if properly defended, would become a sound economic policy, executed with the sacredness and zeal of a religion. *God's way.*

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR APRIL, 1915.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	982,219
Total deaths	1,079
Death rate per 1,000	12.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	107.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	16.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	9.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	2.3
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	9.5
Measles, rate per 100,000	3.5
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	19.7
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	139.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	38.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	.....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	2.3
Influenza, rate per 100,000	49.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	5.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000	80.3
External causes, rate per 100,000	89.9
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	.....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,165,270
Total deaths	1,433
Death rate per 1,000	14.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	140.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	33.3
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	10.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	5.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.0
Measles, rate per 100,000	1.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	4.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	167.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	14.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	6.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000	36.3
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	7.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000	88.8
External causes, rate per 100,000	82.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	2.0

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	676,748
Total deaths	700
Death rate per 1,000	12.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	142.6
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	34.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	.....
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	12.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.4
Measles, rate per 100,000	17.4
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	5.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	147.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000	15.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	3.4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000	45.2
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	3.4
Cancer, rate per 100,000	74.6
External causes, rate per 100,000	57.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	1.7

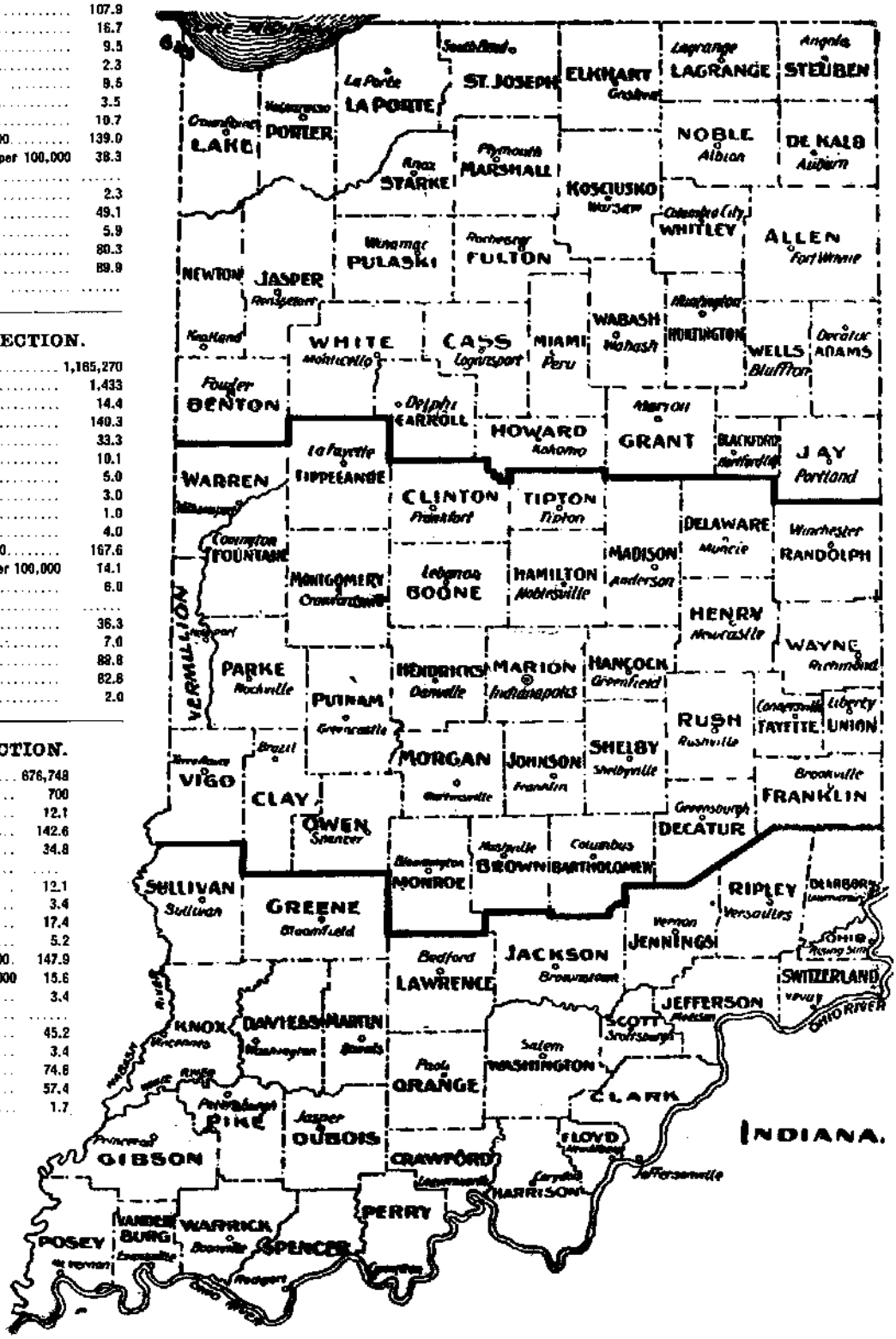

TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of April, 1915. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 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.																
