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

CONTENTS

BIRTHS FOR JULY, 1917.

Total births 5,362 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 21.9.

Males 2,811; females 2,551.

White males 2,766; white females 2,507.

Colored births 89; males 45, females 44.

Stillbirths 175; white 165, colored 10.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 2,115 births; rate 24.6.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 2,122 births; rate 20.9.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 1,134 births; rate 19.3.

The highest rate, Lake County 38.5.

The lowest rate, Batholomew County 8.8.

Total births to date for 1917, 36,405.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1917.

Total deaths reported 2,919; rate 11.9. In the preceding month 2,781 deaths; rate 11.7. In the same month last year 3,118 deaths; rate 12.8. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 422 or 14.4 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 175; 5 to 9, 57; 10 to 14, 56; 15 to 19, 74; 65 and over 1,004 or 34.4 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 951 deaths; rate 11.0. In the preceding month 1,024 deaths; rate 12.3. In the same month last year, 1,084 deaths; rate 12.8.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,316 deaths; rate 13.0. In the preceding month 1,201 deaths, rate 12.2. In the same month last year 1,299 deaths; rate 13.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 652 deaths; rate 11.1. In the preceding month 556 deaths; rate 9.8. In the same month last year 735 deaths; rate 12.6.

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

RURAL: Population 1,552,593 reports 1,366 deaths; rate 10.3. In the preceding month 1,285 deaths; rate 10.0. In the same month last year 1,426 deaths; rate 11.1.

URBAN: Population 1,357,022 reports 1,553 deaths; rate 13.6. In the preceding month 1,496 deaths; rate 13.6. In the same month last year 1,656 deaths; rate 14.9. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 15.6; Evansville, 13.4; Fort Wayne, 14.6; Terre Haute, 9.0; South Bend, 9.4; Gary, 22.6; East Chicago, 16.5; Hammond, 14.0; Muncie, 14.5; Richmond, 19.9; Anderson, 18.7; Elkhart, 12.9; Michigan City, 9.8; Lafayette, 21.6; Kokomo, 11.2; Logansport, 16.9; New Albany, 11.4; Marion, 12.0.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JULY, 1917.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, typhoid fever, tonsillitis, measles, diphtheria and croup, dysentery, rheumatism, smallpox, scarlet fever, malaria fever, whooping

cough, broncho-pneumonia, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, chickenpox, erysipelas, lobar pneumonia, influenza, puerperal septicemia, rabies in human, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, poliomyelitis, pellagra.

SMALLPOX: 154 cases in 27 counties with 4 deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Bartholomew 1 case; Cass 1, Daviess 3, Delaware 1, Fountain 4, Fulton 1, Gibson 5, Grant 1 case and 1 death, male 72 years; Green 3 cases and 1 death, female 59 years; Hancock 2 cases, Howard 1, Johnson 1, Knox 5 cases and 1 death, female 42 years; Lake 22 cases, Laporte 13, Madison 2, Marion 26 cases and 1 death, male 68 years; Monroe 3 cases, Morgan 8, Orange 1, Posey 1, Shelby 5, St. Joseph 3, Sullivan 4, Tippecanoe 16, Vanderburg 9, Vermillion 3, Vigo 10.

TUBERCULOSIS: 264 deaths, of which 232 were of the pulmonary form and 32 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 131, females 133. Of the males 32 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 64 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 51 were married in the same age period as above and left 102 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 166, number of homes invaded, 249.

PNEUMONIA: 91 deaths, rate 37.1 per 100,000. In the preceding month 127 deaths, rate 53.4. In the same month last year 65 deaths, rate 26.8. Males numbered 54, females 37.

TYPHOID FEVER: 131 cases in 40 counties with 32 deaths. In the preceding month 60 cases in 21 counties with 23 deaths. In the same month last year 223 cases in 53 counties counties with 37 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 153 cases in 30 counties with 23 deaths. In the preceding month 150 cases in 41 counties with 19 deaths. In the same month last year 81 cases reported in 28 counties with 5 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 129 cases reported in 27 counties with 5 deaths. In the preceding month 203 cases in 39 counties with 10 deaths. In the same month last year 114 cases in 27 counties with 1 death.

MEASLES: 249 cases in 33 counties with 12 deaths. In the preceding month 1,283 cases in 59 counties with 33 deaths. In the same month last year 781 cases reported in 48 counties with 13 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 5 cases in 4 counties with 6 deaths. The deaths occurred in Grant county, male 2 years; Lake, female 1 year, male 10 months, female 6 months; Spencer County, female 1 year, Wayne County, female 10 years.

PELLAGRA: 2 deaths. Marion County, female 42 years; Perry County, female 44 years.

RABIES: 8 persons bitten by rabid animals, and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSE: Total 298, males 239, female 59. *Suicide*: Total 43, males 33, females 10. Suicide by poison 13, by hanging or strangulation 6, by drowning 5, by firearms 14, by cutting or piercing instruments 3, other suicides 2. *Accidental or Undefined*: Total 237, males 191, females 46, Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 2, burns (conflagration excepted) 13, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 3, accidental drowning 32, traumatism by firearms 4, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 32, traumatism in mines 16, traumatism by machines 9, railroad accidents and injuries 44, street-car accidents and injuries 15, automobile accidents and injuries 19, motorcycle accidents and injuries 6, injuries by other vehicles 3, injuries by animals 7, affects of health 10, lightning 4, electricity (lightning excepted) 7, fractures (cause not specified) 1, other external violence 8. *Homicide*: Total 18, males 15, females 3. Homicide by firearms 14, homicide by cutting or piercing instruments 2, homicide by other means 2.

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

BIRTHS

Allen 8 (Ft. Wayne 4, New Haven 3); Benton 6 (Otterbein 1); Brown 2; Carroll 1 (Burlington); Cass 1; Clark 5 (Jeffersonville 2); Clay 5; Clinton 2; Crawford 2 (Leavenworth 1); Daviess 1; Dearborn 2 (Aurora); Decatur 2 (Greenburgs 1); Delaware 4 (Muncie 2—1 for 1912); Elkhart 2 (City 1); Fayette 2 (Connersville 1, East Connersville 1); Floyd 1 (New Albany); Fountain 10 (Attica 7); Franklin 2; Gibson 3 (Princeton 2); Grant 2 (Marion 1); Greene 2 (Lyons 1); Harrison 8; Hendricks 2 (Danville 1, Clayton 1); Henry 2 (Lewisville 1); Howard 5; Jackson 1 (Seymour); Jasper 1; Jay 1; Jennings 1; Knox 4 (Bicknell 1, Vincennes 3); Kosciusko 5 (Warsaw 4); Lake 9 (Hammond 4, Whiting 1, Miller 2); Laporte 3 (Michigan City); Madison 3 (Anderson 1, Alexandria 1); Marion 4 (Indianapolis 1—for January 1914); Martin 1; Monroe 1; Morgan 2 (Martinsville 1); Newton 1; Owen 1 (Spencer); Perry 1; Porter 1 (Hebron); Posey 3 (Mt. Vernon); Pulaski 2 (Kewanna); Randolph 1; Ripley 5; Spencer 3; Steuben 1 (Angola for 1907); St. Joseph 5 (South Bend 3); Sullivan 2; Switzerland 1; Tippecanoe 1; Tipton 1; Vanderburg 10 (Evansville 9); Vermillion 25 (Clinton 20—3 for 1916, Universal 1; Fairview Park 1); Vigo 6 (Terre Haute 5, W. Terre Haute 1); Wabash 1; Warren 1; Warrick 7 (Booneville 1); Washington 1; Wayne 3 (Richmond); Wells 3 (Bluffton 1); White 7 (Monticello 1); Whitley 1 for 1916. Total 212.

DEATHS.

Allen 1 (New Haven); Benton 2; Clark 1 (Borden); Clay 1; Daviess 1; Decatur 2 (Newpoint 1); Dekalb 1; Fountain 1 (Mellott); Gibson 4; Hancock 1; Harrison 1 (Corydon); Jefferson 3; Knox 1; Lake 1 (Griffith); Laporte 1; Madison 1; Marion 2 (Indianapolis); Marshall 1 (Bremen); Miami 2; Morgan 1; Noble 1; Porter 1; Posey 4 (Mt. Vernon 2, New Harmony 1); Putnam 1 (Greencastle); Randolph 4 (Ridgeville 1); Ripley 6; Sullivan 1; Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette); Tipton 1; Warren 2; Warrick 1; White 3; Whitley 1. Total 56.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1917.

During the month of July 76 samples of foods were analyzed of which 52 were classed as legal and 24 illegal.

Of the 38 samples of milk analyzed, 27 were classed as legal and 11 illegal being below standard or containing visible dirt.

One of the 7 samples of vinegar analyzed was low in acidity and was classed as illegal.

Two of the 4 cream samples were below standard and was classed as illegal.

Three of the ten samples of ice cream analyzed were below standard and therefore illegal.

Seventeen samples of drugs were analyzed during the month.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total
FOOD.			
Beverages—			
Cider		5	5
Sodas	3		3
Temperance Beers	1		1
Hamburger		1	1
Maple Syrup	1	1	2
Milk Products—			
Cheese	2		2
Cream	2	2	4
Ice Cream	7	3	10
Milk	27	11	38
Milk, Mother's	2		2
Milk, Condensed	1		1
Vinegar	6	1	7
Total	52	24	76
DRUGS.			
Linseed Oil	2		2
Soap	4		4
Temperance Beers		1	1
Patent Medicines			3
Miscellaneous			7
Total	6	1	17

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

Five hundred and ninety inspections of food producing and distributing establishments were reported during the month of July. This small number is due to the fact that only two of the seven inspectors reported inspection work. The entire time of the inspectors during the month has been given over to special work created by the enactment of the Hoover Food Bill.

