MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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J. A. CRAVEN ..... WATER CHEMIST.
WILL H. McABEE ..... DRUG CHEMIST.
R. L. SACKETT, C. E. ..... SANITARY ENGINEER.

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 JULY, 1913.

Total births, 4,645 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 19.7.

Males, 3,401; females, 2,272.

White males, 2,370; white females, 2,222.

Colored births, 51; males 31; females 20.

Stillbirths, 142; white, 141; colored, 1.

Northern Sanitary Section, population, 962,439; total births, 1,620; rate, 19.8.

Central Sanitary Section, population, 1,139,717; total births, 1,916; rate, 19.8.

Southern Sanitary Section, population, 667,954; total births, 1,107; rate, 19.5.

Highest rate, Martin County, 30.5.

Lowest rate, Franklin County, 9.2.

Total births to date, 1913, 24,933.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1913.

Total number of deaths, 2,962; rate, 12.5. In the same month last year, 2,810 deaths; rate, 12.1. In the preceding month, 2,883 deaths; rate, 12.6. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 543 deaths, or 18.3 per cent. of the total; from 1 to 4, 220; 5 to 9, 59; 10 to 14, 54; 15 to 19, 93; 65 and over, 852, or 28.7 per cent. of the total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 962,039, reports 922 deaths; rate, 11.2. In the preceding month, 995 deaths; rate, 12.5. In the same month last year, 1,021 deaths; rate, 12.8.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,139,717, reports 1,264 deaths; rate, 13. In the preceding month, 1,232 deaths, rate, 13.1. In the same month last year, 1,129 deaths; rate, 11.8.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 667,954, reports 776 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the preceding month, 656 deaths; rate, 11.9. In the same month last year 660 deaths; rate, 11.7.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate. The Northern Section presents the lowest. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, other forms of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years, poliomyelitis, cancer and smallpox. The Central Section shows the highest death rate from lobar and broncho-pneumonia and puerperal septicemia. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate from measles, diphtheria and croup, influenza and external causes.

RURAL: Population 1,548,339; reports 1,431 deaths; rate, 10.8. In the preceding month 1,384 deaths; rate, 10.8. In the same month last year, 148 deaths; rate, 11.3.

URBAN: Population 1,221,371, reports 1,531 deaths; rate, 14.7. In the preceding month 1,499 deaths; rate, 14.9. In the same month last year 1,326 deaths; rate, 13.2. The death rates of the following cities were: Indianapolis, 15.9; Evansville, 18.2; Ft. Wayne, 12.6; Terre Haute, 15.4; South Bend, 10.5; Gary, 21.7; Muncie, 11.9; Richmond, 12.1; Anderson, 15.3; Hammond, 16.6; New Albany, 18.2; Lafayette, 18.9.

A Kentucky M. D., having some practice in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and only a slight regard for the quarantine regulations of this State, was the recipient of a wholesome lesson at the hands of Dr. G. F. Smith, City Health Officer. It was reported that the Kentucky physician had been hiding some of his smallpox cases. As to the truth of this we do not know, but he did pay a $10 fine and costs in Judge Probst's court for turning loose some smallpox cases only ten days in quarantine.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JULY, 1913.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent communicable disease. Fifty-eight observers reported the disease present against 41 last month. The order of prevalence is as follows: Typhoid fever, diarrhea and enteritis, measles, cholera morbus, tonsilitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, dysentery, diphtheria and croup, acute rheumatism, acute bronchitis, scarlet fever, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, whooping cough, smallpox, bronchial pneumonia, poliomyelitis, lobar pneumonia, influenza, other forms of tuberculosis, chickenpox, rabies in human, puerperal fever, erysipelas, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, pellagra.

SMALLPOX: 110 cases in 22 counties with 1 death. This death occurred in Knox county, male 42 years. In the preceding month 203 cases in 34 counties with 1 death. In the corresponding month last year 30 cases in 13 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Cass, Clay, Dubois, Floyd, Fountain, Fulton, Hendricks, Jay, Knox, Kosclusko, Laporte, Madison, Marion, Martin, Miami, Parke, Posey, Starke, St. Joseph, Vanderburg, Vermillion, Vigo.

TUBERCULOSIS: 320 deaths, of which 268 were pulmonary and 52 other forms; males, 150; females, 170. Of the males, 21 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 42 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 57 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 114 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans caused by tuberculosis in 1 month, 156. Number of homes invaded, 305.

PNEUMONIA: 80 deaths; rate, 34 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 83 deaths; rate, 36.4 per 100,000. In the same month last year 65 deaths; rate, 28. In July the male deaths numbered 48, females 32. 23 infants under 1 year of age died from pneumonia. 12 infants in the age period, 1 to 4, died from the same cause.

TYPHOID FEVER: 397 cases in 51 counties with 47 deaths. In the preceding month 96 cases in 35 counties with 25 deaths. In the same month last year 245 cases in 55 counties with 32 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 126 cases in 33 counties with 20 deaths. In the preceding month 129 cases in 35 counties with 21 deaths. In the same month last year 78 cases in 24 counties with 11 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 97 cases in 29 counties with 4 deaths. In the preceding month 320 cases in 41 counties with 16 deaths. In the same month last year 71 cases in 27 counties with 2 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 22 cases in 13 counties with 8 deaths.

RABIES: 14 persons were bitten by rabid dogs or other domestic animals and were treated by the State Board of Health in July.

PELLAGRA: 1 death in Marion county; female, age 39 years.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total deaths, 328; males, 255; females, 73. Suicide total, 34; males, 25; females, 9. Means of suicide—Poisoning, 15; hanging or strangulation, 3; drowning 4; firearms, 11; cutting or piercing instruments, 1. Accidental or Undefined—Total, 276; males, 217; females, 59. Poisoning by food, 3; other acute poisonings, 5; burns (conflagration excepted), 8; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted), 2; accidental drowning, 59; traumatism by firearms, 9; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 4; traumatism by fall, 41; traumatism in mines, 3; traumatism by machines, 7; railroad accidents and injuries, 49; street car accidents and injuries, 15; automobile accidents and injuries, 6; other crushing, 5; injuries by other vehicles, 9; injuries by animals, 1; effects of heat, 32; lightning, 6; electricity (lightning excepted), 6; fractures (cause not specified), 2; other external violence, 4. Homicide total, 18; males, 13; females, 5. Homicide by firearms, 10; homicide by cutting or piercing instruments, 1; homicide by other means, 7.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1913.