							April, 1915.	March, 1915.	April, 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.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lober and Bronchio-Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana	2,624,237	3,212	3,732	3,316	13,354	12,931	13.3	15.5	14.4	14.1	13.9	440	147	60	42	87	1177	311	67	18	14	13	14	16	367	55	8	2	103	14	195	190	3	346	
Northern Counties	982,219	1,078	1,257	1,040	4,366	4,211	12.9	15.0	13.0	13.4	13.1	177	39	18	9	34	404	90	14	8	2	8	3	9	116	32		2	41	5	67	75		113	
Adams	21,968	27	24	13	97	69	14.4	12.8	7.2	13.2	9.5	4	1		1	1	10	3					1		2				3						
Allen	100,910	106	124	100	437	387	12.2	14.3	12.2	13.0	11.8	14		1	2	3	47	8			1			1	10	1			1		6	5		34	9
Benton	12,688	6	8	11	33	41	5.5	7.4	10.5	7.8	9.7	1					3								2						1				
Blackford	16,120	15	19	20	69	66	10.9	13.8	15.1	12.9	12.4	2	1			1	5	1							2						1				
Carroll	17,978	21	27	13	75	80	13.7	17.6	8.8	12.5	13.5	5				1	7	2							6	1			1		1				
Cass	37,504	42	64	55	206	206	13.1	20.0	17.9	16.5	16.8	4	1				13	2	2	1						2			1	1	2	6		8	8
Dekalb	25,354	30	33	30	122	108	13.9	15.3	14.4	14.5	12.9	2				1	13	1				1			4				3		3		3		
Elkhart	50,924	50	64	69	242	244	11.5	14.7	16.6	14.3	14.7	5	2	1		2	17	5	1				3		2				3		1	6		2	
Fulton	16,879	20	18	15	71	84	13.9	12.5	10.8	12.6	15.1	3					9	1											1			1			
Grant	52,234	68	66	70	279	303	15.3	14.8	16.3	16.0	17.6	12	1		1		33	2	1	1				1	4	2			1		4			17	
Howard	35,737	35	46	53	151	175	11.5	15.1	18.3	12.7	15.1	5	2			1	15	3	2			1			3			1		1	1		1	1
Huntington	29,294	27	37	20	109	98	10.8	14.6	8.3	11.2	10.1	3	1	2		2	7		1	1		1			4				2		3	1		1	
Jasper	13,096	8	11	10	44	36	7.1	9.8	9.3	10.1	8.3	1		1			9					1			1										
Jay	25,093	23	37	31	105	111	13.1	17.3	15.0	12.6	13.4	2		1		3	15	3							7				3	1	1	2			
Kosciusko	28,112	31	40	24	116	111	12.9	16.7	10.3	12.4	11.9	8	1				11	4				1		1	9				1			1			
Lagrange	15,148	13	27	18	76	72	13.9	20.9	14.4	15.1	14.4	3		1		1	8	1									1		1			1			
Lake	107,464	137	147	109	513	524	14.9	16.0	12.6	14.3	15.1	43	13	2	1	5	26	10				3			22	17			3		6	13		19	
Laporte	47,995	49	61	51	212	208	12.0	14.9	13.0	13.3	13.2	5		2		4	17	5	1	2		1		1	5				1		4	2		2	
Marshall	24,247	31	30	21	113	95	15.0	14.5	10.5	13.8	11.8	5	3	2			12	3	1		1				1				1		4	3			
Miami	30,326	35	32	35	148	134	13.5	12.4	14.1	14.7	13.4	2					14	5							4						5	3		4	
Newton	10,524	3	5	4	27	24	3.3	5.5	4.6	7.7	6.8						2																		
Noble	24,657	38	37	18	128	80	18.1	17.6	8.9	14.6	6.9	1	1	1		1	25	2	1						3				5		5	3		2	1
Porter	20,820	28	26	30	103	84	15.8	14.6	17.6	14.8	12.2	2	1			3	8	4							4	2			1			3		2	
Pulaski	13,312	11	14	16	50	67	9.7	12.3	14.6	11.3	15.2	2				1	6								1	1			2		1				
Starke	10,619	14	19	12	48	49	15.5	21.0	13.6	13.6	14.0	2	1	1			6	3	1						2	1					1	1			
Steuben	14,458	20	13	13	64	59	16.2	14.6	10.9	13.3	12.4	4					9	1											1						
St. Joseph	94,494	110	123	104	414	378	13.6	15.2	13.7	13.2	12.5	24	6		4	2	35	10	1				1		15	5		1	1	1	8	9		14	3
Wabash	26,950	29	38	24	110	115	12.6	16.5	10.8	12.2	12.8	2	3	1			7	5	2						3				2	1	4				
Wells	22,618	19	27	11	80	67	9.8	14.0	5.9	10.6	8.9	1		2		2	9	2						1	3				2		1				
White	17,626	6	15	24	51	69	4.0	10.0	16.5	8.7	11.8						4													2	1				
