

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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R. L. SACKETT, C. E.....	SANITARY ENGINEER.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Total deaths reported, 2,672; rate, 11.5. In the preceding month, 2,526 deaths; rate, 10.5. In the same month last year, 2,713 deaths; rate, 11.8. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 397 or 14.8 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 180; 5 to 9, 54; 10 to 14, 42; 15 to 19, 65; 65 and over, 918 or 34.3 per cent. of total.

**SANITARY SECTIONS:** The Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 911 deaths; rate, 11.2. In the preceding month, 872 deaths; rate, 10.4. In the same month last year, 914 deaths; rate, 11.4.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,165,270, reports 1,151 deaths; rate, 12.0. In the preceding month, 1,104 deaths; rate, 11.1. In the same month last year, 1,187 deaths; rate, 12.5.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 676,748, reports 610 deaths; rate, 10.9. In the preceding month, 550 deaths; rate, 9.5. In the same month last year, 612 deaths; rate, 11.0.

**REVIEW OF SECTIONS:** The Central Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.5 higher than the rate for the whole State. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, cerebro-spinal fever, and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for whooping cough, pneumonia, and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, diarrhea and enteritis, poliomyelitis, influenza and puerperal septicaemia.

**RURAL:** Population 1,549,714, reports 1,308 deaths; rate, 10.2. In the preceding month, 1,292 deaths; rate, 9.8. In the same month last year, 1,348 deaths; rate, 10.5.

**URBAN:** Population 1,274,523, reports 1,369 deaths; rate, 13.0. In the preceding month, 1,234 deaths; rate, 11.4. In the same month last year, 1,365 deaths; rate, 13.3. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 12.8; Evansville, 13.7; Ft. Wayne, 10.5; Terre Haute, 14.3; South Bend, 9.8; Gary, 11.8; Muncie, 11.0; Hammond, 19.4; Richmond, 11.6; Anderson, 11.9; East Chicago, 17.6; Elkhart, 13.3; Lafayette, 13.9; Michigan City, 11.7; New Albany, 13.5; Logansport, 12.0; Marion, 13.2.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent and infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, diarrhea and enteritis, acute rheumatism, acute bronchitis, dysentery, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, whooping cough, cholera morbus, influenza, measles, bronchial pneumonia, smallpox, lobar pneumonia, erysipelas, chickenpox, other forms of tubercu-

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

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BIRTHS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Total births, 5,179 (stillbirths excluded): State rate, 22.3.

Males, 2,690; females, 2,480.

White males, 2,660; white females, 2,445.

Colored births, 74; males, 39; females, 35.

Stillbirths, 153; white 150, colored 3.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 982,219, reports 1,966 births; rate, 24.3.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,165,270, reports 1,931 births; rate, 20.1.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 676,748, reports 1,282 births; rate, 23.0.

Highest rate, Lake County, 38.8.

Lowest Rate, Owen County, 10.3.

Total number of births to date for 1915, 46,214.

losis, puerperal fever, rabies in human, cerebro-spinal fever, rabies in animals, poliomyelitis.

**SMALLPOX:** 57 cases in 16 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Allen 2 cases, Blackford 1, Cass 2, Gibson 10, Grant 5, Knox 2, Lake 3, Madison 2, Pike 1, Pulaski 1, Tippecanoe 7, Vanderburg 8, Vermillion 5, Vigo 5, Wayne 1, White 3.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** 268 deaths, of which 215 were of the pulmonary form and 53 other forms. The male tuberculosis deaths numbered 122, females 146. Of the males 17 were married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 34 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females 44 were married in the same age period as above, and left 88 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 122. Number of homes invaded, 253.

**PNEUMONIA:** 76 deaths; rate 32.7 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 42 deaths; rate 17.5. In the same month last year 58 deaths; rate 23.2.

**TYPHOID FEVER:** 278 cases in 55 counties with 58 deaths. In the preceding month 241 cases in 54 counties with 46 deaths. In the same month last year 323 cases in 62 counties with 70 deaths.

**DIPHTHERIA:** 269 cases in 43 counties with 24 deaths. In the preceding month 124 cases in 31 counties with 8 deaths. In the same month last year 240 cases in 47 counties with 28 deaths.

**SCARLET FEVER:** 212 cases in 41 counties with 3 deaths. In the preceding month 124 cases in 34 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year 148 cases in 36 counties with 6 deaths.

**MEASLES:** 52 cases in 15 counties with 0 deaths. In the preceding month 54 cases in 16 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year 43 cases in 13 counties with 0 deaths.

**POLIOMYELITIS:** 4 cases in 4 counties with 2 deaths. The deaths occurred in Jackson County, female 15 years; Marion county, male 7 years.

**RABIES:** 20 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during September. There were no deaths.

**EXTERNAL CAUSES:** Total deaths, 240; males, 190, females 50. *Suicide total*, 35; males 28, females 7. Means of Suicide: Poison 13, hanging or strangulation 7, drowning 3, firearms 9, cutting or piercing instruments 1, jumping from high places 1, crushing 1. *Accidental or undetected total*, 189; males 148, females 41. Poisoning by food 3, other acute poisonings 4, burns (conflagrations excepted) 12, accidental drowning 16, traumatism by firearms 7, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 41, traumatism in mines 7, traumatism by machines 10, railroad accidents and injuries 37, street car accidents and injuries 7, automobile accidents and injuries 17, motorcycle accidents and injuries 2, injuries by other vehicles 9, other crushing 2, injuries by animals 3, lightning 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 1. Fractures (cause not specified) 4, other external violence 5. *Homicide total*, 16; males 14, females 2. Homicide by firearms 13, other means 3.

## HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

### Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in

time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for September the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

## BIRTHS.

Adams 1, Allen 10 (Ft. Wayne 4), Bartholomew 7, Benton 1 (Fowler), Blackford 1 (Hartford City), Boone 1 (Lebanon), Brown 1, Carroll 7 (Flora 1, Burlington 1), Cass 1 (Logansport), Clark 6 (Jeffersonville 2, Clarksville 4), Clay 2 (Brazil), Clinton 1, Crawford 2, Daviess 2 (Washington 1), Dearborn 2 (Aurora 1), Decatur 4 (Greensburg 1), Delaware 7 (Muncie 3), Dubois 2, Fayette 1 (Connersville), Floyd 6 (New Albany 2), Fountain 3 (Attica 1), Franklin 5 (2 for December, 1914), Gibson 8 (Fort Branch 1), Grant 9, Greene 1 (Linton), Hendricks 2, Henry 3 (Middletown), Howard 1, Huntington 2 (Roumoke), Jasper 2 (Remington 1), Jay 1, Jefferson 4 (Madison 3), Knox 5 (Vincennes 1, Bicknell 2), Kosciusko 1 (Milford), Lake 8 (Gary 4, Hammond 1, Whiting 1, New Chicago 1), Laporte 5, Madison 1 (Elwood), Marion 2 (Indianapolis 1), Miami 1 (Peru), Monroe 1 (Bloomington), Montgomery 2, Newton 1, Noble 8 (Kendallville), Orange 1, Parke 4, Pike 1, Posey 6 (Mt. Vernon 1), Pulaski 1, Ripley 8 (1 for April, 1 for December, 1914), Shelby 1, Spencer 3 (Dale 1), Steuben 2, St. Joseph 11 (South Bend 7, Mishawaka 4), Sullivan 2 (Shelburn), Tippecanoe 2 (Lafayette 1), Tipton 6 (Kemp-ton 1), Union 2 (1 for September, 1913, 1 for August, 1914), Vanderburgh 5 (Evansville 3, Howell 2), Vermillion 6 (Clinton 2, Fairview 1, Universal 1), Vigo 2 (Terre Haute 1), Warren 1 (W. Lebanon), White 1, Warrick 5 (Boonville 1, Newburgh 1), Wayne 1, Wells 8, Whitley 6. Total, 228.

## DEATHS.

Boone, 1; Clark, 3 (1 for Dec., 1914, 1 for Feb. 1915); Clay, 2 (Knightsville, Stanton, 1); Clinton, 1 (Michigantown); Crawford, 2; Daviess, 2 (Washington, 1); Delaware, 1 (Gaston); Elkhart, 1; Floyd, 2; Fountain, 1; Gibson, 1 (Patoka); Grant, 4; Greene, 1 (Lyons); Hamilton, 1; Harrison, 2; Henry, 2; Howard, 2; Jasper, 1; Jay, 1; Jefferson, 1; Johnson, 1 (Greenwood); Knox, 1; Laporte, 3 (Michigan City, 2; Laporte, 1); Miami, 4; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 1; Noble 8 (Kendallville); Orange, 1; Parke, 2; Porter, 1 (Hebron); Posey 1 (Mt. Vernon); Ripley, 1; Rush, 1; Steuben, 2 (Angola); Tippecanoe, 1 (W. Lafayette); Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 1 (June, 1914); Vigo, 2 (Terre Haute, 1; W. Terre Haute, 1); Washington, 1; Wells, 1; White, 1; Whitley, 1 (Columba City). Total, 69.

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

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

During the month of September 48 samples of foods were analyzed, of which 36 were legal and 12 illegal. Eight of the illegal samples were milks which in most instances contained visible dirt. Of 4 temperance beers analyzed, 2 contained more alcohol than should have been present and were classed as illegal for that reason. Two of the 4 cider vinegars examined were deficient in acetic acid strength.

Twenty-five drug samples were analyzed during the month, 18 samples being so-called patent medicines. Seven samples were of a miscellaneous character and were for the most part sent in by physicians and interested persons.

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

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
<b>FOODS.</b>			
Beverages—			
Beers, temperance.....	2	2	4
Cider.....	1		1
Catsup.....	3		3
Gelatin.....	1		1
Lard.....	1		1
Milk.....	20	8	28
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	1		1
Cream.....	4		4
Ice cream.....	1		1
Vinegar.....	2	2	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>DRUGS.</b>			
Patent medicines.....			18
Miscellaneous.....			7
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>25</b>

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

During the month of September the inspectors visited 334 places devoted to the production and distribution of food. Four places were found to be in excellent condition, 212 were rated as good, 110 fair, and 8 poor. No places visited were in bad condition.

Of the 128 grocery stores visited 2 were rated excellent. 86 good, 39 fair and one poor. No places visited were in bad condition.

Eighteen of the 37 meat markets visited were in good condition, 19 were fair and none poor.

Twenty-six of the 30 drug stores visited were rated good and 4 fair.

Of the 62 bakeries and confectioneries visited one was in excellent condition, 43 good, 15 fair and 3 poor.

Twenty-one of the 37 hotels and restaurants visited were in good condition, 14 fair and 2 bad.

Twenty-nine canning factories were visited during the month, 13 of which were good, 14 fair and 2 poor.

Other places visited included ice cream parlors, lunch rooms, fish markets, etc.

During the month five condemnation notices were issued and in five cases because of unsanitary condition and in four cases because of improper construction.