Of the 590 establishments visited two were reported in excellent condition, 402 good, 168 fair, 17 poor and one bad.

Two hundred and eighteen grocery stores were visited. Of this number 166 were rated good, 48 fair and 4 poor.

Of the 57 meat markets inspected 42 were classed as good and 15 as fair.

Forty-five drug stores were visited. Of this number 39 were rated good, 5 fair and one poor.

Of the one hundred and nine bakeries and confectioneries visited 68 were classed as good, 36 fair, 4 poor and one bad.

Eighty-nine hotels and restaurants were inspected. One was found in excellent condition, 45 good, 40 fair and 3 poor.

Seventeen cream stations were visited during the month. Of this number 5 were rated good, 11 fair and one poor.

Five fish markets, 4 flour mills and one fruit store were visited and found to be in good condition.

One of the 23 ice cream parlors was rated excellent, 13 good, 8 fair and one poor.

Three wholesale groceries and three commission houses were visited and found in good condition.

Eight poultry houses were visited during the month. Of this number two were rated good, 3 fair and 3 poor.

During the month of July, 30 condemnation notices were issued either because of unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings.

Only one prosecution was filed during the month. One of the Five and Ten Cent stores was prosecuted for using drinking glasses at the soda fountain that were not properly cleaned. The proprietor was fined $22.50.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Groceries	218	0	166	48	4	0
Meat Markets	57	0	42	15	0	0
Drug Stores	45	0	39	5	1	0
Bakeries and Confectioneries	109	0	68	36	4	1
Hotels and Restaurants	89	1	45	40	3	0
Bottling Works	5	0	4	1	0	0
Cream Stations	17	0	5	11	1	0
Fish Markets	5	0	5	0	0	0
Flour Mills	4	0	4	0	0	0
Fruit Stores	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice Cream Factories	3	0	2	1	0	0
Ice Cream Parlors	23	1	13	8	1	0
Poultry Houses	8	0	2	3	3	0
Wholesale Groceries	3	0	3	0	0	0
Commission Houses	3	0	3	0	0	0
Total	590	2	402	168	17	1

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons For		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries	2	1	2
Bottling Works	1	1	1
Confectioneries	8	3	8
Drug Stores	1	1	1
Groceries	7	3	7
Hotels	1	1	1
Ice Cream Factories	1	1	1
Meat Markets	2	1	2
Restaurants	7	4	7
Total	30	16	30

REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1917.

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	143	
Negative	369	
	—	512
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	1	
Negative	10	
	—	11
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		3
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious	1	
Negative	2	
	—	3

Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive	14	
Negative	102	
		116
Widal tests for Paratyphoid fever "A"—		
Negative		115
Widal tests for paratyphoid ever "B"—		
Positive	1	
Negative	114	
		115
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	46	
Negative	137	
Suspicious	14	
Unsatisfactory	5	
		202
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs—		
Positive	5	
Negative	10	
Rotten	2	
Cows—		
Negative	2	
		19
Blood for counts		22
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive	2	
Negative	21	
		23
Pus for gonococci—		
Females—		
Positive	4	
Suspicious	5	
Negative	27	
Males—		
Positive	8	
Suspicious	1	
Negative	16	
Sex not given—		
Negative	2	
		63
Pus miscellaneous		2
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma—		
Carcinoma of cheek	1	
Carcinoma of lip	1	
Carcinoma o' chin	1	
Carcinoma of breast	4	
Carcinoma of right side	1	
Carcinoma of rectum	1	
Sarcoma—		
Sarcoma of liver	1	
Miscellaneous tissues	24	
Gasserian ganglions	12	
		46
Urine or chemical analysis		96
Feces for typhoid bacilli negative		1
Feces miscellaneous		4
Feces for tape worm, negative		1
Cerebro-spinal fluid		2
Stomach contents		1
Court plaster for tetanus bacilli negative		2
Total number of examinations made		1,358
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, negative		7
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out		378

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING JULY, 1917.

Tuberculosis	486
Diphtheria	145
Diphtheria epidemics	50
Widals	136
Gonococci	80
Blood counts	40
Malaria	22
Total number of outfits prepared and sent out.	959

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT JULY, 1917.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment began.	Treatment finished.
H. C. Faries	Oakland City	Gibson	46	M	7- 1-17	7-14-17
John T. Mason	Oakland City	Gibson	20	M	7- 1-17	7-14-17
Benj. Travers	Indianapolis	Marion	2½yr.	M	7- 3-17	7-20-17
Cecil Shourds	Rockport	Spencer	17	F	7- 7-17	7-24-17
Erma Shourds	Rockport	Spencer	9	F	7- 7-17	7-24-17
Francis Suber	Indianapolis	Marion	4	M	7-26-17	8- 2-17
Velma Simpson	Clinton	Vermillion	10	F	7-27-17	8- 9-17
Gladys Sare	Bloomington	Monroe	5	F	7-30-17	8-12-17

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY

From time to time various things arouse public apprehension concerning dangerous things about which they have no suspicion.

The present uneasiness concerning German spies has made people fear everything of uncertain origin. The sale of court plaster as a blind by crooked beggars has been common practice for years on the streets of many larger cities of the United States of America. Enormous quantities of this stuff has been sold without any suspicion by the buyers that putting the dirty cloth on a clean wound was dangerous practice.

In manufacturing court plaster no measures are taken to make it aseptic and no effort is made to keep it clean while it is on sale.

The tetanus bacillus is a normal inhabitant of the horses' digestive tract and it is therefore a common bacillus in horse manure and the dust blown about the city streets so that any exposure of an adhesive surface on a windy street will catch a large number of bacteria, some of which may be the tetanus bacilli.

Bacteriological examination of a large number of samples of court plaster show them to contain large numbers of bacteria mostly hay bacilli, also some molds and yeasts.

Now if this septic court plaster is applied to a clean wound, pus will form and, the plaster forming an impervious covering, the wound will tend to become anaerobic, thus favoring the growth of the tetanus bacil'us which is an anaerobic, spore bearing bacillus.

Court plaster is a relic of the days of laudable pus and listerism, that believed that air and not dirty fingers or dirty dressings was the common source of infected wounds.

People should be taught that it is better to leave a wound exposed to air than to cover it with a dirty covering and more particularly an infected impervious material like court plaster.

RELATION OF THE HEALTH OFFICER TO MILK SUPPLIES IN SMALL MUNICIPALITIES

B. R. Wakeman, M. D., Sanitary Supervisor, New York State Department of Health.

Possible improvement in the character of milk supplies in small municipalities is in direct ratio to the spirit with which the health officer undertakes his duties. There is a saying to the effect that, "He who never does any more than he gets paid for, never gets paid for any more than he does." If a health officer is not of that temperament which undertakes the work without regard to the possible remuneration, he will find his task irksome and not to his taste.

There is a certain community in New York State in which there are but four physicians. The health officer of this municipality has convinced his local board of health that his services are worth $1,200 a year. He also has a contingent fund of $1,000 a year at his disposal for use in the event of epidemics and for such other purposes as the health officer believes necessary. This instance is cited only to prove the contention that boards of health will pay good salaries when they are convinced that they are getting value received.

What may be called the first requirement for a health officer desiring to improve the milk supply of his community is, therefore, a disposition to heartily enter into his work without measuring the extent of his proposed activities by the salary he is at the moment receiving. The second requirement is a thorough knowledge of the milk problem, and the third is the successful undertaking of the campaign of education so that producer, dealer and consumer will appreciate the desirability and necessity of a better milk supply.

Some health officers may not have access to libraries containing the standard works on milk problems, but for a relatively small expenditure it is possible to secure such volumes as will enable him to acquire the special information needed under ordinary conditions. As of first importance I would select, "The Milk Question," by M. J. Rosenau. This volume comprises lectures delivered in 1912 at Northwestern University and is written in such lucid style that it can not fail to be of inestimable value to the man who has time only for hasty reading. A second publication is, "Milk and Its Realtion to The Public Health." This is bulletin No. 56o the Federal Hygienic Labroatory and is comprehensive in scope. Other publications which can be secured at little or no cost are Bulletin No. 82. "Bovine Tuberculosis," issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture; Circular No. 10, "Problems of the Milk Producer," issued by the New York State College of Agriculture; Farm Bulletin No. 602, "Production of Clean Milk," issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture; Farmrs' Bulletin No. 363. "The Use of Milk as a Food," issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture; Farmers' Bulletin No. 684, "The Plan for a Smaller Dairy House," issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the following four bulletins of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva; No. 326, "Covered Milk Pails Mean Cleaner Milk," No. 337, "How a Small City Improved Its Milk Supply;" No. 365, "Some Inessential Dairy Refinements;" No. 398, "Do Low Scores Always Mean Pure Milk."

The most important part of the task is the interesting of the people of the community in a better milk supply. This is not so difficult as might seem at first thought. Almost every municipality has at least one club, made up of representative women of the community. It may be a Literary Club, a Parent-Teachers Club, a Civic Club or some other such organization. The health officer may interview the president or secretary of the club and ask the members to study the milk question. He may supply copies of State Department of Health pamphlets or other publications regarding milk, ask the club to study the subject systematically, and offer to address them on the subject. Within a short time the club members will wish to get the viewpoint of the dairyman and distributor, and the way is then opened for a discussion of the subject form all sides.