Whitley	17,060	16	20	16	70	58	11.0	13.7	11.4	12.3	10.3	2	1				7	2						2	1				3			1			
Central Counties	1,165,279	1,434	1,619	1,500	5,864	5,725	14.4	16.3	15.8	15.1	15.1	157	63	22	23	30	543	139	33	10	5	3	1	4	166	14	6		36	7	88	82	2	189	
Bartholomew	25,085	31	30	37	123	129	14.5	14.0	17.9	14.7	15.6	1	2	1		2	15	3	1						2				2			1			
Boone	25,073	30	32	24	102	109	14.0	15.0	11.8	12.2	13.1	1	1				18	2							4	1					3				
Brown	7,975	8	11	7	37	32	11.7	16.1	10.6	13.9	12.1	1	2			1	4	1											1					1	
Clay	33,243	40	31	39	132	124	14.1	10.9	14.3	11.9	11.4	1	2		1	1	17	2							10				2		2	5		1	
Clinton	27,286	29	40	25	125	113	12.4	17.2	11.2	13.7	12.6	3	1	1			14	1	2	1					1						4	3			
Decatur	18,945	18	25	27	83	75	11.7	15.5	17.3	13.1	12.0	2					11								2							1			
Delaware	52,638	64	67	68	231	234	14.2	14.9	15.7	13.2	13.5	6	4	4	1	2	20	6			1				8	1	2		3	1	3	5	1	2	
Fayette	14,783	18	21	15	76	65	14.3	16.7	12.4	15.4	13.4		1		1	1	10	2							1				1		1	4			
Fountain	20,815	17	29	27	85	78	9.7	16.5	15.9	12.4	13.4	2		1	1		9	1							3						1				
Franklin	15,335	13	24	27	71	79	9.9	18.4	21.4	13.9	15.6	1					6	1		1					2	1						1			
Hamilton	27,138	29	31	37	131	138	12.2	13.4	16.5	14.5	15.4	3	1		2		16	3	1						4				1		1			1	
Hancock	19,030	33	21	21	99	94	20.3	12.9	13.4	15.6	14.9	3		1			13	4							3				1		2	4			
Hendricks	20,840	19	25	24	97	106	10.7	14.1	13.9	13.9	15.4	3	1				11								1						2	1			
Henry	30,829	40	41	43	150	127	15.2	15.6	17.2	14.6	12.7	7	3	1			17	2	1						3	1			1		1			1	
Johnson	20,590	18	16	20	90	91	10.2	10.2	11.8	13.1	13.4	4					10	3						1	2	1									
Madison	66,144	57	74	70	280	321	10.1	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.7	11	3		1		18	3	1		1	1			6		1				4	3	1	4	
Monon	290,061	393	450	429	1,672	1,640	16.0	18.2	18.4	17.3	17.5	38	14	6	9	7	117	52	15	3	1			1	39	2	2		5	2	26	16		106	31
Monroe	24,446	23	25	25	103	112	11.0	12.0	17.9	13.3	14.0	5	4				6	3	1	2					3				2		3	1			
Montgomery	30,392	40	47	36	175	117	15.4	18.1	14.5	17.3	11.7	5	2	2		1	20	6	1		2				4	1			1		1	3			
Morgan	21,470	33	35	24	112	89	18.0	19.1	13.6	15.6	12.6	9	2	1	1	1	14	1	1		1				5	1			1		2	3			
Owen	14,053	14	22	8	71	51	11.7	18.4	6.9	15.1	11.0	2	2		1		4	2							4						2	2			
Parke	22,214	33	26	15	92	95	17.4	13.7	8.2	12.4	11.6	6	2			2	9	8			1				4	1			1					2	2
Putnam	20,568	21	31	19	96	81	12.9	17.7	10.3	14.0	11.9		1				13			1					3				1	1	3			1	
Randolph	20,429	43	29	46	134	149	17.2	11.6	19.0	13.6	15.3	5	3		1	2	18	2	1			2			2				5		5	2			
Rush	19,501	26	25	19	99	90	15.6	15.0	19.3	15.2	14.0	5	2			1	12	2	1						2					1	2	2			1
Shelby	27,734	33	36	35	130	121	13.9	15.2	15.4	14.0	13.3	2					11	3	1						3					1	2	1			
Tippecanoe	40,847	61	85	59	260	236	17.5	24.4	17.6	19.1	17.6	3	1	2		1	28	5	1	2					3				3		6	6		25	12
Tipton	17,583	24	23	17	86	88	16.0	15.3	11.7	14.7	15.2	4	2	1			7	2			1					2									
Union	6,260	5	6	7	24	28	9.4	11.2	13.5	11.5	13.5	1					3								1										
Vermillion	20,309	23	39	30	110	121	13.3	22.6	18.2	16.2	18.3	3	3		1	2	5								3	1			2		1	4			
Vigo	98,286	112	125	137	481	503	13.3	14.8	17.3	14.7	15.9	15	3	1	2	4	27	12	5	2					11	1			2	1	5	13		28	4
Warren	10,809	14	16	13	48	39	15.1	17.2	14.4	13.2	10.8	1	1				9		1						5							1			
Wayne	45,669	70	79	69	254	259	17.9	20.3	18.5	16.7	17.4	4			1	2	31	6	1						14				1		5	9		14	7