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

During the month of July 182 samples of food were analyzed. Of this number 157 samples were classed as legal and 25 samples illegal.

Five of the 79 samples of milk analyzed were illegal in every instance because of the presence of visible dirt.

Twenty-four samples of ice cream were analyzed. Fifteen of the 24 samples examined were found legal and 9 illegal. Eight samples were below standard and one contained starch.

Eight of the 21 vinegars analyzed were illegal. Five of the illegal samples were mixtures of acetic acid and water. The other three illegal samples were cider vinegars containing too small amount of acetic acid.

Two of the nine samples of butter analyzed were illegal. One sample proved to be oleomargarine and the other contained an excess amount of moisture.

Six of the 62 samples of drugs analyzed were illegal. Four of the illegal samples were spirits of camphor, one linseed oil and one tincture of arnica.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages	7	1	8
Pops, ciders, etc	26	0	26
Candy	1	0	1
Flour	1	0	1
Milk Products—			
Butter	7	2	9
Condensed milk	1	0	1
Cream	4	0	4
Milk	74	5	79
Mothers' milk	1	0	1
Ice cream	15	9	24
Vinegars	13	8	21
Miscellaneous foods	7	0	7
Total	157	25	182
DRUGS.			
Hair tonics	21	0	21
Linseed oil	5	1	6
Liniment	1	0	1
Patent medicines	11	0	11
Spirits of camphor	3	4	7
Toilet preparations	6	0	6
Tincture of arnica	0	1	1
Miscellaneous drugs	9	0	9
Total	56	6	62

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

During the month of July the food and drug inspectors made 1,319 inspections of food producing and distributing establishments. Of this number 67 were reported as in excellent condition, 870 good, 425 fair, 45 poor and 2 bad.

Of the 477 grocery stores visited 25 were in excellent condition, 318 were good, 128 fair and 6 poor.

Of the 180 meat markets inspected 7 were rated excellent, 120 good, 52 fair and one poor.

Nineteen of the 124 drug stores inspected were rated excellent, 89 good, 52 fair and one poor.

Eleven of the 192 bakeries and confectioneries visited were classed as excellent. One hundred and three were rated good, 69 fair and 9 poor.

One hundred and ninety-two hotels and restaurants were inspected. Of this number 4 were rated excellent, 92 good, 86 fair, 9 poor and one bad.

Seventeen slaughterhouses were visited. Three of this number were rated good, 9 fair and 5 poor.

Thirteen of the 35 ice cream parlors visited were rated good, 21 fair and one poor.

Eleven of the 41 canning factories visited were classed as good, 23 were fair and 7 poor.

Other visits were made to creameries, fish markets, bottling works, poultry houses, fruit stores, etc.

During the month of July five prosecutions were brought for violation of the Pure Food Law. One case was brought against a dealer for maintaining an unsanitary candy and ice cream factory. Two cases were brought for misbranding, one case for selling a drug below standard and one case for selling ice cream below standard. The total fines and costs amounted to $165.00.

Forty-eight condemnation notices were issued during the month either because of unsanitary conditions or improper construction.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies	12	0	7	2	2	1
Grocery stores	477	25	318	128	6	0
Meat markets	180	7	120	52	1	0
Drug stores	124	19	89	15	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries	192	11	103	69	9	0
Hotels and restaurants	192	4	92	86	9	1
Creameries	4	0	3	1	0	0
Slaughter houses	17	0	3	9	5	0
Fish markets	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bottling works	7	0	5	2	0	0
Ice cream parlors	35	0	13	21	1	0
Ice cream factories	12	0	6	5	1	0
Poultry houses	8	0	1	6	1	0
Canning factories	41	0	11	23	7	0
Milk depot	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wholesale groceries	2	1	0	0	1	0
Flour mills	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fruit stores	7	0	2	4	1	0
Wholesale fruit store	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cold storage plants	2	0	2	0	0	0
Brewery	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1,319	67	780	425	45	2

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries	7	2	7
Confectioneries	2	0	2
Creameries	1	0	1
Dairies	2	1	2
Groceries	7	1	7
Grocery and bakeries	2	1	2
Grocery and meat markets	2	1	2
Hotels	2	0	2
Meat markets	3	1	3
Restaurants	15	1	15
Slaughter houses	5	4	5
Total	48	12	48

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Elkhart	Thomas Michaels, Elkhart	Maintaining unsanitary candy and ice cream factory	7-12-13	Fined $10 and costs.
Pike	Warrick Coleman, Winslow	Misbranding	7-24-13	Fined $10 and costs.
Pike	Warrick Coleman, Winslow	Misbranding	7-24-13	Fined $10 and costs.
Pike	Warrick Coleman, Winslow	Selling drug below standard	7-24-13	Fined $10 and costs.
Wayne	Dayton Fertig, Richmond	Selling ice cream which was low in butter fat	7-28-13	Fined $10 and costs.

DELAYED BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

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

BIRTHS.

Adams 2, Allen 11, Bartholomew 1, Benton 1, Boone 3, Carroll 8, Cass 3, Clark 3, Clay 10, Crawford 1, Daviess 1, Dearborn 3, Decatur 2, Dekalb 5, Delaware 3, Elkhart 1, Floyd 4, Franklin 4, Fulton 1, Gibson 6, Grant 12, Greene 8, Hamilton 2, Harrison 1, Henry 4, Howard 3, Jasper 5, Jay 4, Jefferson 1, Knox 9, Kosciusko 1, Lake 17, Laporte 6, Madison 4, Marion 14, Martin 1, Miami 2, Monroe 5, Montgomery 4, Owen 5, Parke 11, Perry 1, Porter 5, Posey 2, Pulaski 4, Putnam 3, Randolph 2, Ripley 8, Rush 1, Spencer 2, Starke 3, Steuben 5, St. Joseph 81, Sullivan 11, Tippecanoe 10, Tipton 4, Union 1, Vanderburgh 6, Vermillion 3, Vigo 13, Wabash 2, Warrick 4, Washington 1, Wayne 9, Wells 2, White 3, Whitley 4. Total, 282.