Three prosecutions were reported during September. In one case skimmed milk was sold for whole milk. In another empty ice cream cans were returned unwashed in violation of the Clean Milk Can Law. The third case involved the sale of a genuine beer as a temperance and non-alcoholic beer. This was the second offense.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Grocery stores.....	128	2	86	39	1	
Meat markets.....	37		18	19		
Drug stores.....	30		26	4		
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	62	1	43	15	3	
Hotels and restaurants.....	37		21	14	2	
Fish market.....	1		1			
Slaughter house.....	1			1		
Poultry house.....	1			1		
Ice cream parlors.....	6	1	3	2		
Flour mill.....	1		1			
Lunch room.....	1			1		
Canning factories.....	29		13	14	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8</b>	

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Butcher shop.....	1	1	1
Dairies.....	2	2	2
Restaurant.....	1	1	1
Soda fountain.....	1	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

COUNTY.	Names and Addresses of Defendants.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Floyd.....	Ophelia O'Brien, New Albany.....	Selling skimmed milk for whole milk.....	9-2-15	Fined \$19.30.
Laporte.....	W. E. Kalice, Westville.....	Returning empty ice cream cans not washed.....	8-14-15	Fined \$23.00.
Washington.....	James Dalton, Saleo.....	Misbranding beer. (Second offense).....	9-25-15	Fined \$33.00.

MEDICAL FRAUDS.

The Third Edition of Medical Frauds is exhausted and copy for the Fourth Edition is in the hands of the printer.

Patent medicines, toilet preparations with misleading names and cure-alls are not so popular as they were. The people who used to buy them now know how worthless they are. Medical Frauds has helped spread this information. Our forthcoming edition will be the largest edition yet published.

Health officers should make arrangements now to distribute this bulletin widely. Let the State Board of Health know your needs and as soon as the bulletins are received a supply will be forwarded you.

SOPHISTICATED DRUGS.

The present high prices commanded by practically all drugs have enticed many unscrupulous manufacturers and importers into the practice of adulteration by means of unheard of schemes. This is particularly true of the preparations derived from coal tar, such as aspirin, the salicy-

lates, acetanilid, antipyrin, acetaphenetidin and salol, which were formerly manufactured almost wholly in Europe.

We have recently examined two samples of aspirin or acetyl-salicylic acid and found one to be milk sugar to which a small amount of alum had been added for the purpose of giving it the required tart taste, and the other to be calcium carbonate and cream of tartar. A sample of aspirin tablets labelled to contain five grains, when submitted to this department was found to contain but two grains of sodium salicylate and the usual excipients.

We have information from the United States Department of Agriculture that samples of Neosalvarsan have been seized because they consist entirely of ordinary salt, colored yellow. An Indianapolis physician recently requested us to examine a sample of the same preparation because it was not freely soluble in water, and although not identified we found it to contain no arsenic whatever.

In view of this alarming increase in adulteration those who purchase drugs should never buy from unknown salesmen and should be constantly alert. Whenever the slightest doubt exists, samples should be submitted to the laboratory.

# HEALTH FIRST



**HYGIENE**  
can prevent more  
crime than any law.

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

WILL SHUMER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive .....	144	
Negative .....	288	
	—	432
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....		2
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive .....	2	
Negative .....	5	
	—	7
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....		1
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....		2
Knee joint fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative .....		1
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive .....	32	
Negative .....	184	
	—	216
Paratyphoid tests—		
Negative .....		216
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive .....	55	
Suspicious .....	22	
Negative .....	134	
	—	211
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive .....	10	
Negative .....	6	
Rotten .....	2	
Cows:		
Positive .....	1	
Negative .....	1	
Cats:		
Positive .....	1	
Negative .....	1	
Hog:		
Negative .....	1	
	—	23
Feces for typhoid bacilli—		
Negative .....		8
Cerebro-spinal fluid for typhoid bacilli—		
Negative .....		1
Feces for dysentery bacilli—		
Negative .....		1
Blood for counts .....		12
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive .....	1	
Negative .....	16	
Pus miscellaneous .....		4
Pathological fissures—		
Carcinoma of		
Eye .....	1	
Palate .....	1	
Axillary glands .....	2	
Breast .....	5	
Lung .....	1	

Thigh .....	1	
Uterus .....	4	
Pancreas .....	1	
Liver .....	3	
Ovary .....	1	
Omentum .....	1	
Location not given .....	2	
Sarcoma of		
Brain .....	1	
Eye .....	1	
Ear .....	1	
Toe .....	1	
Location not given .....	2	
Miscellaneous .....	20	
	—	49
Urine for chemical analysis.....		23
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive .....	3	
Negative .....	20	
Males:		
Positive .....	9	
Negative .....	19	
Sex not given:		
Negative .....	5	
	—	65
Worm for identification .....		1
		—
Total number examinations made .....		1,301

Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—	
Negative .....	2
Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—	
Negative .....	2
	—
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out..	860

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

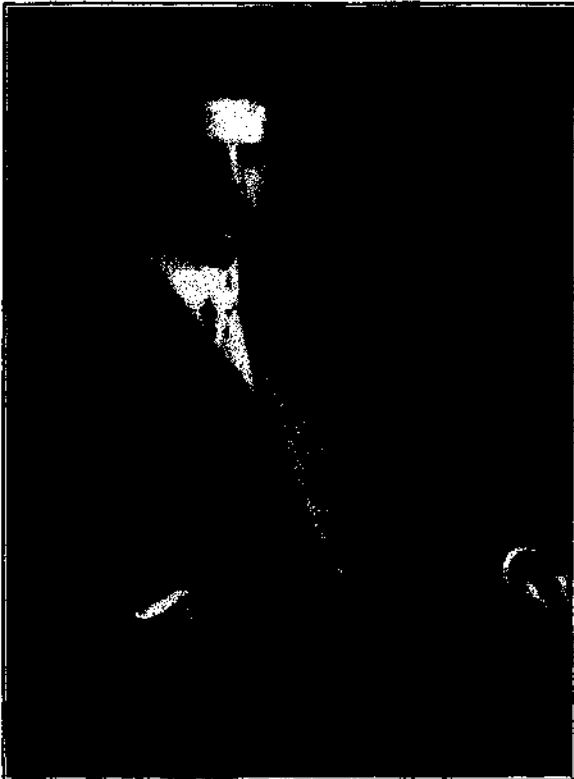
Tuberculosis .....	528
Diphtheria .....	295
Epidemic diphtheria .....	150
Widal .....	300
Blood counts .....	27
Malaria .....	33
Gonococci .....	94
Bile media .....	25
	—
Total number outfits .....	1,452