Southern Counties	676,748	700	856	776	3,124	2,995	12.1	14.8	14.0	13.9	13.6	106	45	20	10	23	230	82	20		7	2	10	3	85	9	2		26	2	43	33	1	44	
Clark	30,260	30	37	44	132	155	11.6	14.3	17.6	13.1	15.5	3	3		1	1	13	2	2						4				3		2	1			
Crawford	12,057	12	15	13	52	43	11.7	14.6	13.1	13.0	10.8	4		1			6	3							3				1			2			
Daviess	27,747	30	35	26	105	103	12.7	14.8	11.3	11.3	11.2	5	2			2	7	3	1		3				3						2	1			
Dearborn	21,700	21	25	32	101	100	11.3	13.5	17.9	14.0	14.0	2	1	1		3	8	3									1								
Dubois	19,843	22	31	16	111	64	13.0	18.3	9.8	16.8	9.7	3	4	2	1		9	1	1			2			6	1			3			3			
Floyd	30,361	37	42	34	163	145	14.3	16.2	13.6	16.1	14.5	2				2	16	5							1				3		1	1		2	
Gibson	30,297	26	48	35	145	129	10.0	18.6	14.0	14.4	12.9	7			1		9	1	1						4						3	1			
Greene	40,209	33	45	50	165	156	10.2	13.1	15.4	12.3	12.0	2	1	1	1	1	16	3	1			1			3				2		1				
Harrison	20,232	15	30	19	77	74	8.8	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4						7	1							3				2		1				
Jackson	24,727	26	34	21	107	109	12.3	16.1	10.3	13.0	13.4	4	2			1	8	6							5				2		3				
Jefferson	20,483	35	43	36	148	146	20.6	24.6	21.3	17.3	21.6	3				1	19	5							1				1		2	2		10	
Jennings	14,239	12	24	15	74	74	9.9	19.8	12.8	15.6	15.7	2	1	1			7	2	1						2						1				
Knox	41,715	35	50	51	177	171	9.8	14.1	15.0	12.7	12.6	7	3	2		2	7	3					1		3			1	1	1	2		2	1
Lawrence	32,581	29	48	41	145	161	10.4	16.6	15.5	13.4	15.2	4	5	1			6	2	3			1			3	2			3		2	2			
Martin	13,258	14	14	14	47	58	12.4	12.4	12.9	10.9	13.3	3				3	4	2	1						1				1			2			
Ohio	4,329	6	2	4	21	19	16.3	5.4	11.2	14.6	13.3						3	1													2	1			
Orange	17,324	29	25	16	105	75	19.6	16.9	11.2	18.2	13.1	10	1	2	1		7	5							8	1						1		1	
Perry	18,350	12	12	16	49	76	7.6	7.6	10.6	11.3	12.4						5	2	1						1						1				
Pike	19,684	16	24	27	83	103	9.5	14.3	16.6	12.6	15.8	5	1	1			5			1		2			2	1			2			2	1		
Posey	21,842	15	13	10	64	61	8.0	7.0	4.4	8.8	8.4	1	2			1	5		2		1				4						3	1			
Ripley	19,756	24	20	21	83	87	14.3	11.9	12.9	12.6	13.3	7			1		9	1				1			4	1					2	1			
Scott	8,727	6	13	11	39	35	8.0	17.4	15.2	13.4	5.1	1					1	2													1				
Spencer	20,676	13	24	20	69	56	7.3	13.6	11.7	10.0	8.2	3			1		6	1	1						2						1			1	
Sullivan	35,011	34	42	31	139	139	11.4	14.1	10.9	11.9	12.3	9	5	1	1		7	7				2			5						1	1			
Switzerland	9,914	9	14	15	45	60	10.6	18.5	18.3	13.6	18.3	1	1				4	1													1	3			
Vanderburgh	81,694	108	117	120	478	436	15.5	16.8	18.0	18.8	16.4	9	9	4		3	27	14	3		3		3		12	2			1		8	8		28	10
Warrick	22,287	20	24	22	92	97	10.5	13.6	12.0	12.3	13.2	4	2	1	1		3	6	1		1				1										
Washington	17,445	29	17	16	83	66	19.5	11.5	11.1	15.2	11.4	1	3	1	1	3	7	3							4		2		2		3				
Urban	1,272,157	1,552	1,787	1,671	6,573	6,444	14.3	16.5	16.3	15.5	15.6	197	63	28	27	48	510	159	36	15	7	6	5	5	150	28	3	1	36	9	101	99		242	
Rural	1,552,080	1,660	1,945	1,645	6,781	6,487	12.5	14.7	12.9	13.1	12.7	243	84	34	15	39	667	102	31	3	7	7	9	11	217	27	5	1	87	5	97	91	3	104	

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of April, 1915. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population. Estimated, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 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.															