The State Department of Health has a lantern slide lecture on the subject of "Clean and Safe Milk," and this may be secured, together with a stereoptican, and lecture given in the town hall or some other community center. If there is a motion picture theater in the community, the State Department of Health will loan a copy of its motion picture ilm on milk, "The Trump Card." The State Department of Health also will co-operate in sending out a traveling exhibit on the subject of milk, which may be displayed in the town hall, the village school, or some other advantageous place in connection with lectures and addresses on the subject.

In connection with the subject of exhibits, it may be noted that one of the most effective ways in which to convince a community of its poor milk supply is to make up a chart showing the good and bad dairies. This can be done at almost no expense. From the United States Geological Survey at Washington may be secured contour maps of practically all section of New York State. These are printed on a scale large enough so that pins can be placed showing the location of every farm. White pins for the good dairies and red pins for the poor dairies bring out a striking story which can not fail to attract attention and study.

It is the utmost importance that meetings or conferences be accompanied by full and frank discussion. It is of little value except in the first stage of the campaign to go before an organization and conduct a meeting in which there is nothing more than a statement of conditions. Nothing so stimulates discussion as to have someone disagree with the ideas expressed. Nothing is lost by possible adverse criticism on the part of dealers or producers for, knowing that your "cause is just," you can always provide a clinching argument to refute an untrue assertion.

At this time, with so much interest in conservation of food supplies, it is of value to introduce data regarding the food value of milk. Comparisons of the food value of a quart of milk as compared with beef, eggs, chicken or other foodstuffs is of importance. The fact that a milk supply is never completely safeguarded until it is pasteurized must not be lost sight of, for with the development of public sentiment in New York State in favor of pasteurization, it will not be long before even the small communities will have pasteurization plants. In one municipality of only slightly more than 2,500 population, for example, there are now two pasteurization plants, and fully ninety-five per cent of the milk sold in the community is pasteurized.

After the public has been stimulated to a certain desire for better milk and is so thoroughly convinced that it will not grudge the small increase of price necessary to guarantee safety, the task is to convince the producer and dealer that it is to their financial and moral interest to supply the same. It is, of course, possible to exercise police power by the passage of special ordinances and regulations, but the health officer should consider these only as a means to be used as the last resort. Education of an co-operation with the producers and dealers will accomplish far more than any set of ordinances ever passed. The health officer who feels that he has a concrete demand for pasteurized milk can encourage the forming of a co-operative company and installation of

pasteurization apparatus. In this, as in all matters, the State Department of Health is ready and willing to lend its advice and counsel. In some instances where the communities are too small to support a pasteurization plant, it may be possible to arrange so that the pasteurized product can be supplied from a nearby community.

The most important point in the whole scheme is that the public be taken fully into the confidence of the health officer. If the people do not know what the health officer is trying to do, or have to hazard a guess as to what he wishes to accomplish, his efforts will meet with failure. In many of the larger cities of the state bacterial counts are made a matter of public record and interest by publication in local newspapers. In the same way the local health officer can make interesting reading by publishing the scores of dairies in his community. From time to time he can compile averges and similar data showing the improvement or decline in the standards of the dairies. A health officer in a small village in Wyoming county has improved his local milk supply wholly through the publication of "Health Hints" in his weekly paper. If there is any one paper which is read from beginning to end it is the country newspaper, and if the health officer writes what the newspaperman calls "good live stuff," it will be read and discussed by every member of the community, the producer, dealer and consumer.

Some health officers have induced their boards to appropriate small sums, oftentimes not more than $5, with which has been bought space in the local paper. This insures regular publication and removes from the mind of the editor any suspicion that he is being "used" in the campaign.

Improvement of the milk supply in a community can not be effected in a day or a week. It is the constant dropping of the water that wears away the stone, and not the spring flood, which merely moves the stone to another place. So it is in campaigns for better milk supply. The sporadic effort conducted upon "brass bank" methods merely excites a little unusual comment but has little lasting effect. The constant advocation of simple methods, however, usually results in the action every health officer interested in better conditions hopes to secure.

HOOK WORM AND MILITARY SERVICE: Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, the scientist who pointed out the prevalence of hook worm in the south, and on account of which discovery Mr. Rockefeller gave a million dollars for the abatement of the trouble, has found that hook worm frequently stands in the way of efficient war service. In a recent article he says: "A recruit was suspected of trying to shirk his duty and the commanding officer placed him in confinement for discipline. The man claimed he was not feeling well and the Lieutenant as a matter of justice to the recruit and protection to himself, requested me to pass upon the case medically. The diagnosis of light hook worm infection was made upon the basis of symptoms and was immediately confirmed microscopically. Treatment was given and the patient promptly gained about eight pounds in weight." Afterwards this young man who had shirked his duty, proved to be a good soldier. There are several other cases much like this reported by Dr. Stiles. And the lesson is that hygiene and medicine are great roads to better morals, greater strength and higher efficiency.

THE GARY GARBAGE ORDINANCE has been violated. In that city ordinances are passed to be enforced, and the result is that City Sanitary Inspector Porter filed 28 affidavits in the city court against as many Gary householders, charging them with violation of the city garbage ordinance. The said householders had failed to provide themselves w th metal garbage cans and were guilty of throw'ng garbage and other household refuse into alleys and backyards. Inspector Porter announced in the Gary Tribune he expected to file fifty other affidavits the following day.

CHARLES G. SEFRIT edited the following message on a motograph in Indianapolis: "Produce more. Buy, sell, build, spend more. Stinginess is not thrift. Keep things moving." Unless the people make money they cannot pay war taxes and buy liberty bonds. We think this is a message worth while.

NORTH CAROLINA IS SURELY ALIVE. We know the reason, and it is found in the highly intelligent, active secretary, Dr. William S. Rankin. Dr. Rankin and the North Carolina State Board of Health secured from the last legislature of their state, the following legislation: A state wide quarrantine law; a medical inspection of schools law; a rural sanitation law; a law for the prevention of blindness; a hotel inspection law; and a law requiring inspection and hygienic care of prisons and prisoners. The law for the medical inspection of school children is state-wide in its application.

WOUND DIPHTHERIA: The weekly bulletin of the Department of Health of New York reports that cultures taken from a wound in the hand of a patient, and examined in the diagnostic laboratory, has been reported as showing the presence of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. "Wound diphtheria," says the bulletin, is not common, but its occurrence should be kept in mind, since the toxic effects of the disease upon the individual are frequently quite as severe as when the infection is on the tonsil.

PATRIOTISM: It is the patriotic duty of all public officials, of all parents, or all workers, and of all teachers to keep themselves well and to make every effort to help others keep well.

COTTAGE CHEESE is a splendid protein food. It contains a larger percentage of proteid than most meats, and furnishes this important building material at a lower cost. Every pound of cottage cheese contains about one-fifth of a pound of protein, nearly all of which is digestible. Meats have much waste, such as bone, gristle, and other inedible material. Cottage cheese is an excellent source of energy and is cheaper than most meats at present prices.

INACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS is frequently rendered active by the physical and mental training and exposure of modern warefare. This fact is plainly set forth in the report of Dr. Herman Biggs, of his experiences with tuberculosis in France. It is reported that 150,000 French soldiers have been released from service on account of tuberculosis. The disease was inactive when they enlisted but quickly became active under physical and mental strain and exposure in trenches. The National Association for the Study and

Prevention of Tuberculosis, at its last meeting in May, passed special resolutions upon this subject. The suffering and loss from tuberculosis among the English soldiers is probably about one-fourth what it is with the French. What the loss is among German soldiers is unknown. France ha never carried a campaign on aga nst tuberculosis. In England the outdoor life is constantly preached and practiced. In Germany tuberculosis has been fought for many years. France is paying dearly for not having carried on a vigorous campaign against the great White Plague.

VENEREAL DISEASES must be reported in New Jersey. The last New Jersey legislature passed a law which requires physicians, superintendents of institutions, nurses and others who treat persons suffering from venereal diseases, to report all cases of this disease. The act contains some novel provisions, the principal one being the requirement that reports shall be made directly to the state department of health instead of to local boards. It is probable this requirement was made in order to secure secrecy and privacy in the matter, and not have venereal diseases recorded in localities. Of course, many physicians made strenuous objections to compulsory reporting of venereal diseases. Nevertheless, the law was passed and the New Jersey State Board of Health says it will enforce the same.

ALL TIME HEALTH OFFICERS are permitted by law in New Jersey. A municipality in that state, having a population of about 8,000 wishes to employ a full time health officer. The salary paid will not be less than $1,500 per annum, depending upon the experience and qualifications of the appointee. The advertisement requests that "persons eligible to appointment and desiring to make application for the position, may forward their application to the Director of Health, Trenton, New Jersey.

RECIPES FOR KILLING FLIES

The United State Government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are not a poison to children: they are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract the flies.

Preparation of Solutions.—A ormaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be made by adding three eapoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving 3 teapoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

Containers for Solutions.—A fairly large sized drinking glass has been found convenient for automatically keeping the solution always available for flies to drink. This glass is filled or partially filled with the solution. A saucer, or small plate, in which is placed a piece of white blotting paper cut the size of the dish, is put bottom up over the glass. The whole is then quickly inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, and the container is ready for use. As the solution dries out of the saucer the liquid seal at the edge of the glass is broken and more liquid flows into the lower receptacle. Thus the paper is always kept moist.