**PATIENTS WHO FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT.  
SEPTEMBER, 1915.**

NAME.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Began Treatment.	Finished Treatment.
Chris Lefever .....	Indianapolis	Marion	17	M	8-19-15	9-17-15
W. Van Gundy .....	Indianapolis	Marion	38	M	8-23-15	9-14-15
Virgie Herndon .....	Indianapolis	Marion	8	F	8-25-15	9-14-15
Charles Pence .....	Indianapolis	Marion	7	M	8-31-15	9-20-15
Stanley Boss .....	Indianapolis	Marion	5	M	8-31-15	9-20-15
Galvin Bagey .....	Indianapolis	Marion	8	M	9-1-15	9-21-15
George Cox .....	Indianapolis	Marion	9	M	9-1-15	9-21-15
Oran Chastain .....	Indianapolis	Marion	14	M	9-1-15	9-21-15
Francis Cellaru .....	Indianapolis	Marion	14	M	9-1-15	9-21-15
Theodore Fredericks .....	Indianapolis	Marion	12	M	9-2-15	9-22-15
George Lydick .....	Indianapolis	Marion	4 1/2	M	9-2-15	9-22-15
Doanell Russell .....	Indianapolis	Marion	8	M	9-2-15	9-22-15
Mrs. Dennis Murphy .....	Indianapolis	Marion	44	M	9-10-15	9-30-15
Mrs. McClelland .....	Madison	Jefferson	67	F	8-19-15	9-5-15
Edgar Moreland .....	Madison	Jefferson	8	M	8-31-15	9-18-15
Ralph Figley .....	Columbus	Bartholomew	11	M	9-10-15	9-23-15

### UNDERTAKERS ARRESTED.

On October 7, 1915, Mortor Bros., undertakers at Laurel, buried the body of a child who died in the city of Connersville. They failed to file a death certificate with the city health officer of Connersville, as the law commands. The certificate was filed with the health officer for the incorporated town of Laurel, who had no jurisdiction within another corporation. The law specifies that all deaths that occur within the corporate limits of a city or town must be reported to the health officer for the corporation and a certificate of death shall be filed and a burial permit issued prior to any disposition of the body. The court assessed a fine of \$5.00.



DR. JOHN F. ANDERSON.

Dr. John F. Anderson was elected President of the American Public Health Association at its regular annual meeting which was held in Rochester, N. Y., September, 1915. Dr. Anderson is Superintendent of the Hygiene Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service at Washington, D. C. We cannot here tell even briefly of the researches and writings of Dr. Anderson for they are so extensive. A very important work was his research which led to the conclusion that "Brill's disease" was a type of typhus fever.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HAY FEVER being carried on by the American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association seems to have been very effective. This Association believes that the pollen of the giant ragweed and also of the common ragweed is the most prevalent cause of hay fever. The Association has concentrated its first efforts for prevention in New Orleans and with admirable results. The public was first educated in regard to the ragweeds so that they could be easily recognized. Illustrations of the weeds were published broadcast and live weeds were also exhibited in

the show windows on the principal streets. This was to educate the public. Twenty convicts were placed at the disposal of the Association by the New Orleans police, who cleared the streets and sidewalks of the outer sections of all weeds. The state board of health and the city board of health lent their influence and general aid. The commissioners of the various parks had the ragweeds destroyed. Valuable assistance was given by the women's civic league which appointed a special committee on vacant lots. The labor organizations also took a hand. As a result of all this effort, hay fever practically disappeared several weeks earlier than usual in New Orleans. It is estimated there are 5,000 hay fever sufferers in that city, and therefore the health and economic value of this anti-ragweed work can hardly be estimated. What has been effected there can, of course, be done in all other cities and towns. Dr. Scheppegrill, president of the American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association believes that "hay fever is a distinctly preventable disease." He says: "If we are a practical people, in a few years cases of this disease will become rare." There are other hay fever producing weeds beside ragweed. The Association suggests that the towns and cities catering to summer visitors will be wise to be able to announce that ragweed and other hay fever producing weeds have been exterminated in their districts.

### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

School hygiene is one of the greatest problems of mankind. Mankind is a gregarious animal; we love association. Out of that disposition has grown our great communities, our immense cities, and in the early years of men the proper sanitation of cities was an immense problem for us to solve, and those who undertook the solution of it were looked upon as dreamers. Before they began their work it was nothing unusual for plague after plague to visit our cities and to wipe them almost entirely out of existence. Men began to realize that the coming together of men and women and children in large numbers brought problems relative to their health, their physical and mental welfare, that required the most careful study, the most energetic action to solve. To a very great extent we have solved the problem of sanitation in our cities. There is yet a great deal to be done in that direction, but the fundamental principles of sanitation are very generally known. Our school rooms, whether public or private, are little cities in themselves; they are cities composed of those who have not yet reached mature judgment, who have not yet had sufficient years in life to become familiar with the principles underlying proper hygiene.—Woodrow Wilson.

GRACE BROWN was two or three years old when her mother died. Grace's father was an alcoholic and very probably a moron. A neighbor remembered that Grace was born in September of either 1912 or 1913, but no certificate had ever been issued, for it could not be found in the records of the Bartholomew County health office nor at the State Board of Health. Little Grace Brown had six brothers and sisters, and all seven were in the orphan's home of Bartholomew County. The father abandoned his children when the mother died, just as would be expected from a moron and an alcoholic. Some good people desired to adopt Grace, but first wanted to know the exact date of her birth, and, as shown above, this could not be proven by the public records. Here again is shown the very great importance of reporting and recording of births.