							April, 1915.	March, 1915.	April, 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.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.	259,442	353	400	397	1,508	1,457	16.0	18.1	19.1	17.4	17.4	37	11	6	9	5	110	46	10	3	1				35	2	2		5	2	25	14		97	
Indianapolis	259,442	353	400	397	1,506	1,457	16 0	18.1	19.1	17 4	17.4	37	11	6	9	5	110	46	10	3	1				35	2	2		5	2	25	14		97	29
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.	273,921	305	352	323	1,288	1,215	13.1	15.1	14.7	14.1	13.7	37	13	6	7	9	82	25	7	2	2		2	1	35	7		1	3	1	18	29		73	
Evansville	73,903	81	90	96	370	335	12 8	14.3	16.0	15 0	13.9	4	6	4		3	21	9	2	1			2		10	1			1		6	8		18	5
Fort Wayne	71,457	79	88	76	320	294	12 9	14 1	13 2	13.5	12 8	10		1	2	3	34	3	1		1				7						5	5		25	7
Terre Haute	66,749	79	99	81	346	342	13.9	17 4	15.2	15 6	16.3	8	2	1	2	2	18	10	4	2					7	1			2		5	8		22	5
South Bend	61,812	67	77	70	252	244	12.7	14 6	14.1	12.2	12.3	15	5		3	1	19	3	1						11	5		1		1	2	3		8	1
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.	274,558	311	397	303	1,396	1,238	13.3	17.0	16.0	15.2	16.3	51	18	4	3	11	95	24	5	5	2	3		1	33	12			8		15	29		44	
Gary	32,802	34	38	22	126	121	12.1	12.8	8.4	11.5	11.5	10	3	2		1	1	2							6	2			1		7			5	
Muncie	25,229	22	27	34	104	121	10.2	12 5	16.5	11.6	14.7		2		1	1	10	2				1			2				2	1	3			2	1
Hammond	24,341	39	33	41	127	148	14 4	15 9	21 2	15 6	19.0	8	1			1	8	1		1		1			4	2					2	2		10	3
Richmond	23,960	32	41	39	107	127	15.7	20 1	20 1	13.3	16 3	3			1	2	13	3							6				1		2	2		5	
Anderson	23,396	27	20	36	109	138	13.8	14.5	18.9	14.0	18.0	3	1				10	1	1		1				2						1	1		1	4
East Chicago	21,370	38	34	19	130	121	20.9	18.7	11.0	18.3	17.5	16	8		1	2	4	3			2				9	3					1	2			
Elkhart	20,918	15	29	32	111	103	8.4	16.3	18.9	15.9	15.2	2				1	8	2	1													1		1	
Lafayette	20,865	33	56	37	157	153	18.6	31.5	21.7	22.6	22.4	1		2			10	3		2					2						3	6		16	8
Michigan City	20,695	17	27	18	91	98	9.6	15.3	10.8	13.1	14.7	2				1	6	1	1	2					1						1	1			
New Albany	20,629	26	34	25	129	107	14.8	19.4	14.7	18.8	15 7	1				2	11	4							1				2					2	
Logansport	20,188	17	30	26	109	111	9.9	17.4	15.8	16.2	16.8	2	1				5	2	1						1				1		1	2		1	1
Marion	20,167	23	21	24	96	111	11.6	12.2	14.6	14 3	16.8	3					9		1						1				1		3	1		1	
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.	138,377	151	160	220	653	680	13.6	13.6	15.3	14.1	15.3	23	6	4	2	8	48	21	4	1		3	1		10	1	1		2	3	11	8		18	
Kokomo	19,570	23	27	36	85	123	13 8	16 2	23 1	13 0	19.6	5				1	9	3	2												1	1		1	
Vincennes	16,751	14	18	19	77	83	9 8	12 6	14 1	13 8	15 4	2	1			1	1	2													1	1		2	2
Mishawaka	14,414	23	17	11	65	53	18 7	13 8	9.7	13 6	11.3	5	1		1	1	6	5													2			4	2
Peru	12,752	8	14	13	61	61	7 3	12 0	13.5	14 3	15.9						4	1					1								1	1		3	
Laporte	11,925	20	12	13	61	50	19.7	11 8	13.6	15.4	13.1	3		1		2	6	1			1				2		1		1		3	1		6	
Elwood	11,028	10	7	7	45	48	10.6	7 4	7.7	12 2	13.2	2					3	1								1									
Huntington	10,584	11	11	6	41	28	12.2	12 2	6 9	11 6	8.0	1	1	2		1	1	2		1					2				1						
Crawfordsville	10,459	13	17	14	65	44	14.5	19.0	16.6	18.7	13.1		1	1		1	6	3							2									1	