DEATHS.

Allen 1, Bartholomew 2, Benton 1, Clark 19, Crawford 2, Dearborn 1, Dekalb 1, Dubois 3, Elkhart 1, Floyd 1, Fountain 1, Franklin 1, Grant 4, Greene 4, Hancock 5, Hendricks 1, Jefferson 1, Kosciusko 1, Lake 7, Marshall 1, Newton 1, Parke 1, Perry 1, Pike 5, Ripley 1, Rush 2, Starke 1, Sullivan 1, Tippecanoe 1, Tipton 3, Union 1, Vermillion 2, Warrick 3, Washington 2, Wells 1, Whitley 3. Total, 87.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1913.

WILL SHIMEB, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive	110	
Negative	265	
		375
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		2
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		8
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		4
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative		2
Widal tests for typhoid bacilli—		
Positive	32	
Negative	159	
		191
Feces for typhoid bacilli—		
Negative		10
Throat culture for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive	45	
Negative	78	
		123
Widal for paratyphoid—		
Positive	3	
Negative	188	
		191
Brains for Negri bodies—		
Dogs:		
Positive	14	
Negative	15	
Suspicious	1	
Rotten	3	
Cats:		
Negative	4	
Cows:		
Positive	1	
Rotten	1	
Horse:		
Positive	1	
Mule:		
Negative	2	
		42
Pathological tissues—		
Sarcoma	1	
Carcinoma	3	
Miscellaneous	37	
		41
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—		
Negative		30
Blood for counts		16
Blood for malaria—		
Positive	2	
Negative	42	
		44
Pus miscellaneous		4
Feces miscellaneous		5
Urine for chemical analysis		18
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive	7	
Negative	12	
Suspicious	2	
Males:		
Positive	16	
Negative	12	
Suspicious	2	
		51
Milk for bacterial count		10
Stomach contents		1
Total number specimens examined		1,168

OUTFITS SENT OUT FOR JULY, 1913.

Tuberculosis	367
Diphtheria	180
Widal	242
Special	60
Malaria	76
Bile media	8
	933

PATIENTS WHO FINISHED THE PASTEUR TREATMENT THIS MONTH.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Began Treatment.	Finished Treatment.
Herbert Wagner	Osgood	Ripley	7	M	6-24-13	7- 1-13
W. A. Dean	Kokomo	Howard	42	M	7- 7-13	7-11-13
Irvin Nuckle	Salem	Washington	18	M	7-10-13	7-16-13
Jacob Derringer	Elizabethtown	Bartholomew	41	M	7-16-13	7-21-13
Ruby Shull	Salem	Washington	4	F	7-12-13	7-23-13
Glenn Spurgeon	Salem	Washington	7	M	7-12-13	7-23-13
Edward Moore	Princeton	Gibson	64	M	7-20-13	7-29-13
Mrs. E. Pickler	Mitchell	Elkhart	57	F	7-16-13	7-27-13
Mrs. Helen Doerr	Indianapolis	Marion	29	F	6-26-13	7- 1-13
Mrs. W. E. King	Indianapolis	Marion	34	F	7-15-13	7-19-13
W. E. King	Indianapolis	Marion	35	M	7-15-13	7-19-13
Miss Iva Etrus	Indianapolis	Marion	24	F	7-16-13	7-23-13
Andrew Conner	Indianapolis	Marion	29	M	7-17-13	7-23-13
Mildred King	Indianapolis	Marion	6	F	7-15-13	7-26-13
Ruth Albgren	Indianapolis	Marion	4	F	7-16-13	7-27-13
Elsie Tate	Indianapolis	Marion	5	F	7-16-13	7-27-13
Armedes Charon	Indianapolis	Marion	3	M	7-18-13	7-29-13
Helen Hunt	Indianapolis	Marion	6	F	7-25-13	7-31-13
Ruth Horney	Indianapolis	Marion	11	F	7-25-13	7-31-13

We have a report from Dr. John H. Green, City Health Officer of North Vernon, in which he shows 682 sanitary inspections made July 9 to 15, 1913. Of this number 494 were found to be sanitary and 188 unsanitary, 177 being privy vaults, 2 dirty back yards and 9 weeds. He sends out complete reports for each place inspected, keeps duplicates of each report and enters credit for each order complied with. Ninety-eight per cent. of the orders were promptly and cheerfully complied with, and, as a result, he has a clean city. Dr. Green is one of the health officers of Indiana who is not complaining all the time about his meager salary and who does not fear loss of business because of his active health work. Indeed, he maintains that it makes him friends and brings him practice.

A BOY'S REMARKS TO HIS STOMACH.

What's the matter with you—ain't I always been your friend?

Ain't I been a pardner to you? All my pennies don't I spend

In getting nice things for you? Don't I give you lots of cake?

Say, stummick, what's the matter, that you had to go and ache?
Why, I loaded you with good things yesterday. I gave you more
Potatoes, squash and turkey than you'd ever had before!
I gave you nuts and candy, pumpkin pie and chocolate cake—
And last night when I got to bed you had to go and ache!
Say, what's the matter with you? Ain't you satisfied at all?
I gave you all you wanted; you was hard just like a ball;
And you couldn't hold another bit of puddin', yet last night
You ached wus' awful, stummick; that ain't treatin' me just right!
I've been a friend to you, I have; why ain't you a friend of mine.
They gave me castor oil last night because you made me whine.
I'm awful sick this mornin', and I'm feelin' mighty blue,
Becoz you don't appreciate the things I do for you!

—*Anon.*

MAXIMS FOR PROLONGING ACTIVE AND USEFUL LIFE.

NOTE.—A maxim is useful because of its readiness of application. The mind has to reduce its conclusions to postulates before it can apply them to practice.