A GOOD BREAKFAST FOOD. A splendid breakfast food may be made out of stale bread, scraps of bread and any waste fragments which are found upon the table. Stale cake or cereal preparations of any kind may be made into breakfast food as follows: Place the fragments of bread, cake, corn bread, biscuits, etc., in the oven. Dry them thoroughly. Brown them to some degree. Grind in a kitchen grinder or roll with rolling pin. Cook the product the same as you would oat meal or any other cereal and serve with good rich milk and sugar. In this connection let us say that we make a mistake in eating cereal with cream. Cream is rich and pleases the sense of taste, but cream does not contain milk sugar, cheese, valuable mineral matters of the milk, nor does it contain the phospo-lipins. When, therefore, we eat the cream and throw away the skimmed milk or feed it to hogs, we are depriving ourselves of valuable food material. Cereals should always be eaten with rich milk, that is milk which contains at least 3½ or 4 per cent of cream.

"CURED" SYPHILIS.

Warthin (Am. Jour. Med. Science, 1916, CLII, p. 508). Warthin believes that our notions regarding the curability of syphilis must be revised in the light of recent pathologic findings. Out of forty-one cases, in which he found the spirochetes at autopsy, eleven had been regarded clinically as adequately treated and cured. In twenty-five cases a diagnosis of syphilitic infection had been excluded clinically because of the absence of symptoms and denial of previous infection.

Warthin believes that the heart and aorta of every latent syphilitic are involved in the infection, and that from the standpoint of life insurance latent syphilis becomes a medical and sociological factor of the greatest importance. Our present-day treatment seems to succeed only in rendering the infection latent rather than curing it. Clinical cures may not be cures at all, as shown by his autopsies. The absence of all symptoms, of all history of infection, and of a Wassermann reaction do not suffice to exclude the presence of a latent syphilis.—Interstate Medical Journal.

THE MEDICAL BULLETIN OF THE LAWRENCE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ventures the following remarks:

The average man will give an attorney from three to five thousand dollars, together with a life-time of praise, to keep him out of the penitentiary for from two to ten years, yet at the same time wi l raise a phosphorescent glow and a kick that can be heard around the world if a doctor charges him fifty or a hundred dollars to keep him out of Hell for a life-time. We are the only people under God's ethereal tent today who keep open shop for twenty-four hours a day, for three hundred and sixty-five days each year. We are also the only laborers who keep on working for people who do not pay.

FOURTEEN PERSONS ARRESTED for failure to supply garbage cans is the record we have from Gary. The city council passed a garbage ordinance and required the citizens to keep their garbage in a sanitary manner. Fourteen persons were found in one day who had refused to obey the commands of the law. None were fined but Judge Dunn in his discretion warned them that if they did not obey the ordinance and appeared before him again they would be fined the full limit. The health board has issued 650 notices to property owners ordering garbage containers. Judge Dunn praised the work of the health department and pointed out that Gary has been free from disease epidemics although surrounded by serious outbreaks.

THE HEALTH INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION of Lake County held a meeting in Valparaiso, recently Representatives were present from all the cities and towns and the county. Reports of the work done in each health district were read and discussed. The subject of milk pasteurization was considered. Mr. Hedrich, the all time health officer of the East Chicago Health Department reported on the work of his Board in suppressing a milk-born diphtheria epidemic which originated from a bottler in a dairy who was a diphtheria carrier.

TOBACCO vs. EFFICIENCY. The following experiment conducted on twelve men, six were smokers and six were non-smokers, shows clearly how tobacco works against efficiency. The twelve men spoken of were all baseball players and the object of the experiment was to test the effect of smoking on the players accuracy in throwing at a target. Official league base balls were used. The target was a padded block five feet square, with a bulls eye one foot in diameter, surrounded by concentric circles six inches apart. This target was placed at such height that the bulls eye stood at the average height of a mans shoulder. The distance of the throw was sixty feet. Three tests were made on each player, and were named Test A, Test B, and Test C. Before Test A was made, one cigar was smoked. Before Test B, two were smoked. Before Test C, no smoking. All tests were made upon separate days. Here are the results. In Test A, before which one cigar was smoked, the regular smoker showed a loss of eleven percent in accuracy. In Test A, during which one cigar was smoked by the non-smokers, showed a loss of thirteen percent in accuracy. In Test B, during which two cigars were smoked, the regular smoker showed a loss of eleven percent in accuracy. In Test B, after smoking two cigars the non-smoker showed a loss of eighteen percent in accuracy. In Test C, in which the smokers did not smoke, they showed an increase in accuracy of nine percent. In test C, the non-smokers showed an increased efficiency of ten percent. Those who have minds that are open and who will stop to think seriously of the above facts, cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that the use of tobacco is one of the degenerating influences now at work upon the human race. That the human race is degenerating and getting weaker is amply proven by scientific evidence.

DR. ALFRED HENRY, President of the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a recent address said:

We hear a great deal about incipient tuberculosis. The term carries with it the idea of the beginning of the disease. This should be better understood. No doctor can diagnose beginning tuberculosis, because there are no pronounced symptoms. For instance, there is no appreciable loss of weight, no persistent afternoon temperature, no characteristic tired feeling, no positive sputum, and perhaps no definite physical signs. The disease must be advanced before these symptoms or any one of them is present. Many members of our profession congratulate themselves on having diagnosed a case of beginning tuberculosis by finding positive sputum. Little do they know that such a case has had active trouble for months and maybe for years. Any one can make such a diagnosis. But suppose the sputum is negative. Then the real work begins. The suspected case must not be said to be non-tuberculosis. It must be diagnosed by other factors and they are many. Here are some of them:

Loss of weight in a definite time.
Persistent afternoon temperature.
Cough dating to some more or less definite time.
Loss of appetite.
Tired feeling of a more or less certain duration.
History of a more or less recent attack of pneumonia, measles, grip, diptheria, bronchitis, joint or bone disease, pleurisy, scrofula, syphilis, gastro-intestinal disease, serious injury or operation.
Family history.
Association with tuberculous persons.
Suspicious previous or present dwelling.
Occupation.
Physical examination.
Tuberculin reaction.
X-ray.

CHILD WELFARE WORK. In New York City the Bureau of Child Hygiene employs more than 300 nurses, 187 medical inspectors, 10 dentists, 2 surgeons, 58 assistant nurses, and 100 men and women other ranks. It operates 59 infant health stations for the feeding and medical supervision of babies and instruction of mothers. It co-operates with several score of nurseries, clinics and hospitals. In recent years its work has been aided by the school lunch committee. With the aid of a municipal subsidy this committee sold over two million pennies' worth of food last year to 10,000 children. As a result of all this work the infant death rate fell from 200 per 1,000 in 1898 to 125 in 1910 and 93 in 1916. The death rate among children under 5 years has undergone a corresponding decrease. This certainly is good work. If Indiana ever rises to the importance of caring for her children in an adequate and practical way, then the state will begin to go forward as never before.

VALSH STARCHVITCH, was born in Indianapolis January 2, 1909. This is his statement. Now the State Board of Health has a letter from a truant officer of Farrel, Pennsylvania, asking for a transcript of the birth certificate of Valsh Starchvitch, so that the child may be legally admitted to school. The attending physician or midwife failed to make out a birth certificate, and now there is no way of giving legal proof of the date of the child's birth. Just why the attending doctor or midwife chose to strike the helpless child such a blow we are not able to tell. Physicians and midwives must learn that failure to make out a birth certificate may be a blow at the defenseless mother and child and failure is also a violation of law and a violation of obligation to medical science.

ROXIE REESE, was born in Henry County, September 21, 1901. Miss Reese lives at this time in North Carolina and now comes the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and asks for a transcript of the birth certificate of Miss Reese. This is necessary before she can accept a position which will yield her a good salary. The physician who was in attendance at her birth in Henry County did not report the birth, and therefore there is no legal record. How Miss Reese will get over this disadvantage forced upon her by the attending physician, we do not know.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR JULY, 1917.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population	1,009,364
Total deaths	951
Death rate per 1,000	11.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	68.8
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	8.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	11.6
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	7.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	...
Measles, rate per 100,000	5.8
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	5.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	40.8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000	67.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	3.5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	4.6
Influenza, rate per 100,000	...
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	1.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000	92.1
External causes, rate per 100,000	140.0
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	1.1

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population	1,191,458
Total deaths	1,316
Death rate per 1,000	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	106.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	16.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	9.8
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	14.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	2.9
Measles, rate per 100,000	3.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	6.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	36.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years , rate per 100,000	66.2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	.9
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	.9
Influenza, rate per 100,000	.9
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	5.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000	85.9
External causes, rate per 100,000	132.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	.9

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population	688,793
Total deaths	652
Death rate per 1,000	11.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	111.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	11.6
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	20.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	3.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.4
Measles, rate per 100,000	5.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	20.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia 100,000	32.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000	148.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	3.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000	...
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	1.7
Cancer, rate per 100,000	76.9
External causes, rate per 100,000	75.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	.4