Shelbyville	10,432	14	15	15	46	54	15.6	16.8	17.8	13.2	16.0	2					1	2																	
Jeffersonville	10,412	11	14	17	50	67	12.4	15 8	19.7	14.4	19.5		1		1	1	6	1							1						2	1			
Newcastle	10,050	14	8	19	46	47	16.3	9.3	22.9	13.8	14.1	3	1				5	1	1						3	1					1			1	
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	325,859	421	478	428	1,730	1,638	15.2	17.2	18.1	16.0	15.4	49	17	5	6	15	165	43	10	4	2		2	3	37	6			18	3	32	24		10	
Brazil	9,960	22	11	8	54	44	25.9	12.9	9 9	16.3	13.6		1				9	1							3				1		1	4		1	1
Bloomington	9,782	10	8	10	50	53	12.0	9 6	12.7	15 4	17.4	1	3				3	1							1	1					1	1		1	
Bedford	9,756	8	15	16	49	61	9 6	18.0	20.4	18.1	19.5	1	2					1							1				1		1				
Frankfort	9,246	12	21	7	57	37	15.2	26.6	9.3	18 5	12 3	3					5		1												3	1		2	
Columbus	9,085	11	9	19	43	49	14.1	11 6	25.4	14.2	16.5					1	3	3	1																
Goshen	8,794	16	17	21	56	54	21.2	22.6	29.1	19.2	18.7	1		1		1	8	1						1	2						2				
Wabash	8,711	8	12	7	36	38	10 8	16.2	9.7	12.4	13.2	1						3													1			1	
Connersville	8,098	9	11	7	43	33	13 0	15 9	10.5	15.9	12.5				1		4	1													3				
Washington	7,854	13	14	8	37	41	19 3	20 8	12.3	14.1	15 8	3				1	2	1			1				3						2				
Whiting	7,627	15	14	10	48	38	23 1	21 5	16.5	18.9	15.6	6	1			1	2	2		2					1	3									
Clinton	7,553	9	14	8	35	41	13 9	21 7	13.4	13.9	17 2	1	1		1		1	1							1	1			1		1				
Valparaiso	7,267	4	9	10	28	28	6.4	14.5	16.9	11.6	17 8	1					1	1								1									
Linton	7,038	4	5	11	20	32	6 6	8 3	19 8	8 5	14.4																		1				1		
Madison	6,934	11	15	15	50	49	18 5	25 3	26 2	21 7	21.4	1					8	1							1				1						2
Princeton	6,608	5	13	10	39	37	8 9	23 1	18 5	17 7	17 1	1					2	1																	
Hartford City	6,487	6	9	9	29	34	10 8	16 2	17 0	13 4	16 1		1				4														1	1			
Seymour	6,305	10	9	10	43	47	18 6	16 7	19 3	20 4	22 6	2				1	3	3							2						2		1		
Lebanon	5,874	10	15	11	29	26	20 0	30 0	21 0	14 8	13 6						6	2							3						1				
Mt. Vernon	5,735	6	10	5	31	24	12 3	20 5	10 6	16 3	12 8	1	1			1			2						1										
Kendallville	5,629	7	11	4	27	17	14 6	22 9	8 8	14 4	9 4					1	3	1							1				1		1	1			
Greensburg	5,572	6	10	14	37	37	12 6	21 1	30 6	20 0	20.3						4																		
Portland	5,282	7	5	11	21	26	15 6	11 1	25 5	12 0	15 1					1	3	1							2				1						
Bluffton	5,187	5	12	4	26	25	11 3	27 2	9 4	15 1	14 8			1			3	1							1										
Noblesville	5,185	4	6	10	33	26	9 0	13 6	23 5	19 1	15 3						3																		
Alexandria	5,096	2	7	3	27	20	4 6	16 1	7 1	15 9	11 9																				1				
Rushville	5,077	11	6	4	29	25	25 4	13 8	9 6	17 2	15 0	3				1	6		1						2						2				
Martinsville	4,725	13	10	10	36	35	32 3	24 9	26 0	22 9	22 7	2		1	1		9			1					4			1			1				
Aurora	4,714	6	7	7	23	32	14 9	17 4	18 3	14 6	20 9	1				1	3	1								1			1						
Franklin	4,698	4	7	5	29	17	10 0	17 5	13 0	18 6	11 1						3					1													
Warsaw	4,606	11	4	4	25	18	28 0	10 2	10 6	16 3	11 9	2	1				4	2							3										
Decatur	4,599	6	9	3	29	23	15 3	23 0	7 9	19 0	15 3	2	1				3					1				2									
Sullivan	4,511	3	6	5	22	19	7 8	15 6	13 7	14 6	13 0				1		1	1	1																