1. The commercial value of a life lies solely in its productive period; the other periods are a burden upon this.

2. This period should be prepared for from infancy, protected in adult life, and extend as long as possible into old age.

3. Constitutional vigor is created mainly by proper food and proper hygiene in youth.

4. No person over forty years of age should subsist mainly on animal foods, which are very good in early life. The reason for this is contained in maxim 14. The elasticity of some of the most important tissues in the body can not be preserved by a person over forty years of age who continuously loads up the body with the waste products of nitrogeneous foods in excess, even if he had the best food in youth. Fruits and cereal foods should be largely and generally used by all persons over forty years of age.

5. Nerves are exceedingly important. They grow best in the country. Let youth be passed as much as possible away from the crowded centers of population.

6. Education may be misdirected, and may be overdone. A good machine may be ruined by making it too elaborate. A good knife may be rendered useless by sharpening it all away.

7. Regular, moderate, physical exercise is essential, and is generally neglected.

8. Do not make a burden of amusements. They may, and often are, made worse than overwork or undue worry.

9. Do not set an impossible ideal of life. It results in disappointment, and that ages.

10. Cultivate a serene mental attitude, and develop a capacity for deliberate enjoyment of whatever is at hand. The greatest pleasure often comes from little things easily and often overlooked.

11. Avoid every excess. Do not overwork, overplay, overeat, overdrink, oversmoke, or allow yourself to become overinactive.

12. Do not assume obligations that you can not discharge. This is the secret not only of much physical, but or much moral and mental disaster.

13. Study your diet, and your hours of labor, sleep, and relaxation, and conform to your constitutional requirements.

14. Take particular precaution to preserve by daily actions the elasticity of all the tissues.

15. Maintain self-respect, avoid sordidness and gloom, and "grow old gracefully."

16. It is desirable to diversify your interests. Have one or two restful diversions, using a portion of your time away from your regular occupation and habitation.—Teachers' Sanitary Bulletin, Michigan State Board of Health.

DISEASED DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The National Provisioner, in its issue of August 15th, speaks most pertinently of diseased dairy products. This journal is the official organ of the American Meat Packers' Association and its editorial comment is for that reason authoritative and worthy of our serious attention.

"The statement of Dr. Harold Stiles, of Edinburg, Scotland, in presiding over the section devoted to children's diseases at the Medical Congress in London, that at least 10 per cent. of the milk sold in the cities is tubercular and therefore the cause of much infant mortality, is but another verification of the statement which has been repeatly made in these columns for many years on the same lines. It is astonishing, however, how little real attention is paid to that and similar statements from eminent scientists. That all dairy products are prolific carriers of tuberculosis and other diseases has been repeatedly poved by extended investigations on the part of trained investigators in all parts of the world. Many epidemics have been directly traced to milk supplies, and there is practically no contradiction of the evidence which has been offered.

"Yet no systematic or comprehensive plan of checking the mortality due to diseases in dairy products has ever been offered in this country. While it is clearly evident that thousands of our people, and particularly babies and young children, are dying every year from diseases which come from dairy products, our State and national legislators are afflicted with an apathy which is incomprehensible. At least it would be incomprehensible were it not for the fact that whenever an attempt has been made to pass restrictive legislation or laws which would wipe out the source of animal diseases and human death the men who have the votes in our legislative bodies tremble in fear of the farmer vote, upon which many of them depend for re-election. Their cowardice in this particular simply means that they are trading human lives against their consciences, and that the results are at least indirectly upon their heads.

"This question, so far as the United States is concerned, will never be satisfactorily settled until our Congress realizes that diseases in live stock are causing an economic loss of approximately $30,000,000 per year and a human death toll of thousands upon thousands. The States, for local reasons, will not pass legislation of the proper character, nor will they make appropriations for the enforcement of such existing laws as might at least help toward the solution of the problem. Such action as they have taken is a negative one, and results will not be obtained until the full power of the National Government is invoked, as it was in the meat inspection and pure food laws, and made to apply to our death-dealing dairy products."

The following letter in reference to the prevalence of typhoid fever has been sent to all county, city and town health officers in the State:

NOTICE TO COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dear Doctor:

Typhoid fever is very prevalent this summer and the month of September will return more cases than ever unless every health officer takes extraordinary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

We urge the following action:

1. Notify every physician in your jurisdiction to inform you at once when he diagnoses a case of typhoid fever. (Page 31, Rule 1, Book of Instructions to Health Officers.)

2. Investigate the origin of every case as to water and milk supply and possible contact with persons suffering from typhoid, and don't be satisfied until you have all the facts.

3. Notify every milkman not to take up milk bottles from a house where there is a typhoid case and you yourself see that after the patient is well the bottles are sterilized. (Page 93, Paragraphs 14, 15, 16 and 17, Book of Instructions to Health Officers.)

4. Investigate the water and milk supplies before the fever breaks out, not after a case is developed and a focus of infection established in the community.

5. Tell your people that typhoid fever can only be transmitted by eating or drinking the typhoid bacilli present in the excrement of a typhoid patient, that it is not due to bad drains, swamps, stagnant pools or bad food, but that it is spread by flies, water, milk, typhoid carriers and patients.

6. The last three epidemics the State Board of Health has investigated have all been spread through the milk supply and originated in a case of typhoid at the dairy.

7. Urge use of typhoid vaccine as a simple, safe, complete preventive.

8. Notify the State Board of Health the moment you fear the spread of typhoid beyond a single family and make use of the laboratories to prevent and control epidemics.

9. Let your newspapers, officials and citizens know that every case of typhoid is a black mark against the sanitary conditions of the community, and costs more money than fire or flood.