**THE CANAL ZONE LEADS THE WAY.**

Indiana has a law prohibiting the employment of diseased persons in handling the food supply but our health officers are not diligent in enforcing the statute. It is different in the Canal Zone. Down on the Isthmus it is not possible to contract typhoid fever because a typhoid fever carrier works in a restaurant. In Indiana, mind you, convalescent typhoid fever patients get back into the kitchen as soon as they are able to work.

If one wishes to keep well the Canal Zone with its admirable sanitary regulations which are enforced by the Health Officers of the District is recommended as a place of residence. The following discussion of the physical examination of Hotel and Mess Employes is taken from the Canal Record.

"The Health Department has completed a physical examination of all men working in the Government hotels and messes in whom the presence of communicable diseases would constitute a menace to the health of patrons. In addition to bodily examination for tuberculosis, venereal and blood diseases, etc., tests of stools and urine were made to determine the presence of typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery. One typhoid carrier was found in the person of a waiter in a silver mess at Corozal, and he was discharged and deported. Several other employes at different messes were discharged for unclean habits, but, in general, the sanitary condition of the personnel was found to be highly satisfactory. These examinations will be repeated from time to time, and all new men employed in the hotel and mess service will be subjected to similar examination."

WHY IS IT communities give such shabby treatment to applied science, when only through it are betterments to be secured? Answer—*Too many morons in office.*

"KENDALLVILLE IS HOGLESS", for says the Kendallville Sun, "Dr. Williams, city health officer, made an order during September that citizens should remove their hogs from within the city limits and the order has been complied with." We congratulate Kendallville that hogs are no longer raised within their corporation. There is no room for hogs within the corporation of a clean, modern city.

A CURIOUS CASE is related by Dr. F. L. Resler, of Amboy, Indiana. He says: "There is a family in town who have taken a girl from the orphans' home and will not send her to school. To those other than school officials they give as their reason, the fear of the girl finding out they are not her parents. When school officials approach them, however, they say she is not well enough to attend school. To seal this matter there is a physician in town who has signed a certificate of hemorrhage of the kidneys as an excuse. The child plays, romps outdoors, and rides in automobiles with other children when invited, still the physician says she is not able to go to school. Not a few citizens believe there is an arrangement of some kind in this matter and that some authority, whatever it may be, should investigate this matter. This community is deeply interested."

This report has been turned over to the State Board of Charities and Correction, for it seems to come under the authority of said board. It is of interest to learn, if it is true, that a physician will lend himself to a deception of this kind, and it is also interesting to public health that an adopted orphan should be deliberately kept out of school.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Federation of Womans Clubs at its annual meeting in Indianapolis October 28, 1915:

WHEREAS, The public health is of paramount importance, being the foundation of all wealth, progress and happiness, and

WHEREAS, It is now known that the present health law and the present health officer system in Indiana are actually opposed in several ways to the securing of the best interests of public health and practical sanitation; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the General Assembly to repeal the present inadequate health law, and enact one up-to-date, which will include all the modern discoveries in hygiene and preventive medicine, and also requiring that all health officers shall be physically able, shall be trained in hygiene and preventive medicine, shall not practice curative medicine, shall devote their entire time and service to official duties, and shall have a living salary; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we urge the legislature to place all such officers under civil service rules so that they may not be removed from office for political reasons; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the General Assembly to pass a law requiring all school authorities to institute health supervision of the school children, giving full power to said authorities to employ physicians and public health nurses to the end that modern methods of preservation of child life and the increasing of efficiency be secured in this State; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be signed by the president and secretary of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, and sent to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other state officials and also to all members of the Seventieth General Assembly which will convene the first week in January, 1917.

BETTER HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY with their attendant wealth and happiness will appear first in those States and communities which cease to elect morons to office.

EACH SATURDAY NIGHT free moving pictures concerning public health are given on the streets of towns in Clinton County. This is the work of Dr. E. F. Subre, health commissioner. From reports received at this board, the people are deeply interested and Dr. Subre is to be congratulated upon his successful work.

THE TOWNS OF RIVARE AND PLEASANT MILLS are in Adams County. There were outbreaks of typhoid fever in both of these towns. Dr. J. C. Grandstaff made an inspection and he says: "Words fail me in trying to explain to you the filth that I discovered in the backyards and alleys of Rivare and Pleasant Mills. Everywhere were found running-over privies, manure piles, and filth of every description. Fourteen cases have been reported and I think there are about 15 in the two towns. I got the people together and told them how they had brought trouble upon themselves on account of lack of cleanliness. One man had his chicken park so arranged that he could feed the poultry from his kitchen window. Most of the people secure their water from the town well and I am confident it is bad water." Thus it is that some people commit suicide.

THE PRICE HE PAID was \$10 and costs for tearing down the quarantine card which County Commissioner Cravens of Greene County had placed upon his house. His name was Eli Hollers. He lives three miles from Bloomfield, the county seat of Greene County. His child of five years was attacked with diphtheria and the house quarantined. He resented this effort to protect him and the surrounding public and tore the quarantine card from off his house. Squire Lehman imposed the above fine and costs and now Mr. Hollers freely announces that he will never again violate a quarantine.

"DIG INTO HER DIRT" is the heading of a newspaper article concerning the clean-up at Muncie. This clean-up was an unusual piece of work. The health authorities, the business men's club and newspapers of Muncie, have for some time worked up a spirit of cleanliness in Muncie. At last, a day was appointed, and the town was cleaned. The motto adopted was, "Keep Muncie Klean." Of course, the school children were energetic in the movement. One paper says they did more to clean up the town than the business men. The children were instructed in the school rooms that they should help in every way to make Muncie clean. Undoubtedly Muncie is at this date the cleanest city in Indiana and is as clean almost as the German cities. Now if Muncie will pursue the German method and keep clean every day and punish severely those who make dirt, then she will become distinguished. When individuals and governments do the right thing then prosperity attends.