Winchester	4,490	4	6	5	24	17	10 4	15 7	13 7	16 1	11 6	1					3																		
Greenfield	4,448	6	7	5	27	31	15 8	18 4	13 6	18 3	21 1						1	1													1				
Boonville	4,310	2	9	5	28	33	5 3	23 9	14 4	19 5	23 7						2	2																	
Garrett	4,241	8	4	3	18	17	22 1	11 0	8 8	12 7	12 2	1					2	1				1									1			3	2
Tipton	4,199	9	6	4	26	26	25 2	16 8	11 6	18 9	18 9		1				5	1																	
Auburn	4,127	3	6	7	25	19	8 5	17 1	20 8	18 2	14 1						1												1						
Mitchell	4,102	5	11	3	24	26	14 3	31 5	9 2	17 6	20 0		1				1		1										2		1				
Lawrenceburg	3,939	5	7	7	23	13	14 9	20 9	21 6	17 6	10 0	1				1		1																	
Plymouth	3,910	10	4	6	24	29	30 1	12 0	18 7	18 5	15 6			1			4	1													1	3			
Greencastle	3,838	0	3	3	24	14	27 5	9 1	9 5	18 8	11 1						6			1					1				1	1	1				1
Tell City	3,641	2	4	5	22	19	6 4	12 9	17 6	18 2	16 1						1								1						1				
Columbia City	3,636	3	7	2	18	10	9 6	22 6	6 7	14 9	8 4						1	1													1				
Attica	3,467	6	4	7	13	16	20 3	13 5	24 7	11 3	14 1	1		1			3	1							1										
Union City	3,401	1	2	10	13	17	13 8	6 9	36 2	11 5	15 4		1				2									1									
Rochester	3,364	7	4	3	19	25	24 4	13 9	10 8	17 0	22 8	1					3												1						
Jasonville	3,305	4	2	4	13	19	14 2	7 1	14 7	11 8	9 2	1					2																		
Gas City	3,224	3	2	1	16	8	10 9	7 3	3 7	14 9	7 5				1																2				
Dunkirk	3,031	5	3	5	12	17	19 4	11 6	20 0	11 9	17 0	1				2	1	2													1				
North Vernon	2,951	4	8	4	22	9	15 9	31 6	16 5	22 4	9 2		1				3		1																
Bicknell	2,804	8	5	9	22	17	33 5	20 9	39 0	23 5	18 3	3		1			2								1						1				
Angola	2,794	7	2	4	15	12	29 4	8 4	17 6	16 2	13 2	2					3																		
Montpelier	2,786	2	4	2	9	9	8 4	16 8	8 7	9 7	9 8						1																		
Rockport	2,736	†	4	3	11	7	†	17 2	13 3	12 4	7 7																				1				
Crown Point	2,602	†	1	2	5	20	†	4 5	9 4	5 7	23 4																								
Huntingburg	2,464	5	6	2	20	12	23 6	28 6	9 8	24 4	14 7	1	1				2								1				1		1				
Loogootee	2,462	3	2	3	8	9	14 3	9 5	15 3	9 7	11 4	1				2			1												1				
Batesville	2,455	3	2	1	9	9	14 3	9 5	5 1	10 9	11 4				1		1																		
Rensselaer	2,445	2	4	1	14	8	9 6	19 2	5 0	17 2	10 6						2																		
Monticello	2,192	1	3	8	8	15	5 3	16 1	44 4	10 9	20 8						1																		
Ligonier	2,173	4	1	4	9	12	21 6	5 4	22 3	12 4	16 8						3		1																
Delphi	2,169	4	4	2	18	10	21 6	21 6	11 2	25 0	14 0	1					2	1							3										
Cannelton	2,133	2	1	2	10	17	11 0	5 5	11 4	14 1	24 1								1																
Covington	2,089	1	3	3	7	11	5 8	17 0	17 6	10 1	16 1						1																		
Butler	1,815	2	2	1	10	7	12 9	12 9	6 6	16 5	11 6						1																		
Veedersburg	1,801	1	3	3	8	6	6 5	19 5	20 3	13 3	10 1						1														2				
Rising Sun	1,513	3	†	2	13	12	23 3	†	16 0	19 9	24 1						1	1													1				
Vevay	1,256	†	1	2	5	8	†	9 3	19 3	12 0	19 3																								

† No deaths.

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 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.										
							April, 1915.	March, 1915.	April, 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.