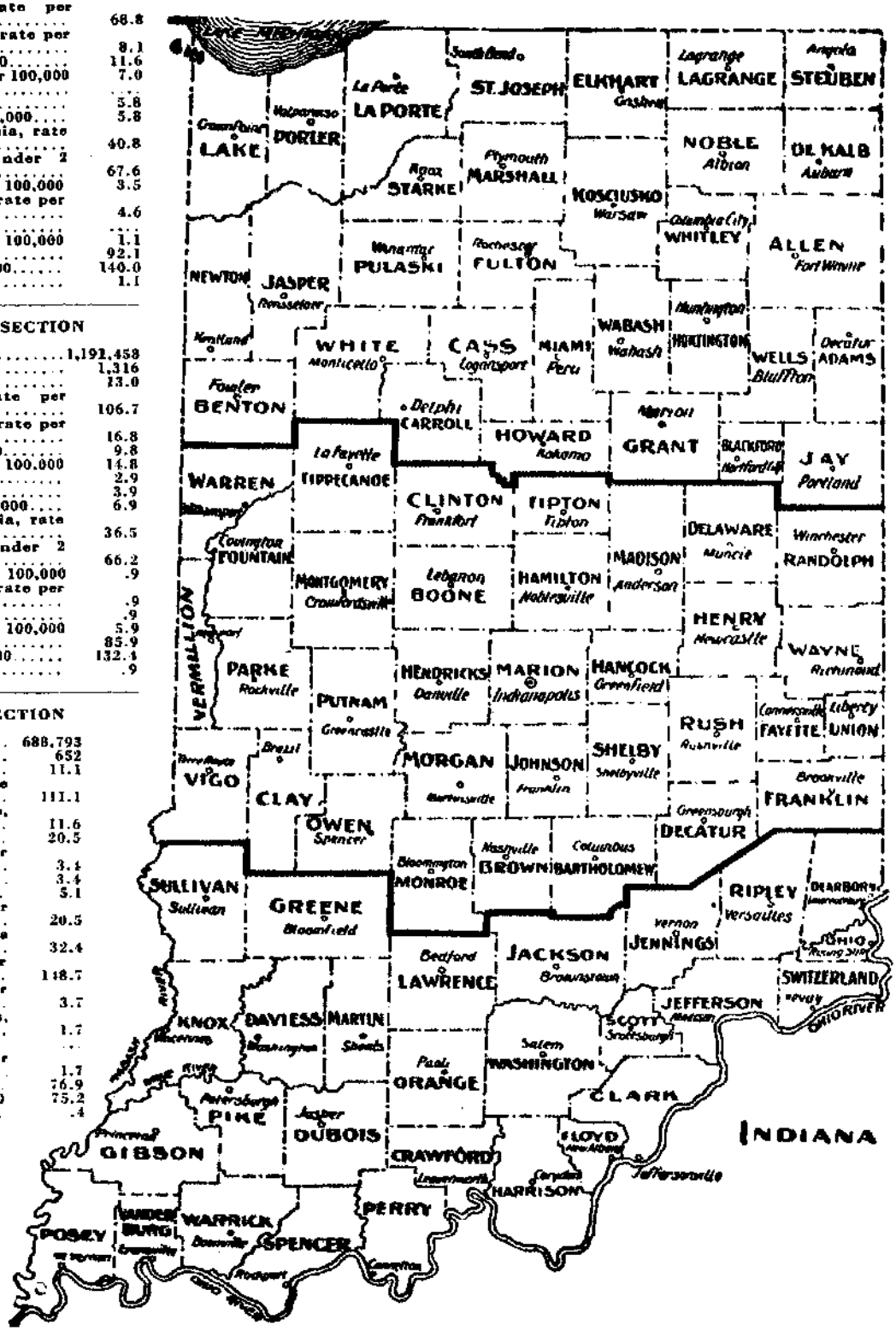

TABLE I. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of July, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1917.	Reported for July, 1917. Total Deaths	Reported for June, 1917. Total Deaths	Reported for July, 1916. Total Deaths	Reported for Year 1917 to Date. Total Deaths	Reported for Year 1916 to Same Date. Total Deaths	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population. July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Important Ages. Under 1 Year	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Death from Important Causes. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana	2,889,615	2,919	2,781	3,118	24,241	23,112	11.9	11.7	12.8	14.4	13.8	423	175	57	56	74	1,004	232	32	32	23	5	12	24	91	212	6	6	1	8	211	298	4	...	...
Northern Counties	1,009,364	951	1,024	1,084	8,365	8,178	11.0	12.3	12.8	14.2	14.0	130	52	18	20	24	345	59	7	10	6	...	5	5	35	58	3	4	...	1	79	120	1	...	39
Adams	22,032	9	12	13	121	127	4.8	6.6	6.9	9.4	9.9	1					5							1						3				
Allen	104,672	a110	86	88	769	758	12.4	10.9	10.1	12.6	12.6	12	3	3	3	5	38	9	1	1				1	7	5	1				13	12			14
Benton	12,688	4	5	9	60	86	3.7	2.8	8.3	8.1	11.6					1	2	1																
Blackford	16,270	11	16	8	127	101	7.9	11.9	5.8	13.3	10.7	1	1	1		2	6	2	1												1	2			
Carroll	17,982	19	24	7	146	132	12.4	16.2	4.5	13.9	12.6	3				1	10	1		1											2	1			
Cass	38,072	b47	45	38	393	392	14.5	14.3	11.8	17.7	17.7	3	2	1			19	3						1	2						4	3			13
DeKalb	25,504	17	17	23	199	192	7.8	8.1	10.6	13.4	12.9				1		11							1							2	1			
Elkhart	51,882	53	54	44	439	404	11.7	12.6	10.0	14.5	13.4	3		1		1	28	1		1	1				1	1					5	2			1
Fulton	16,879	18	20	25	134	151	12.5	14.4	17.4	13.6	15.2	1	3				9		1					1	1						2	3			1
Grant	52,638	c58	66	64	503	573	12.9	15.2	14.4	16.4	18.7	3	2		2	1	33	4					1	1	1			1			7	5	1		4
Howard	37,017	28	23	38	317	285	8.9	7.5	12.3	14.7	13.4	5	3			1	13	3			1				1	2	1				2	3			1
Huntington	29,450	21	39	33	227	232	8.3	16.1	13.2	13.2	13.5	2	1	1	1		8	1							1						3	2			
Jasper	13,122	5	11	10	89	101	4.4	10.1	9.0	11.6	13.2	1					1	1													1				
Jay	25,139	23	21	27	200	196	10.7	10.1	12.6	13.6	13.4	2	2				13									2									
Kosciusko	28,200	22	23	36	182	212	9.0	9.8	15.0	11.1	12.9	3			1		10													1	1				1
Lagrange	15,148	5	15	18	110	156	3.8	12.0	13.2	12.4	17.7	1					3										1				1	1			
Lake	118,866	158	189	227	1,421	1,206	15.6	19.4	23.1	20.6	17.9	50	25	6	5	5	7	10	2	5	2		3	2	14	33		3			3	36			
Laporte	49,928	50	49	56	390	423	11.7	11.9	13.4	13.4	14.7	6		1	1		18	2							1						5	9			
Marshall	24,283	19	30	22	202	183	9.2	15.0	10.6	14.3	12.9	1	3				7	2								2					2	2			
Miami	30,814	24	26	30	225	257	9.1	10.2	11.5	12.5	14.4	2	1	1			13	1							1	1					2	3			
Newton	10,534	17	7	10	94	67	18.8	8.0	11.2	15.3	10.9	2	1				8									1					4	1			
Noble	24,981	28	22	28	231	208	13.1	10.7	13.3	15.9	14.3	44					13	2	1						2							2			2
Porter	20,960	14	21	26	170	150	7.8	12.1	14.6	13.9	12.3		1				6	2					1								3	5			
Pulaski	13,312	5	10	11	83	97	4.4	9.1	9.9	10.7	12.5	1	1	1							1					1						2			
Starke	10,645	10	9	8	104	71	11.1	10.2	8.8	16.7	11.4					1	4															3			
Steuben	14,550	21	10	11	123	127	16.9	8.3	8.9	14.5	14.9	3		1			9				1					1					3	3			
St. Joseph	99,284	97	111	116	804	760	11.4	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.4	16	1	1	5	3	28	6		2					1	6					5	12			2
Wabash	26,962	23	26	19	191	172	10.0	9.7	8.3	12.1	10.9	2			1	2	10	4	1						1						1	1			
Wells	22,718	10	14	8	133	120	5.1	7.4	4.1	11.1	9.0	1					5	1													1	2			
White	17,638	13	11	19	134	130	8.6	7.5	12.7	13.0	12.6	1	2				4							1							1	1			
Whitley	17,174	12	14	12	115	109	8.2	9.9	8.2	11.5	10.9	1				1	4	3													1	3			
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,316	1,201	1,299	10,478	9,758	13.0	12.2	13.0	15.1	14.3	164	68	29	26	31	454	108	17	10	15	3	4	7	37	67	1	1	1	6	87	134	1	...	43
Bartholomew	25,221	11	18	28	163	190	5.1	8.6	13.1	11.1	12.9	4					4	1							1	2					1				
Boone	25,273	27	26	20	196	194	12.5	12.5	9.3	13.3	13.2	2					13		1											1	2	†2			
Brown	7,975	9	9	10	59	58	13.2	13.6	14.8	12.6	12.4	1	3	1			2									2						2			
Clay	33,553	23	22	27	203	221	8.0	7.9	9.5	10.4	11.3	4	3	2	2		5	4				1				2						8			
Clinton	27,592	22	29	27	230	219	9.3	12.7	11.6	14.3	13.7	4					8	3							2	1					4	1			1
Decatur	19,021	25	23	23	163	154	15.4	14.6	14.3	14.7	13.9	4	1				12	4			1					2					3				
Delaware	53,250	58	52	63	426	392	12.8	11.8	14.0	13.7	12.7	8	3	1	1	1	23	3						1	4	3			1	1	6	6			
Fayette	14,963	20	23	21	153	138	15.7	18.6	16.6	17.5	15.6	2	1		2		4									2					1	4			
Fountain	20,703	18	13	21	146	175	10.2	7.6	11.9	12.1	14.5		1	1			11		1		1										6				
Franklin	15,335	14	14	25	125	130	10.7	11.1	19.2	14.1	14.5	4				1	5	3													1	1			
Hamilton	27,194	22	31	16	215	183	9.5	13.8	6.9	13.6	12.5	1	1				12	1							1				1		2	3			
Hancock	19,030	18	16	18	142	146	11.1	10.2	11.1	12.8	13.1	2					9	1	1												1	1			2
Hendricks	20,840	22	17	13	176	182	12.4	9.9	7.3	14.5	14.9		1	1			14	2							1						2				
Henry	32,035	d38	27	41	312	235	13.9	10.2	15.3	16.7	12.8	4	3				16	5	1						3						4	3			1