Yours very truly,

J. N. HURTY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

The following table shows the mortality from certain infectious diseases in Indiana as compared with the registration area of the United States:

Death rates per 100,000 population for the year 1911:

Disease.	*Registration Area.*	*Indiana.*
Typhoid fever	21.0	26.7
Smallpox	0.2	0.1
Measles	10.0	9.6
Scarlet fever	8.8	6.6
Whooping cough	11.3	10.0
Diphtheria and croup	18.9	14.1
Tuberculosis of lungs	138.0	131.4
Other forms of tuberculosis	12.1	15.7
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2)	77.4	61.5

From the above it will be noted that if the death rate for Indiana had been the same as for the entire registration area the number of deaths would have shown an increase or decrease as follows:

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Smallpox	2	..
Measles	10	..
Scarlet fever	59	..
Whooping cough	35	..
Diphtheria and croup	129	..
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	178	..
Tuberculosis (other forms)	..	97
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	429	..
Typhoid fever	..	153

This showing is gratifying except as to other forms of tuberculosis and typhoid fever. The higher mortality from typhoid is a State sin and disgrace and proves that Indiana still lives in the "Typhoid Age" and is guilty of gross sanitary negligence.

KEEP A CLEAN MOUTH.

Dr. Osler, the most famous physician in the world, says: "There is not any one thing more important to the public in the whole range of hygiene as the mouth. If I were asked to say whether more physical deterioration was produced by alcohol or by defective teeth, I should unhesitatingly say defective teeth."

With an unhygienic mouth as a culture medium for bacterial growth, it can readily be seen what the consequences must be. The food, in its passage through a filthy, germ-laden mouth, is literally loaded with bacteria, and in this poisonous condition is conveyed to the stomach, and thence transmitted, through the process of digestion, into the circulation, poisoning the entire system.

About teeth.

Good teeth, good health.

Without *Good Teeth* there can not be thorough MASTICATION.

Without thorough mastication there can not be perfect D GESTION.

Without perfect digestion there can not be proper ASSIMILATION.

Without proper assimilation there can not be NUTRITION.

Without nutrition there can not be HEALTH.

Without health what is LIFE?

NUMBER OF TEETH.

There are twenty teeth in the first or temporary set—10 upper and 10 lower. In the permanent or second set there are 32 teeth—16 upper and 16 lower.

THEIR PURPOSE.

The teeth are for ornamentation, for grinding the food, (thus preparing it for proper digestion), and assistance in talking. They should last to the end of life.

HOW LOST.

By decay and loosening. Decay is caused by allowing food to remain about the teeth and by poor health. Teeth become loose by a deposit on them at the edge of the gum, called tartar.

HOW CAN DECAYED TEETH AND DISEASED GUMS BE PREVENTED.

By cleaning the teeth with a tooth brush and water on arising in the morning and before going to bed at night. A quill toothpick properly sharpened, should be used after each meal. A toothpowder used on the brush will assist in cleansing the teeth.

The essential ingredient in all good tooth powders is PRE-

CIPITATED chalk. This may be flavored to suit the taste. The following formula is considered a good one:

Precipitated Chalk ..... 3½ ounces.
Pulverized Castile Soap..... ½ ounces.
Garantos ..... 1 grain.

Flavor with oil of peppermint, sassafras, wintergreen or cinnamon 5 drops.

The slow and thorough chewing of the food helps to preserve the teeth and keep the mouth in a healthy condition.

Every person should have his teeth examined by a competent dentist several times a year.

Cleanliness is the best guard against disease.

ADVICE TO NURSING MOTHERS.

(From the Indiana Mothers' Book.)

Don't worry. Cultivate calm.

Get full eight hours sleep.

Sleep in a well ventilated room.

Take a walk out of doors every day except when the weather is inclement.

Take a daily bath. A sponge bath is good.

Eat only plain foods. Pass salads, pickles, spices. Eat moderately of meats. Eat freely of fruits and vegetables.

Don't become constipated. Relieve constipation by attending to nature's calls, by cultivating a regular habit, by eating very freely of fruits and drinking plenty of pure water.

Don't take patent medicines or indeed any medicines, except as the doctor directs.

Take a nap every afternoon, or at least lie down and rest for half an hour.

Don't drink tea or coffee. The tannin they contain causes constipation, and the caffein they contain is a nerve whipper, and is bad for mother and child.

Don't allow yourself to become angry. Fits of temper injure the breast milk.

Nurse your baby only five or six times daily, and cut down the milk supply if the baby vomits it.

Don't nurse your baby at night after it is six months old.

See that your baby is registered.

CRYING BABIES.

Baby cries only when there is a cause. Find the cause and remove it.

Perhaps he has had too much food.

Perhaps an enemy has given him candy.

Perhaps an enemy has given him a pickle.

Perhaps he is dressed too warmly.

Perhaps he needs a clean diaper.

Perhaps he needs a bath.

Perhaps his bowels have not moved.

Perhaps a pin is sticking him.

Perhaps a big button is being pressed into his back.

Perhaps he has been trotted or bounced.

Perhaps he has been carried in the arms overmuch.

Perhaps he has been taken calling and a cookie given him.

Perhaps catnip or saffron tea has been forced down him.

Perhaps an enemy has given him a pacifier.

Perhaps his feet are cold.

Perhaps some enemy with decayed teeth and a bad breath has kissed him.

Perhaps an enemy has given him soothing syrup.

Perhaps he has not been fed regularly.

Perhaps someone has been smoking in the room.

See that your baby is registered.

SLEEP.

Babies under two years old should sleep from 12 to 15 hours in 24.

Babies should sleep alone. Every year a score or more babies are smothered to death in Indiana by their mothers going to sleep with them in the big bed.

Babies should sleep in a well ventilated room. Bad air makes bad and sick babies.

Babies should be taught to go to sleep at 6 p. m. until three years old. After that gradually raise the limit to 8 p. m.

Babies should not be put to sleep in the mother's arms. Its bad for mother and baby.

Babies should not be rocked to sleep

Babies should be protected from all excitement.

Babies should never be given soothing syrup.

See that your baby is registered.

EXERCISE.

Babies should play.

Babies should play in the open air when possible.

Babies should not be tickled

Babies like to romp. Romp with them.

Babies may be gently rolled and kneaded in the bath a little for exercise.

Babies like to romp and play on the floor. Be sure to spread a sheet or washable rug on the carpet, for carpets hold dirt and germs tracked in by dogs, cats and human feet.

Babies should not play on the floor in cold weather. Let them play on the bed.

Babies should not be fastened for a long time in their high chairs or go-carts for then they will not develop.