WHAT AN ALL TIME HEALTH OFFICER did in Kenosha, Wisconsin. The city of Kenosha got tired of the part-time health officer who earns his living practicing medicine, and employed a doctor who would give his whole time to the work. Here are some of the results:

Scarlet fever fell from 200 cases with 47 deaths in 1912 to one case and no deaths in 1914.

Diphtheria fell from 13 cases and two deaths in 1912 to nine cases and no deaths in 1914.

Typhoid fever fell from 17 deaths in 1912 to one death in 1914.

The deaths of babies under two years numbered 111 in 1912 and only 54 in 1914.

This all time health officer cost 17 cents per capita annually and it is calculated he saved twenty times as much as he cost. When will Indiana be wise and employ all time health officers to look after the public health, the most important work for any State?

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE A PUBLIC TRUST and most school officials do not understand this. The parents too in

all too many instances do not understand the situation concerning their children and the schools. When the parent delivers his children to the care of the schools he certainly has a right to insist that the children shall be protected from disease and from harm and will at least be handed back to him in as good condition as they were received. Not only has the parent the right to claim such protection but it is his duty to insist upon it. The children also have the right to claim protection from disease, from evil conditions and evil persons and to have a fair chance in life. Not only does the State have a claim upon the children but the children have a claim upon the State. Allen expressed this thought splendidly when he said: "When the State for its own protection compels a child to go to school, it obligates itself not to injure itself by *injuring the child.*" It certainly would be better to sacrifice the education if in order to attain it the child must lay down his good health as a price. It is a sin of omission not to fully and completely protect children against sickness and disease and to guide them in the paths of health and strength, and further, a sin of omission is as bad as a sin of commission. They really amount to the same thing.

IGNORANCE IS THE ONLY SIN: This fact is illustrated by a story which comes from the County Health Commissioner of a southern county of Indiana. He says: "A child visiting in my town had a sore throat, which was undoubtedly diphtheria. I told the parents I would return to my office and get some antitoxin and treat the child. When I returned they had fled to an adjoining town. The doctor there told them the child was suffering from croup but it died a few hours later and the whole neighborhood held a wake and funeral. The corpse was allowed to remain unburied for forty-eight hours. Since this death there has been two other deaths, one a boy of 14, and the other a girl of 10. Both deaths were from diphtheria. The doctor who called the first case croup said the boy died of tuberculosis of the throat and admitted the girl had diphtheria. The remains of the boy lay at the home of his parents from Monday until Thursday and scores of persons had visited the house. The doctor assuring them there was no danger. When I visited the town and saw the situation the "croup doctor" said he had fumigated the house where the girl had died. Upon inquiry I found he had secured some embalming fluid from the undertaker and sprinkled it about the room and probably in adjoining rooms. This he called fumigation. There are other children in this house suffering from the same symptoms which the dead children presented. I have taken cultures very widely and sent them to the State Laboratory. Most of the inhabitants of this region have been exposed. I can only do the best I possibly can with the situation."



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

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	982,219
Total deaths	911
Death rate per 1,000	11.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	85.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	18.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	9.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	6.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	1.2
Measles, rate per 100,000	6.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	39.6
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	109.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	1.2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	4.9
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	86.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000	115.2
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	
Cancer, rate per 100,000	
External causes, rate per 100,000	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,165,270
Total deaths	1,151
Death rate per 1,000	12.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	102.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	28.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	19.8
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	11.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Measles, rate per 100,000	4.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	32.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	68.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	2.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	5.2
Influenza, rate per 100,000	83.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	107.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000	
External causes, rate per 100,000	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	678,748
Total deaths	610
Death rate per 1,000	10.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	86.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	23.3
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	55.7
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	14.2
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Measles, rate per 100,000	3.5
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	23.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	111.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000	1.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	3.5
Influenza, rate per 100,000	7.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	57.5
Cancer, rate per 100,000	79.1
External causes, rate per 100,000	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	