Johnson	20,688	16	14	25	126	143	9.1	8.2	14.3	10.4	11.9	2	1	1			6	1		1											2	1			
Madison	66,604	75	63	44	562	470	13.3	11.5	7.8	14.6	12.1	12	8	6	1	4	17	6	1	2	2			1	1	3				1	1	9			
Marion	303,261	e410	377	374	3,146	2,866	15.9	15.1	14.8	17.8	16.5	51	19	10	13	14	112	41	9	*3	11	2	2	1	18	25	1				16	31	1	...	23
Monroe	24,920	21	23	29	195	139	9.9	11.2	10.0	13.4	9.6	3	2	1			8	1								2				1	1	4			
Montgomery	30,936	29	30	16	264	241	11.0	11.7	6.1	14.6	13.4	4	1				13	2								1					2	5			
Morgan	21,618	32	15	20	165	165	17.4	8.4	10.9	13.1	13.1	1	3	1	2		10	2								1					2	7			1
Owen	14,053	13	9	11	105	115	10.8	7.7	9.2	12.8	14.0	2	2				7									2					2				
Parke	22,214	f15	12	24	174	185	7.9	6.5	12.7	13.4	14.3	2				1	3	5							1	1					1	3			4
Putnam	20,592	24	16	23	181	143	13.7	9.4	13.1	15.1	11.9	2				1	13	2		1					1	1					2	2			
Randolph	29,637	25	37	24	255	213	9.9	15.1	9.5	14.8	12.3	1	1	1		1	12	2	1	1											1	1			
Rush	19,577	23	15	18	150	154	13.8	9.3	10.8	13.8	13.5	1	1				11	2	1							1					5	1			
Shelby	28,200	18	20	16	220	196	7.5	8.6	6.7	13.4	12.0	1	1				6	2													2	1			
Tippecanoe	41,239	g67	46	59	461	422	19.0	13.6	16.9	19.2	17.6	3	3	2	3	1	27	4	1				1			2					5	10			2
Tipton	17,645	7	13	29	90	129	4.6	8.9	19.4	8.7	12.5	2					5																		
Union	6,260	10	5	7	51	49	18.8	9.7	13.1	14.0	13.4						6	1													1				
Vermillion	21,031	39	21	29	188	204	21.8	12.1	16.5	15.3	16.9	8	3	1	1		9	1		1			1			3					1	9			
Vigo	103,474	89	113	130	863	786	11.0	13.3	15.2	14.3	13.3	17	4			6	22	7							2	6					4	11			3
Warren	10,899	h7	8	14	88	79	7.5	8.8	15.1	13.9	12.4						6								1						2				
Wayne	46,625	69	44	62	493	427	17.3	11.4	15.8	18.1	15.8	12	3		1	1	23	2			1			2	3	3		1			6	8			6
Southern Counties	688,793	652	556	735	5,398	5,176	11.1	9.8	12.6	13.4	12.9	128	55	10	10	19	205	65	8	12	2	2	3	12	19	87	2	1	...	1	45	44	2	...	18
Clark	30,260	34	22	28	249	238	13.2	8.8	10.9	14.1	13.4	10				2	10	4	3							6					2				1
Crawford	12,057	8	4	8	83	96	7.8	4.0	7.8	11.7	13.6	1	2				2	1								1						1			
Daviess	27,747	25	15	24	200	216	10.6	6.5	10.2	12.4	13.3	2	5	1			5	3		2		1				5					4	4			1
Dearborn	21,852	20	16	17	168	155	10.7	8.8	9.2	13.2	12.2	1	1				10	1		1						1					1	1			
Dubois	19,911	9	12	30	109	140	5.3	7.3	17.8	9.4	12.0			3			4									1									
Floyd	30,395	29	33	47	325	250	11.2	13.2	18.2	18.3	14.1	6	2			1	15	3							2	5					1	2			
Gibson	30,377	35	22	25	228	223	13.5	8.8	9.2	12.9	12.6	10	5		2		11	1				1	2		2	6					3	2			
Greene	41,877	26	24	27	235	241	7.3	6.9	7.7	9.6	10.0	5	2				12	3		1						5					1	1	1		
Harrison	20,232	15	13	20	137	148	8.7	7.8	11.6	11.6	12.5	3	2	1	1		5	4	1	1			1			1						1			
Jackson	24,727	36	18	24	223	218	17.1	8.8	11.4	15.5	15.1	6	2	1			11	5	1						2	6					4	7			
Jefferson	20,483	143	29	27	274	219	24.6	17.2	15.5	23.0	18.3	3	4	2			17	1	2	1					1	3					7	2			12
Jennings	14,257	15	10	19	108	105	12.3	8.5	15.7	13.0	12.7		1			2	8														2	2			1
Knox	43,001	46	48	69	356	354	12.5	14.5	19.1	14.2	14.3	9	4		1	4	8	6							1	2	8				1	8	1		
Lawrence	33,559	25	24	35	202	213	8.7	8.6	12.4	10.3	11.1	8	3	1			5	4							2	4					1	2			
Martin	13,412	7	7	14	74	100	6.1	6.3	12.3	9.4	12.9	1					3	1		2						1									
Ohio	4,329	7	7	2	40	33	19.0	19.6	5.4	15.8	13.0	1					2	2																	
Orange	17,357	17	7	16	144	144	11.5	4.9	10.8	14.2	14.2	5	1		1	1	6	4			1					3					4	1			1
Perry	18,486	11	11	24	139	113	7.0	7.2	13.4	12.9	10.5	2	1			2		4								2									
Pike	19,684	11	15	10	146	125	6.5	9.2	5.9	12.7	10.9	3		1			5							1							1				
Posey	21,928	16	14	20	156	145	8.5	7.7	10.7	12.2	11.3	1	4			2	4	3		1				2	1	3					2	1			
Ripley	21,994	17	18	13	145	148	9.0	9.9	6.9	11.3	11.6		1				8								1						1	1			
Scott	8,729	7	8	5	59	58	9.3	11.1	6.7	11	6	9	8	1		1		2			1			1		1					1				
Spencer	20,676	20	13	20	127	160	11.3	7.6	11.4	10.5	13.2	3	3		1		5	2		1					1	2	1				2				
Sullivan	36,307	21	21	28	205	194	6.8	7.0	9.2	9.7	9.3	6	1				9	1							1	2						1			
Switzerland	9,914	11	6	12	74	80	12.9	7.3	14.2	12.8	14.9	2					5	2								2									
Vanderburgh	85,322	j101	103	127	909	791	13.9	14.6	17.7	18.2	16.1	29	5	2	3	3	20	7	1	1		1	4	2	15	1			1	4	8			2
Warrick	22,476	26	18	22	155	135	13.6	9.7	11.5	11.8	10.2	8	1	1		1	7	2		1					3	2					1				
Washington	17,445	14	18	22	128	135	9.4	12.5	14.8	12.6	13.2	3	2				6	1							1	2					1				
Urban	1,337,022	1,553	1,496	1,656	12,557	11,633	13.6	13.6	14.9	16.1	15.2	252	96	35	41	46	437	111	20	19	12	3	7	16	54	128	5	5	1	5	92	171	2	...	...
Rural	1,552,593	1,366	1,285	1,462	11,684	11,479	10.3	10.0	11.1	12.8	12.6	170	79	22	15	28	566	121	12	13	11	2	5	8	37	84	1	1	...	3	119	127	2	...	...

a 5 Deaths at School for Feeble-Minded Youth.
b 16 Deaths at Northern Insane Hospital.
c 19 Deaths at National Military Home.
d 2 Deaths at Village of Epileptics.
e 9 Deaths at Central Insane Hospital
f 4 Deaths at State Tuberculosis Hospital.
g 11 Deaths at State Soldiers' Home.
h 7 Deaths at Eastern Insane Hospital.
i 1 2 Deaths at Southeastern Insane Hospital.
j 3 Deaths at Southern Insane Hospital.
* 1 Resident of Logansport died in Marion Co.
† 2 Deaths due to cyclone.