Babies' playthings should be frequently washed and baked in the oven of the kitchen stove to kill any germs which might be on them.

See that your baby is registered.

CLOTHING.

Babies should be dressed lightly and loosely in clothing fitting the season.

Babies' underwear should be cotton and wool mixed goods.

Babies' feet must be kept dry.

Babies' socks should be knitted or crocheted of soft woolen or cotton and wool yarn.

Babies' throats must not be tied up except in severe weather. Throat protectors make weak throats.

Babies should have broad, soft and loose shoes.

Babies should never have their faces protected with veils except in severe weather. They need the air which veils keep away.

PREVENTOGRAMS.

Pure air, or open air treatment, does not mean a few hours daily, but it means twenty-four hours a day.

Sunshine is to the human system what it is to plants and flowers.

It is estimated that, in the civilized world, one baby dies every ten seconds, 360 every hour, 8,640 every day, 3,053,600 every year. Over one-half of these deaths could be prevented.

A good habit to acquire is the routine boiling of all water

used for drinking purposes. It is one of the great preventive measures against typhoid.

All milk from dairy farms should come from tuberculin-tested cattle. Producer, dealer and purchaser should cooperate in all matters relating to the production of good milk.

If garbage is thoroughly drained in the kitchen sink, before being placed in the garbage can, it will be the less offensive—providing always that the can has a tight cover.

OPEN WINDOWS.

With the approach of cold weather, we are facing the season when many people tightly close all windows in the house and keep them closed day and night. This habit is the cause of much illness. We need air and we need fresh air. A great many people think only of warming their houses without any reference to the way in which it is done. During the daytime when we are in our living rooms, without wraps and not prepared for the cold, it is reasonable to expect that the windows will be kept closed or nearly so most of the time, but there is no reason why the rooms can not be flushed with fresh air at intervals. Every house should be thoroughly aired out several times a day, and yet we all know people of considerable intelligence in whose houses the windows are never raised during the entire cold season. The custom of opening windows in our bedrooms at night is gradually gaining foothold. Time was, and not very long ago either, that people were afraid of "taking cold" if they allowed their windows to remain open because of the fact that night air would enter the bedrooms. It has been positively established that night air does not differ from day air except that it is freer from dust and smoke, otherwise it is exactly the same thing, and as some sanitarians have put it, "the only night air that is dangerous is last night's—open the windows and let it out." There is no occasion for any one being afraid of a draft if they are warmly covered up in their beds at night; the fact that the cold air blows about in the room does not bring with it the result of making people ill, but on the contrary keeps them in the best of health by assuring them a sleep which is restful and refreshing. This is not an idle theory; it has been tried out by a large number of people, and they all agree that they feel much better if they sleep in rooms in which the windows are wide open than in tightly closed rooms. Try it now. The weather is not so cold that it will be disagreeable at all to make the experiment even if you have not done it previously, and by the time the weather gets severely cold you will have become accustomed to it, and so strongly in favor of it on account of your improved health that you will refuse to shut your windows even in zero weather.

BIRTH REGISTRATION.

The registration of births is a matter of great importance to the individual and to the community. We have a good midwifery law in this State, which aims to provide that none but competent women shall engage in this very important occupation. One unfortunate result of our law however is, that many unintelligent women, who can not secure a license, practice surreptitiously, mostly among the foreign population, and do not register their births for the obvious reason that by so doing they will furnish incriminating evidence against themselves, and the parents of the children do not understand the importance of such registration, or do not know of the requirement. Registrars should make every effort to secure the birth record of such children. This is one of the ways in which women's clubs and settlement workers can be of great public service in instructing parents in the importance of registering their offspring and seeing that it is done. The clergy whose work is in a parish made up of a foreign-born population, can also be of much assistance.

Some of the reasons why births should be registered are: That for governmental and identification purposes the birth may be a matter of official record; that the age of school children may be definitely known, making the proper enforcement of school and work laws possible; that prosecutions dealing with the "age of consent," or the prosecution of minors, may be settled by record and not by conjecture; that litigation in matters of inheritance and the settlement of estates may be simplified by definite knowledge of the ages of all persons concerned; that American-born children of foreign parents may have indisputable evidence of American birth, which will protect them from enforced military service when visiting the country of their parents. This is something the child can not do for himself and the State must, therefore, see that it is done for him.—*Bulletin Connecticut Board of Health.*

PERTAINING TO ONE'S HEALTH.

Constipation, the bane of civilization, is generally the result of the neglect of the bowels and of wrong eating; and cathartic medicines, through abuse, have become a plague.

On account of the way we live, disease is latent in us at all times.

Bad health generally proceeds through wrong living.

Intemperance in eating causes much sickness.

Reject that bottle of milk which has a single speck of dirt in it. Disease-causing microbes frequently cling to specks of dirt.

Too many mothers seem to know but two things to do for their babies when they are not well, and these two things are bad. The first is to shut the baby up in an unventilated room, and the second, is to bundle it to the point where it perspires profusely. Another wrong thing often done is to cover baby's face, when taking it for an airing, with two or three thicknesses of veil. Babies and grown people, too, who enjoy an abundance of fresh air at all times do not catch cold.

Over-eating, preceded or followed by the breathing of foul air will quite always produce a cold.

The vital force of a baby or adult must be high in order to recover promptly from any sickness when shut in a tight room and constantly tempted with dainties to eat.

Only enough clothes to prevent chill and keep comfortably warm are needed. More are harmful.