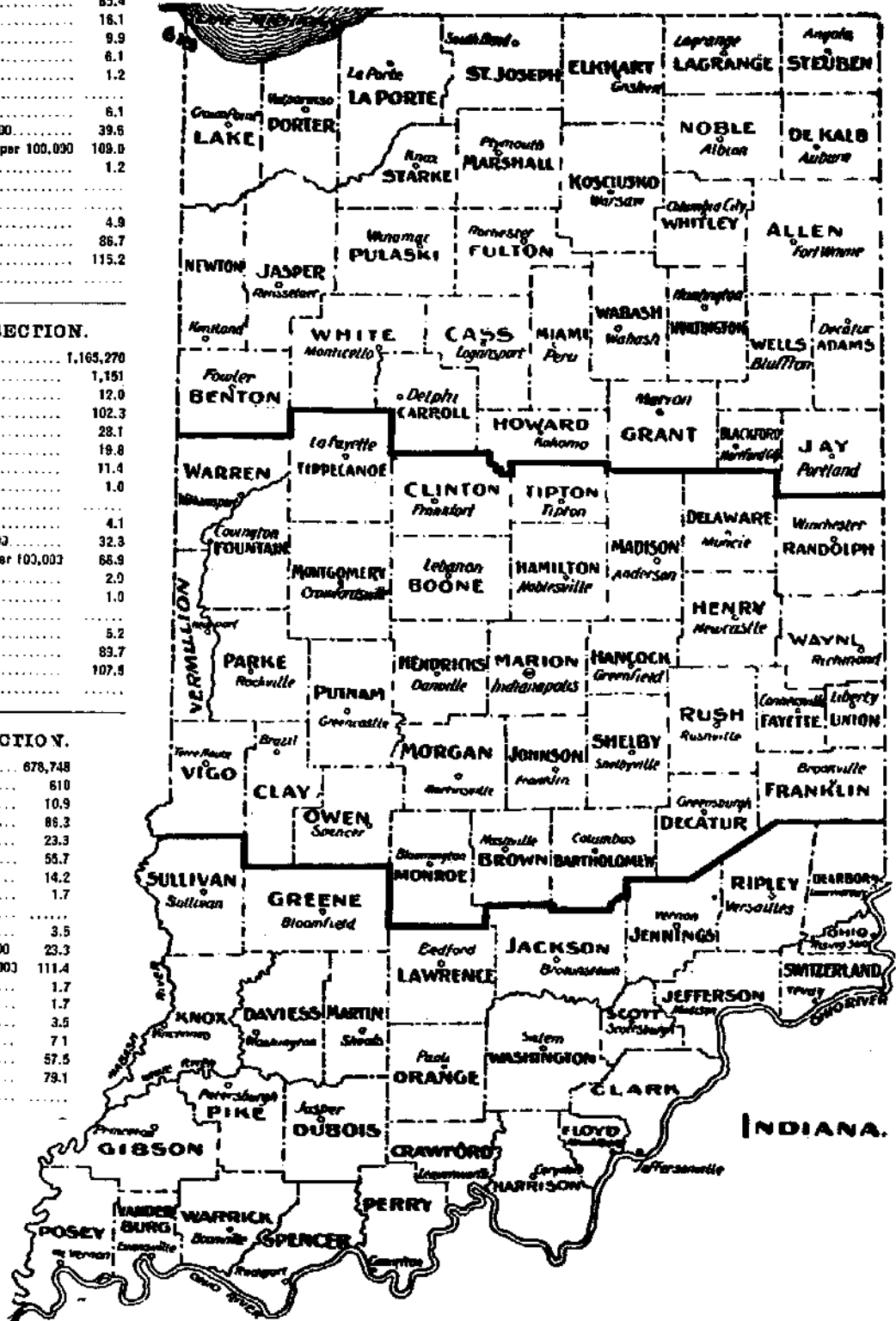




TABLE 2. Deaths in Indians by Cities During the Month of September, 1915. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population, Estimated, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 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.																			
							September, 1915.	August, 1915.	September, 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.	25 Years and Over.	Pneumonia.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Malaria.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diphtheria 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.	
							1915.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1 Year.	1 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	25 Years and Over.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
<b>Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.</b>																																				
Indianapolis	259,442	275	264	307	2,888	3,137	12.8	11.9	14.7	14.9	16.5	46	17	3	2	7	64	23	8	4	2	11	18	1	2	15	21	21	87	87	23					
<b>Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.</b>																																				
Evansville	73,903	64	69	79	723	741	13.7	9.5	13.1	12.9	13.5	14	4	1	1	1	23	9	4	1	7	23	6	1	4	19	28	6	3	9	1	4				
Fort Wayne	71,457	62	77	62	656	623	10.5	12.6	10.7	12.2	12.0	5	1	1	1	1	21	5	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Terre Haute	66,749	79	58	60	687	685	14.3	10.2	11.2	13.7	14.1	4	10	3	1	1	17	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
South Bend	61,812	50	42	59	497	522	9.8	7.9	11.9	10.7	11.5	13	3	3	1	1	9	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
<b>Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.</b>																																				
Gary	32,802	303	309	248	2,865	2,469	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.9	14.3	84	24	4	5	3	82	19	7	2	2	3	12	1	1	23	31	31	51	2	2	2	2			
Hammond	24,341	39	28	27	276	296	19.4	13.5	14.5	15.2	16.8	13	3	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10	2	13	3	4	4	4	4		
Richmond	23,980	23	26	24	231	221	11.6	13.7	12.3	12.8	12.5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Anderson	23,306	23	24	20	215	242	11.9	12.0	13.0	12.2	13.9	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
East Chicago	21,370	31	37	20	281	273	17.6	20.3	11.6	17.5	17.5	22	5	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	5	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elkhart	20,918	23	9	23	203	203	13.3	5.0	13.8	12.2	13.2	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lafayette	20,855	24	25	29	267	311	13.9	14.1	17.0	18.9	20.1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Michigan City	20,695	20	13	18	188	193	11.7	7.3	10.8	12.1	13.0	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Albany	20,629	23	20	21	252	216	13.5	11.4	13.3	16.3	13.9	4	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Logansport	20,186	20	20	23	202	228	12.0	11.6	14.0	13.3	15.2	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marion	20,187	22	33	25	215	234	13.2	20.4	15.2	16.6	15.6	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.</b>																																				
Kokomo	19,570	25	20	19	188	236	15.5	12.0	12.1	12.8	16.6	6	2	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vincennes	16,751	15	11	15	161	188	10.9	7.7	11.2	12.8	15.4	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mishawaka	14,414	16	11	14	132	115	13.5	8.9	12.3	12.3	11.2	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Peru	12,752	7	14	12	114	116	6.6	12.0	12.4	11.9	13.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laporte	11,925	11	10	21	111	115	11.2	9.3	22.0	12.5	13.2	3	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Flwood	11,023	13	5	7	88	83	14.3	5.3	7.7	10.6	9.9	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Huntington	10,584	13	6	14	95	94	14.9	6.6	16.1	11.9	11.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Crawfordsville	10,459	9	7	18	117	115	10.4	7.8	21.4	14.8	15.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shelbyville	10,432	11	14	6	114	97	12.7	15.6	9.5	14.5	12.7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jeffersonville	10,412	8	12	9	94	135	9.2	13.5	10.4	12.0	16.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newcastle	10,050	11	8	13	94	111	13.3	9.3	15.7	12.5	14.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.</b>																																				
Brazil	9,950	9	8	13	91	113	10.9	9.4	16.1	12.1	15.3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bloomington	9,782	11	8	15	101	130	13.6	9.6	19.0	13.7	18.2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bedford	9,756	12	7	15	95	136	14.8	8.4	19.2	11.6	19.0	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Frankfort	9,248	14	7	8	110	98	18.3	8.8	10.6	15.9	14.4	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
Columbus	9,085	13	7	12	96	101	17.2	9.0	16.9	14.2	14.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goshen	8,794	9	4	9	97	101	12.4	5.3	12.5	14.7	15.4	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
Walsh	8,711	8	10	9	82	87	11.1	13.5	12.5	12.5	13.3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connersville	8,098	8	12	9	90	73	12.0	17.4	13.5	14.8	12.4	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
Washington	7,854	9	9	6	74	78	13.8	11.9	9.2	12.5	13.2	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whiting	7,627	7	9	4	87	66	11.1	13.8	6.6	15.2	11.9	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton	7,553	16	11	7	82	83	25.7	17.0	11.7	14.6	15.3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Valparaiso	7,267	6	9	4	54	54	10.0	14.5	6.7	9.9	9.9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linton	7,038	10	2	7	41	59	17.2	3.3	12.6	7.6	11.0	2	1	2	1	1																				