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of July, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population: July, 1917	June, 1917	July, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to Date	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date	Important Ages: Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Deaths from Important Causes: Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over	272,338	363	335	335	2,793	2,588	15.6	14.9	14.8	17.6	16.7	49	16	8	13	13	90	36	9	2	8	2	2	1	15	25					14	28	1		27
Indianapolis	272,338	*363	335	335	2,793	2,588	15.6	14.9	14.8	17.6	16.7	49	16	8	13	13	90	36	9	2	8	2	2	1	15	25					14	28	1		27
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000	291,031	294	314	348	2,437	2,324	11.8	13.1	14.5	14.5	14.1	56	10	5	11	14	70	19	2	4			1	5	7	26	2			1	19	31			26
Evansville	77,531	89	87	113	754	651	13.4	13.5	18.4	17.7	14.5	28	4	2	3	3	18	5	1	1			1	4	1	15	1			1	4	7			5
Fort Wayne	77,107	88	70	62	595	564	14.6	11.2	9.9	13.6	13.1	10	3	2	3	4	26	7	1	1				1	5	5	1				9	10			15
Terre Haute	71,045	55	82	93	553	586	9.0	14.0	15.9	13.3	14.5	8	2			6	12	2						1	1						3	7			4
South Bend	65,348	62	75	80	535	519	9.4	11.7	14.8	14.0	14.0	10	1	1	5	1	14	5		2						5					3	7			2
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000	311,158	413	361	445	3,334	2,909	15.6	14.1	17.2	18.4	16.4	81	42	13	9	12	96	22	3	7	4		4	6	25	45	1	5	1	1	23	63			15
Gary	34,802	67	70	82	477	337	22.6	24.4	28.6	23.5	17.1	21	12	3	3	3	3	6	1	2	1	3		3	17	17					1	17			3
East Chicago	28,506	40	41	51	338	294	16.5	17.5	22.3	20.4	18.6	13	9	3	1	1	1	1		2	1			1	6	9		3			7				
Hammond	26,049	31	40	40	335	313	14.0	18.6	18.7	22.1	21.3	12	2		1	1	1	1		1				1	5	4					1	10			3
Muncie	25,841	32	30	27	246	182	14.5	14.1	12.4	16.3	12.2	3	2		1	1	10	2						1	2	2		1			4	2			
Richmond	24,778	42	19	31	233	214	19.9	9.3	15.0	16.1	15.0	8	3			1	18	1		1				2	3	2		1			4	3			1
Anderson	23,856	38	19	13	259	205	18.7	9.6	6.4	18.6	14.9	5	6	4		1	6	4			1			1	3	3			1			3			
Elkhart	21,736	24	19	19	200	170	12.9	10.6	10.5	15.8	13.7	1	1		1		9			1	1				1	1						1			2
Michigan City	21,529	18	18	26	160	170	9.8	10.1	15.0	12.8	13.8	4		1			2	1							1						2	5			
Lafayette	21,257	39	24	41	254	238	21.6	13.7	22.9	20.5	19.3	1	2	1	2	1	10	2	1			1			1						4	6			3
Kokomo	20,850	20	14	23	202	179	11.2	8.1	13.4	16.0	15.2	5	2			1	8	3						2	1	1					2	3			1
Logansport	20,754	21	19	21	174	205	16.9	11.1	12.0	14.4	17.1	2	1				9							1	1						2	2			
New Albany	20,629	20	26	41	261	195	11.4	15.3	23.4	21.7	16.2	4	2				11	2						1	4							2			
Marion	20,571	21	22	30	194	208	12.0	13.0	17.3	16.2	17.5	2	1		1	1	8											1			3	2			2
Cities of the Fourth Class Population 10,000 to 20,000	155,949	151	176	172	1,348	1,219	11.4	13.7	13.3	14.8	13.6	26	11	4	2	4	43	10	3	1				1		9				1	9	21			1
Vincennes	17,679	17	26	28	175	159	11.3	17.8	19.2	17.0	15.8	2	3			1	1	2						1		3					1	3			1
Mishawaka	15,678	13	12	15	98	99	9.7	9.3	11.7	10.6	11.2	5				2	2									1						2			
Peru	13,240	10	16	10	108	100	8.8	14.7	9.0	14.0	13.2		1	1			5	1								1					1	2			
Laporte	12,607	14	18	13	124	108	13.0	17.3	12.5	16.8	15.1	1					9															1			
New Castle	11,862	18	8	19	135	85	17.8	8.1	19.7	19.5	12.9	3	3				6	1	1					1		1					3	2			
Elwood	11,028	15	13	10	93	79	15.9	14.3	10.7	14.5	12.2	4		1		1	4	1		1											1	2			
Crawfordsville	11,003	15	11	8	103	90	16.0	12.1	8.8	16.0	14.4	1	1				5	1								1					1	3			
Shelbyville	10,898	9	10	7	99	88	9.7	11.1	7.7	15.6	14.1		1				3	2													1				
Huntington	10,740	9	18	21	100	108	9.8	20.3	23.1	16.0	17.0	2		1	1																1	2			
Jeffersonville	10,412	9	11	12	74	86	10.1	12.7	13.5	12.2	14.1	3					3			1						1									
Bedford	10,276	7	8	9	76	76	7.9	9.4	10.5	12.4	12.9	1			1		2	1														2			
Brazil	10,270	7	10	9	75	75	7.9	11.8	10.4	12.5	12.6	2	2	1			1									2						1			
Bloomington	10,256	8	15	11	89	71	9.1	17.7	12.8	14.8	12.1	2					2	1												1		1			
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000	306,546	332	310	356	2,645	2,593	12.7	12.3	13.8	14.8	14.6	40	17	5	6	3	132	24	3	5		1		3	7	23	2			2	27	28	1		11
Frankfort	9,552	12	13	11	90	95	14.7	16.5	13.7	16.2	17.2	2					3	3						1		1					2				1
Columbus	9,221	6	6	12	63	77	7.6	7.8	15.4	11.7	14.3	3					1	1								2					1				
Goshen	8,934	10	10	4	88	77	13.1	13.6	5.3	16.8	14.8	1					5									1					1				
Wabash	8,723	9	11	8	63	72	12.1	15.2	10.8	12.4	14.1	1				1	2	2							1						1				
Connersville	8,278	14	13	9	95	71	19.8	19.1	12.9	19.7	14.8	2			2		2							2							1	3			
Clinton	8,215	10	9	11	56	65	14.3	13.3	16.3	11.7	14.1	3	1				4			1				1							1				
Whiting	8,147	5	9	19	61	85	7.2	13.4	28.3	14.8	18.4	1					1	1						1							1				
Washington	7,854	12	6	10	74	84	17.6	9.2	15.0	16.2	18.3	2	2				3	1				1				3					1	2			3
Linton	7,604	6	4	5	30	49	9.2	6.4	8.0	6.7	11.4	2					1	1		1												1			
Valparaiso	7,407	3	7	2	49	49	4.7	11.4	3.2	11.3	11.4						1															2			
Lebanon	7,074	11	6	5	64	62	18.2	10.3	8.4	15.5	15.2						4													1		2			2
Madison	6,934	12	8	12	76	63	20.2	14.0	20.4	18.8	15.5		3	1			5		2							2					4	1			
Princeton	6,688	12	6	7	69	59	21.1	10.8	12.3	17.8	15.2	2	1		1		0	1							2	1					1				
Hartford City	6,637	5	9	1	54	34	8.8	16.4	1.7	13.9	8.8	1		1			3														1	1			
Seymour	6,309	7	9	4	65	55	13.0	15.2	7.4	17.6	14.9	2		1			1	1								2						2			
Kendallville	5,943	8	7	5	55	45	15.8	14.2	10.2	15.8	13.3	1					4	2																	
Mt. Vernon	5,821	7	2	6	56	41	14.1	4.8	12.2	16.5	12.1	1	2				2	2						2		1					1				
Greensburg	5,648	13	7	5	71	56	27.0	15.0	10.5	21.5	17.1	1					8	2								1					3				
Portland	5,328	6	6	6	56	59	13.2	13.6	13.3	18.0	19.1						5																		
Bluffton	5,287	2	4	4	34	36	4.4	9.2	9.0	11.0	11.8	1																				1			
Noblesville	5,241	4	3	6	47	39	8.9	6.9	13.5	15.3	12.8						2													1					
Rushville	5,153	3	5	8	42	53	6.8	11.8	18.4	14.0	17.8						2																		
Alexandria	5,096	3	6	2	42	32	6.9	14.2	4.6	14.1	10.7				1																	1			
Aurora	4,866	6	5	6	39	33	14.4	12.5	14.7	13.7	11.8	1					3															1			
Martinsville	4,823	12	4	6	50	46	29.2	10.0	14.8	17.8	16.5		2		1		3															1			1
Franklin	4,796	4	4	6	33	37	9.8	10.1	14.8	11.8	13.3	1					1															1			
Sullivan	4,709	5	3	2	44	24	12.3	7.7	5.1	16.0	8.9	1					3								1										
Warsaw	4,694	8	4	10	32	45	20.0	10.3	25.3	11.6	16.6	2					3																		1
Decatur	4,663	2	2	3	33	24	5.0	5.2	7.6	12.1	8.9						2														1				
Garrett	4,636	2	5	4	37	41	5.0	13.1	10.2	13.7	15.2						1																		
Winchester	4,602	7	10	6	53	37	17.8	26.4	15.5	19.8	13.9	1					5	1																	
Boonville	4,498	11	5	11	51	42	28.7	13.5	29.4	19.4	16.3	2		1			2			1					1	1									
Greenfield	4,448	5	6	8	37	42	13.2	16.3	21.2	14.3	16.2	1					4																		1
Mitchell	4,434	3	1	2	15	29	7.9	2.7	5.2	5.8	11.6	1	1													1									
Tipton	4,261	2	6	7	33	35	5.5	17.1	19.5	13.3	14.2	1					1																		
Auburn	4,231	2	3	6	34	32	5.5	8.6	16.9	13.8	13.1						2															1			
Plymouth	3,946	6	7	5	34	26	17.8	21.5	15.3	7.4	11.3		1				3									1									
Lawrenceburg	3,930	7	2	5	37	36	20.9	6.1	15.0	16.2	15.7						3	1																	
Greencastle	3,862	5	6	4	31	21	15.2	18.9	12.2	13.7	9.3						3								1						1	1			
Tell City	3,777	3	2	1	26	17	9.3	6.4	3.1	11.8	7.8		1							1											1				
Columbia City	3,730	3	1	2	23	38	9.4	3.2	6.4	10.6	13.0					1	1			1															
Attica	3,533	1	2	5	26	45	3.3	6.8	16.8	12.6	12.0																				1				
Union City	3,497	2	9	6	41	25	6.7	31.2	20.5	20.1	12.4				1		1			1															
Rochester	3,364	7	5	11	37	45	24.4	18.0	38.5	18.9	22.9		1				4														1	1			1
Jasonville	3,315	1	1	4	19	19	3.5	3.6	14.2	9.8	9.8						1																		
Gas City	3,224	2	1	2	19	24	7.3	3.7	7.3	10.1	12.7						2														1				
Dunkirk	3,031	1	†	5	23	14	3.8	†	19.4	13.0	7.9																								
North Vernon	2,969	2	†	5	20	20	7.9	†	19.9	11.5	11.6						1																		1
Angola	2,886	5	2	5	25	30	20.3	8.4	20.7	14.9	18.1						3															1			
Bicknell	2,814	7	2	11	34	43	29.2	8.6	46.2	20.7	26.2	3				1	1									2						2	1		
Montpelier	2,786	2	4	3	21	27	8.4	17.4	12.6	12.9	16.6		1				1			1															
Rockport	2,736	1	5	4	22	23	4.3	22.2	17.2	13.8	15.7				1												1								
Crown Point	2,640	†	3	4	18	31	†	23.9	18.0	11.7	20.3																								
Loogootee	2,616	†	1	1	8	21	†	4.6	4.6	5.2	14.1																								
Batesville	2,607	4	2	1	18	20	18.0	9.3	4.6	11.8	13.5						1															1			
Rensselaer	2,471	†	2	4	19	29	†	9.8	19.2	13.2	20.2																								
Huntingburg	2,464	2	5	4	19	20	9.5	24.6	19.1	12.6	13.9		1													1									
Jasper	2,434	†	3	3	18	18	†	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.8																								
Monticello	2,204	1	4	4	25	27	4.8	11.0	21.5	19.5	21.1						1																		
Delphi	2,173	2	4	2	25	15	10.6	22.3	10.8	19.8	11.8									1															
Ligonier	2,173	4	1	2	26	23	21.6	5.5	10.8	20.5	18.1						2								1							1			
Cannelton	2,130	†	2	11	20	30	†	11.4	60.9	16.1	24.1																								
Covington	2,069	3	3	3	17	20	17.0	17.6	17.1	14.1	16.6						3																		
Veedersburg	1,823	1	†	†	17	10	6.4	6.6	†	16.0	9.4						1																		
Butler	1,818	3	†	†	16	21	19.4	6.6	†	15.1	19.8						3																		
Rising Sun	1,513	6	5	†	31	18	46.6	10.2	†	35.0	20.3						2	2																	
Aevay	1,256	2	†	†	14	11	18.7	†	†	19.1	14.8							1																		