Kissing a baby in the mouth really constitutes an assault. It may be news to some to be told that diphtheria and other germs may sometimes be found in the mouths of adults even when they are well and in good health.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JULY, 1913.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	962,039
Total deaths	922
Death rate per 1,000	11.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	63 6
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	14 6
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	11.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.4
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	134.6

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,139,717
Total deaths	1,264
Death rate per 1,000	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	136.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	11.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	7.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	125.1

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	667,954
Total deaths	776
Death rate per 1,000	13 6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	148.0
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	42.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	7 0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	....
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	174 5

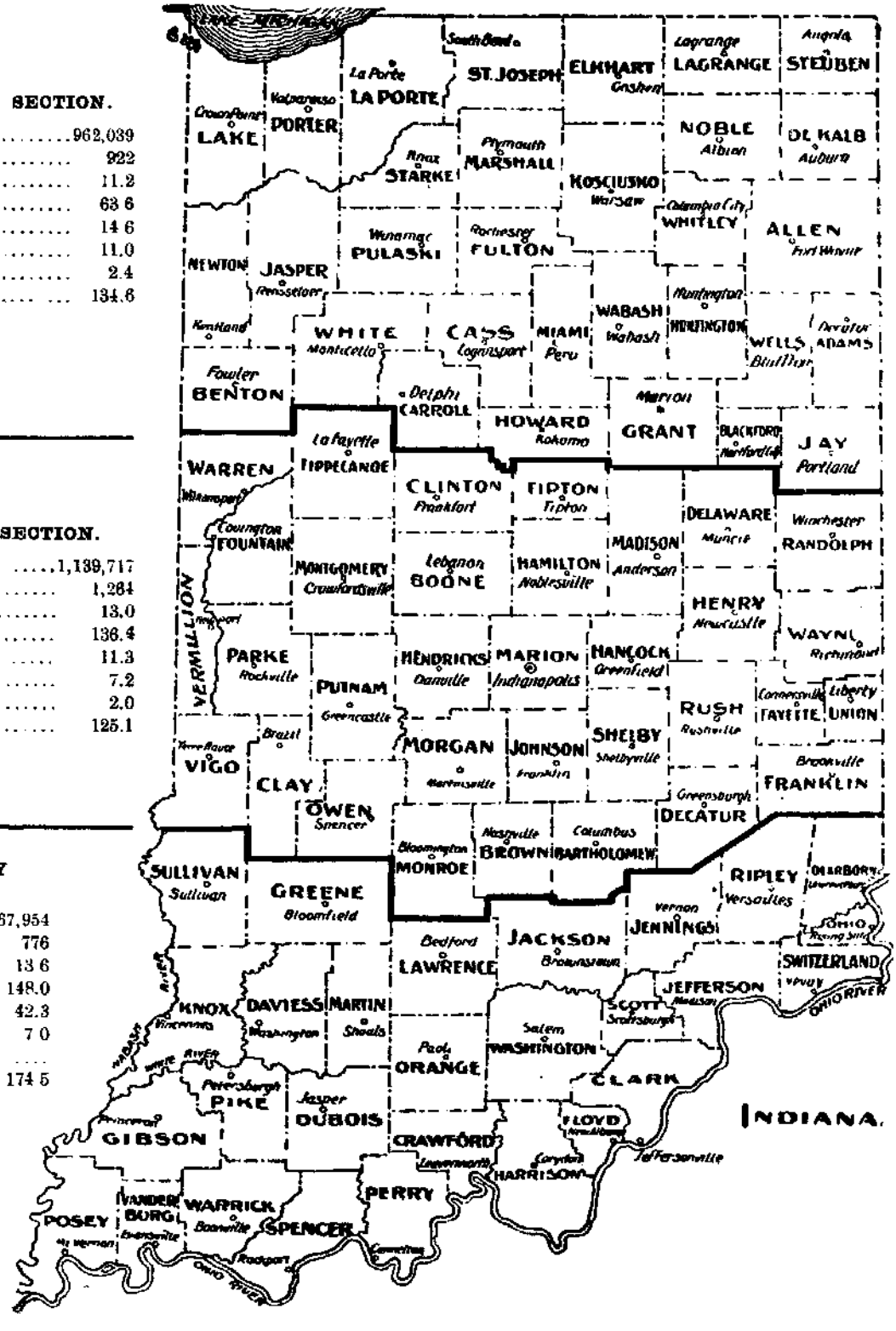

TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of July, 1913. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for June 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population. July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Rate for Year 1913 to Date.	Rate for Year 1912 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 Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana	**2,769,710**	**2,982**	**2,883**	**2,810**	**21,570**	**20,456**	**12.5**	**12.6**	**12.1**	**13.4**	**12.8**	**543**	**220**	**59**	**54**	**93**	**852**	**268**	**32**	**47**	**20**	**4**	**16**	**32**	**80**	**329**		**8**	**4**	**15**	**188**	**328**	**1**	**320**
Northern Counties	**962,039**	**922**	**996**	**1,021**	**7,397**	**7,010**	**11.2**	**12.5**	**12.8**	**13.3**	**12.7**	**180**	**59**	**23**	**16**	**27**	**279**	**52**	**12**	**12**	**9**	**2**	**8**	**6**	**22**	**110**		**2**	**3**	**5**	**68**	**121**		**101**
Adams	21,904	15	25	13	144	114	8.0	13.8	7.0	11.3	8.9	3		1	1		4		1							2					2	1		
Allen	97,148	98	94	70	710	659	11.8	11.7	8.6	12.5	11.8	14	6	2	3	7	20	10	2	2	1			1	5	8					5	17		28
Benton	12,688	9	8	5	61	55	8.3	7.6	4.6	8.2	7.4	3	1				1	3														1		
Blackford	15,970	15	11	11	120	84	11.0	8.3	8.1	12.8	9.0	3	1				5						1			1					2	1		
Carroll	17,974	16	15	14	97	97	10.4	10.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	2				1	5	2		1	1					2				1				
Cass	36,936	55	35	37	351	365	17.4	11.5	11.9	16.3	17.0	10	4	1		1	14	1			1				1	3			2		2	10		15
DeKalb	25,204	31	23	21	181	181	14.4	11.0	9.8	12.3	12.3	1		1			14		2	1											3	7		
Elkhart	49,966	31	46	35	352	304	7.2	11.1	8.3	12.1	10.5	6				1	12	3			1		1			1					3	5		
Fulton	16,879	17	12	6	125	108	11.8	8.6	4.1	12.7	10.9	6					6							1	1	1					4	1		
Grant	51,830	67	75	55	498	440	15.2	17.5	12.5	16.5	14.6	7	2		2	2	31	5							2	3					5	5		21
Howard	34,457	34	29	36	275	244	11.5	10.2	12.5	13.7	12.3	6	2	1	1		13	1		1						3			1	1	3	1		
Huntington	29,139	25	24	15	209	191	10.1	10.0	6.0	12.3	11.2	1	4	1			12						1			2					1	3		
Jasper	13,070	7	13	14	89	79	6.3	12.0	12.6	11.6	10.3	1			1		4	1								1								