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1915 to Date.					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.											
		Total Deaths Reported for Sept., 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for Sept., 1914.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1915 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1914 to Same Date.	September, 1915.	August, 1915.	September, 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	2,672	2,528	2,713	26,128	26,987	11.5	10.5	11.8	12.3	12.8	397	14.8	180	6.7	54	2.0	42	1.5	65	2.4	918	34.3
Northern Counties.....	982,210	911	872	914	8,711	8,859	11.2	10.4	11.4	11.8	12.1	352	16.9	63	6.9	13	1.4	11	1.2	21	2.3	315	34.5
Central Counties.....	1,165,270	1,151	1,104	1,187	11,447	11,574	12.0	11.1	12.5	13.0	13.7	144	12.5	73	29	2.5	17	1.4	30	2.6	397	34.4	
Southern Counties.....	676,748	610	550	612	5,968	6,274	10.9	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.4	101	16.3	44	7.2	12	1.9	14	2.3	14	2.3	206	33.7
All Cities.....	1,274,523	1,389	1,234	1,365	13,033	13,506	13.0	11.4	13.3	13.6	14.4	232	16.9	98	7.1	26	1.9	20	1.4	37	2.7	378	27.6
Over 100,000.....	359,442	275	264	307	2,898	3,137	12.8	11.9	14.7	14.9	16.2	46	16.7	17	8.1	3	1.0	7	2.7	7	2.5	64	23.2
45,000 to 100,000.....	279,931	275	237	280	2,542	2,576	12.2	10.1	11.8	12.5	12.8	36	13.1	18	6.5	6	2.1	5	1.8	7	2.9	70	26.0
20,000 to 45,000.....	274,568	303	309	348	2,865	2,469	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.9	14	84	27.7	24	7.8	4	1.3	3	1.0	4	1.5	62	20.4
10,000 to 20,000.....	138,377	139	118	198	1,318	1,659	12.2	10.0	13.8	12.7	14	21	15.1	6	4.3	3	2.1	3	2.1	4	2.9	49	31.7
Under 10,000.....	328,225	377	306	352	3,389	3,465	13.9	10.9	13.2	13.7	14	45	11.9	33	8.7	10	2.6	7	1.8	13	3.9	135	36.6
Country.....	1,549,714	1,303	1,292	1,348	13,093	13,481	10.2	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.5	165	12.6	82	6.2	28	2.1	22	1.6	28	2.1	540	41.4

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms Tuberculosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro-spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Puerperal Septicemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		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.....	215	82.6	53	22.8	58	24.8	24	10.3	3	1.2	.....	.....	11	4.7	76	32.7	216	83.0	4	1.7	2	.8	2	.8	13	5.5	188	80.9	240	103.3	
Northern Counties.....	60	85.4	13	16.1	8	9.9	5	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6.1	32	39.6	88	109.0	1	1.2	.....	.....	4	4.9	70	86.7	93	115.2				
Central Counties.....	98	103.3	27	28.1	19	19.8	11	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4.1	31	32.3	88	68.9	2	2.0	1	1.0	.....	.....	5	5.2	86	89.7	103	107.5		
Southern Counties.....	48	86.3	13	23.3	31	55.7	8	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3.5	13	23.3	62	111.4	1	1.7	1	1.7	2	3.5	4	7.1	32	57.5	44	79.1		
All Cities.....	110	105.0	32	30.5	26	24.8	14	13.3	1	.9	.....	.....	6	5.7	38	36.2	129	123.2	4	3.8	.....	.....	1	.9	10	9.5	92	87.8	130	124.1		
Over 100,000.....	23	112.8	6	28.1	4	18.7	2	9.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	51.5	18	84.4	1	4.6	.....	.....	2	9.3	15	70.3	21	98.4				
45,000 to 100,000.....	29	128.8	4	17.7	8	35.5	4	17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	51.5	23	102.1	1	4.4	.....	.....	4	17.7	19	84.3	28	124.3				
20,000 to 45,000.....	19	54.2	7	31.0	2	8.8	2	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17.5	51	226.0	1	4.4	.....	.....	1	4.4	23	146.2	31	137.4				
10,000 to 20,000.....	9	79.1	3	26.3	5	43.9	2	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17.5	6	32.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8.7	2	17.5	70	33				
Under 10,000.....	30	111.2	12	44.4	7	25.9	4	14.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14.8	31	114.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.7	27	100.1	38	140.9		
Country.....	105	82.4	21	16.4	32	17.2	10	7.8	2	1.5	.....	.....	5	3.9	38	29.8	87	68.3	.....	.....	2	1.5	1	.7	3	2.3	86	75.3	110	88.3		

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

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.											
		Station.				Station.							
		Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.				
68.4	+1.0	Home	98	11	Howe	33	29	Vincennes	98	13	Paoli	33	22

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.		Station.	
		Greatest Monthly Amount.	Least Monthly Amount.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Least Monthly Amount.
3.04	+0.64	Veray	6.37	Forest Reserve	1.47