Mortality of Indiana for July, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Population Estimated 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1917 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population: July, 1917	June, 1917	July, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to date	Rate for Year 1916 to same date	Important Ages: Under 1 Number	Under 1 Per Cent.	1 to 4 Number	1 to 4 Per Cent.	5 to 9 Number	5 to 9 Per Cent.	10 to 14 Number	10 to 14 Per Cent.	15 to 19 Number	15 to 19 Per Cent.	65 and Over Number	65 and Over Per Cent.
State	2,889,615	2,919	2,781	3,118	24,241	23,112	11.9	11.7	12.8	14.4	13.8	422	14.4	175	5.9	57	1.9	56	1.9	74	2.5	1004	34.4
Northern Counties	1,009,364	951	1,024	1,084	8,367	8,178	11.0	12.3	12.8	14.2	14.0	130	13.6	52	5.4	18	1.8	20	2.0	24	2.5	345	36.2
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,316	1,201	1,299	10,478	9,758	13.0	12.2	13.0	15.1	14.3	164	12.4	68	5.1	29	2.2	26	1.9	31	2.3	454	34.5
Southern Counties	688,793	652	556	735	5,396	5,176	11.1	9.8	12.6	13.4	12.9	128	19.6	55	8.4	10	1.5	10	1.5	19	2.9	205	31.4
All Cities	1,337,022	1,553	1,496	1,656	12,557	11,633	13.6	13.6	14.9	16.1	15.2	252	16.2	96	6.1	35	2.2	41	2.6	46	2.9	437	28.1
Over 100,000	272,338	363	335	337	2,793	2,588	15.6	14.9	14.8	17.6	16.7	49	13.5	16	4.4	8	2.2	13	3.5	13	3.5	96	26.4
45,000 to 100,000	291,031	294	314	348	2,437	2,324	11.8	13.1	14.5	14.5	14.1	56	19.0	10	3.4	5	1.7	11	3.7	14	4.7	70	23.8
20,000 to 45,000	311,158	413	361	445	3,334	2,909	15.6	14.1	17.2	18.4	16.4	81	19.6	42	10.1	13	3.1	9	2.1	12	2.9	96	23.2
10,000 to 20,000	155,949	151	176	173	1,348	1,219	11.4	13.7	13.3	14.8	13.6	26	17.2	11	7.2	4	2.6	2	1.3	4	2.6	43	28.4
Under 10,000	306,546	332	310	356	2,645	2,593	12.7	12.3	13.8	14.8	14.6	40	12.1	17	5.1	5	1.5	6	1.8	3	.9	132	39.9
Country	1,552,593	1,366	1,285	1,462	11,681	11,479	10.3	10.0	11.1	12.8	12.6	170	12.4	79	5.7	22	1.6	15	1.0	28	2.0	566	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: Number	Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Death Rate	Other Forms Tuberculosis: Number	Other Forms Tuberculosis: Death Rate	Typhoid Fever: Number	Typhoid Fever: Death Rate	Diphtheria and Croup: Number	Diphtheria and Croup: Death Rate	Scarlet Fever: Number	Scarlet Fever: Death Rate	Measles: Number	Measles: Death Rate	Whooping Cough: Number	Whooping Cough: Death Rate	Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia: Number	Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia: Death Rate	Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years): Number	Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years): Death Rate	Cerebro-spinal Fever: Number	Cerebro-spinal Fever: Death Rate	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis: Number	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis: Death Rate	Influenza: Number	Influenza: Death Rate	Puerperal Septicemia: Number	Puerperal Septicemia: Death Rate	Cancer: Number	Cancer: Death Rate	External Causes: Number	External Causes: Death Rate	Smallpox: Number	Smallpox: Death Rate
State	232	94	732	13.0	32	13.6	23	9.3	5	2.0	12	4.9	24	9.6	91	37.1	212	86.6	6	2.4	6	2.4	1	.4	8	3.2	211	86.2	298	121.7	4	1.6
Northern Counties	59	68.8	7	8.1	10	11.6	6	7.0			5	5.8	5	5.8	35	40.8	58	67.6	3	3.5	4	4.6			1	1.1	79	92.1	120	140.0	1	1.1
Central Counties	108	106.7	17	16.8	10	9.8	15	14.8	3	2.9	4	3.9	7	6.9	37	36.5	67	66.2	1	.9	1	.9	1	.9	6	5.9	87	85.9	134	132.4	1	.9
Southern Counties	65	111.1	8	11.6	12	20.5	2	3.4	2	3.4	3	5.1	12	20.5	19	32.4	87	148.7	2	3.4	1	1.7			1	1.7	45	76.9	44	75.2	2	3.4
All Cities	111	97.7	20	17.6	19	16.7	12	10.5	3	2.6	7	6.1	16	14.0	54	47.4	128	112.5	5	4.4	5	4.4	1	.8	5	4.4	92	81.0	171	150.5	2	1.7
Over 100,000	30	155.7	9	38.9	2	8.6	8	34.6	2	8.6	2	8.6	1	4.3	15	64.8	25	108.1									14	60.5	28	121.1	1	4.3
45,000 to 100,000	19	76.8	2	8.0	4	16.1					1	4.0	5	20.2	7	28.3	26	105.1	2	8.0					1	4.0	19	76.8	31	125.4		
20,000 to 45,000	22	83.2	3	11.3	7	26.4	4	15.1			4	15.1	6	22.7	25	94.6	45	170.2	1	3.7	5	18.9	1	3.7	1	3.7	23	87.0	63	238.3		
10,000 to 20,000	10	75.5	3	22.6	1	7.5							1	7.5			9	67.9							1	7.5	9	67.9	21	158.7		
Under 10,000	24	93.1	3	11.5	5	19.2			1	3.8			3	11.5	7	26.8	23	88.3	2	7.6					2	7.6	27	103.7	28	107.5	1	3.8
Country	121	91.7	12	9.1	13	9.8	11	8.3	2	1.5	5	3.7	8	6.0	37	28.0	84	63.7	1	.7	1	.7			3	2.2	119	89.2	127	96.3	2	1.5

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of July, 1917.

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

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes: Station	Highest	Date	Station	Lowest	Date
73 7	−1.6	Bluffton	100	31	Goshen	42	4,11
		Howe	100	30,31	Knox	42	3
					Valparaiso	42	4

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes: Station	Greatest Monthly Amount	Station	Least Monthly Amount
3 26	−0.28	Salamonia	7.23	Frankfort	1.06