State	2,824,237	3,212	3,732	3,316	13,354	12,924	13.3	15.5	14.4	14.1	13.9	440	13.7	147	4.5	60	1.8	42	1.3	87	2.7	1,177	36.7
Northern Counties	952,219	1,078	1,257	1,010	4,388	4,202	12.9	15.0	13.0	13.4	13.1	177	16.3	39	3.6	18	1.6	9	.8	34	3.4	404	37.4
Central Counties	1,165,270	1,434	1,619	1,593	5,861	5,725	14.4	16.3	15.8	15.1	15.1	157	10.7	63	4.4	22	1.5	23	1.6	30	2.1	543	37.9
Southern Counties	676,748	703	855	776	3,124	2,997	12.1	14.8	14.0	13.9	13.5	106	15.1	45	6.4	20	2.8	10	1.4	23	3.2	230	32.8
All Cities	1,272,157	1,552	1,767	1,671	6,573	6,426	14.3	16.5	16.3	15.5	15.6	197	12.7	63	4.0	26	1.6	27	1.7	46	3.0	510	32.8
Over 100,000	259,442	353	400	397	1,536	1,457	16.0	18.1	19.1	17.4	17.4	37	10.4	11	3.1	6	1.7	9	2.5	3	1.4	110	31.1
45,000 to 100,000	273,921	306	352	323	1,288	1,215	13.1	15.1	14.7	14.1	13.7	37	12.0	13	4.2	6	1.9	7	2.2	9	2.9	92	30.0
20,000 to 45,000	274,558	311	397	393	1,393	1,238	13.3	17.0	16.0	15.2	16.3	51	16.4	16	5.1	4	1.2	3	.9	11	3.5	95	30.5
10,000 to 20,000	138,377	161	169	223	653	880	13.8	13.8	15.3	14.1	15.3	23	14.2	6	3.7	4	2.4	2	1.2	5	4.9	48	29.8
Under 10,000	325,859	421	478	425	1,737	1,638	15.2	17.3	16.1	16.0	15.4	49	11.6	17	4.0	6	1.4	6	1.4	15	3.5	165	39.1
Country	1,552,089	1,660	1,945	1,645	6,781	6,498	12.5	14.7	12.9	13.1	12.7	243	14.6	84	5.0	34	1.9	15	.9	39	2.3	667	40.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																									
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Smallpox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	311	123.8	67	27.9	19	7.5	14	5.8	13	5.4	14	5.8	15	6.6	337	152.9	55	22.9	8	1.6	2	.8	103	42.9	14	5.8	199	82.5	190	79.1	3	1.2
Northern Counties	90	107.9	14	16.7	8	9.5	2	2.3	8	9.5	3	3.5	9	10.7	114	139.0	32	38.3			2	2.3	41	49.1	5	5.9	67	80.3	75	89.9		
Central Counties	133	143.3	33	33.3	10	10.1	5	5.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	4	4.0	163	157.6	14	14.1	6	6.0			36	36.3	7	7.0	88	88.8	82	82.8	2	2.0
Southern Counties	83	112.6	20	34.8			7	12.1	2	3.4	10	17.4	3	5.2	85	117.9	9	15.6	2	3.4			26	45.2	2	3.4	43	74.8	33	57.4	1	1.7
All Cities	153	147.1	33	33.3	15	13.8	7	6.4	6	5.5	5	4.6	5	4.6	150	138.8	23	25.9	3	2.7	1	.9	35	33.3	8	8.3	101	93.4	99	91.6		
Over 100,000	48	208.7	13	45.3	3	13.6	1	4.5							35	158.8	2	9.5	2	9.5			5	22.6	2	9.5	25	113.4	14	63.5		
45,000 to 100,000	35	107.4	7	33.0	2	8.5	2	8.5			2	8.5	1	4.2	35	153.4	7	33.0			1	4.2	3	12.8	1	4.2	18	77.3	29	124.6		
20,000 to 45,000	21	102.9	5	21.4	5	21.4	2	8.5	3	12.8			1	.4	33	141.5	12	51.4					8	34.3			15	64.3	29	124.3		
10,000 to 20,000	21	178.6	4	34.0	1	8.5			3	25.5	1	8.5			10	85.0	1	8.5	1	8.5			2	17.0	3	25.5	11	93.5	3	25.5		
Under 10,000	43	155.3	11	35.1	4	14.4	2	7.2			2	7.2	3	11.8	37	133.6	6	21.6					18	65.0	3	10.8	32	115.6	21	86.7		
Country	102	77.3	31	23.5	3	2.2	7	5.3	7	5.3	9	6.8	11	8.3	217	164.5	27	20.4	5	3.7	1	.7	67	50.8	5	3.7	97	73.5	91	69.0	3	2.2

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

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.				
		Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest.	Date.
57.3	+5.5	Madison	94	23	Cambridge City	18	4
					Nashville	18	4
					Paoli	18	4

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
1.58	—1.78	Greensburg	4.32	Mt. Vernon	0.28