Jay	25,027	15	19	22	159	176	7.0	9.2	10.3	10.9	12.0	3	1			1	5			1						1					3	1		
Kosciusko	28,024	29	29	26	217	186	12.1	12.5	10.9	13.2	11.5	3		1		1	11									1					4	3		1
Lagrange	15,148	13	10	16	120	112	10.1	8.0	12.4	13.5	12.6	1					9														2			1
Lake	102,062	161	154	125	1,063	780	18.5	15.3	16.8	20.3	15.2	72	19	4	4	3	10	6	2	4	1	2	3	5	4	57		1			4	25		13
Laporte	47,313	36	52	46	383	402	8.9	13.3	11.6	13.9	14.8	5	2	2	1	2	15	3							2	3					6	6		6
Marshall	24,211	18	23	16	147	160	8.7	11.5	7.8	10.4	11.3	1	2				7	1								1					3	1		
Miami	29,838	20	29	31	230	213	7.8	11.8	12.3	13.2	12.3		2	1		1	7	2	1		1					1					2	1		4
Newton	10,514	11	6	5	54	48	12.3	6.9	5.6	8.8	7.8	1	2				6	1								1					2			
Noble	24,333	22	22	20	161	190	10.6	11.0	9.7	11.3	13.4	2		1	1	1	12	1								1						3		
Porter	20,680	14	20	22	156	144	7.9	11.7	12.5	12.9	11.9	1					7	1													3	3		
Pulaski	13,312	8	19	6	96	87	7.0	17.3	5.3	12.3	11.2			1		2	3															6		
Starke	10,593	6	8	9	69	71	6.6	9.1	9.0	11.1	11.5			1			3														1	3		
Steuben	14,366	5	15	17	87	128	4.0	12.7	14.0	10.3	15.3	1	1				1											1			1	2		
St. Joseph	89,398	79	100	121	720	702	10.3	13.6	16.3	13.8	13.8	20	4	5	2	2	16	5	2	1	3				3	13					2	11		11
Wabash	26,936	28	28	21	205	175	12.2	12.6	9.1	13.0	11.1	1	2				11	3							1	2				2	2	4		1
Wells	22,518	19	16	16	130	123	9.9	8.6	8.4	9.9	9.3	4	2			2	9	1	2	1				1	1	2					2			
White	17,614	12	17	19	131	127	8.0	11.7	12.7	12.7	12.3	1	2				4	2							1	1				1	1			
Whitley	16,986	6	18	8	89	115	4.1	12.8	5.5	8.9	11.6	1					2																	
Central Counties	**1,139,717**	**1,264**	**1,232**	**1,129**	**9,112**	**8,691**	**13.0**	**13.1**	**11.8**	**13.7**	**13.5**	**221**	**81**	**17**	**19**	**33**	**367**	**132**	**24**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**12**	**37**	**121**		**2**	**1**	**7**	**70**	**125**		**160**
Bartholomew	24,949	24	19	24	182	186	11.3	9.2	11.3	12.5	12.8	4	2		1	1	11	6	1						1	1					2	1		
Boone	24,873	29	31	21	188	182	13.7	15.1	9.9	13.0	12.6	2				1	13	3	1												2	6		1
Brown	7,975	9	3	4	47	38	13.2	4.5	5.9	10.1	8.1	2	1				3	1													1	1		
Clay	32,889	39	28	28	220	225	13.9	10.3	10.0	11.9	11.8	4	4	1	2		9	3	1						1	5				1	4	6		2
Clinton	26,980	23	31	23	200	177	10.0	13.6	10.1	12.7	11.3	2	1				12	3	7						1						1	2		
Decatur	18,869	20	26	18	185	154	12.4	16.7	11.2	16.8	14.0	4			1		5	5	1	1					1							2		
Delaware	52,026	49	49	44	364	372	11.0	11.4	10.0	12.0	12.3	7	8		2		13	4	1	2	1			5		4					2	4		5
Fayette	14,599	17	17	17	106	112	13.7	14.1	13.8	12.6	13.2	2				1	7		1							1			1	1	1	2		
Fountain	20,527	16	20	30	167	173	9.1	11.8	17.2	14.0	14.3	1	1				10			1					1	1					1	1		
Franklin	15,335	18	18	6	118	111	13.8	14.2	4.6	13.2	12.4	3			1		7	2								3					2	2		
Hamilton	27,082	12	22	29	181	203	5.2	9.8	12.6	11.4	12.8	2	1	1			2	3			1				1						2	1		1
Hancock	19,030	*7	16	14	128	150	*4.3	10.2	8.6	11.5	13.5	1				1	4														2	1		
Hendricks	20,840	16	23	17	156	130	9.0	13.4	9.6	12.8	10.7	4					6									3						4		
Henry	30,362	27	31	31	223	193	10.4	12.4	12.0	12.6	10.9	1	1			1	13	4								1					2	2		1
Johnson	20,492	25	10	16	146	140	14.3	5.9	9.2	12.2	11.7	4			1		11	5	1						1							1		
Madison	65,684	65	61	37	488	395	11.6	11.2	6.6	12.7	10.3	16	1	3		1	20	8	1		1					5				1	4	5		1
Marion	276,861	366	376	310	2,504	2,378	15.5	16.5	13.5	15.5	15.1	70	19	3	6	12	65	41	7	3	3	1	3	6	12	29		1		1	15	42		97
Monroe	23,936	31	21	12	155	179	15.2	10.8	5.9	11.1	12.9	8	8				8	5							3	7					1			
Montgomery	29,848	28	28	33	203	218	11.0	11.3	13.1	11.7	12.6	2	1		1		19	1								1		1			6	4		
Morgan	21,326	26	19	25	176	178	14.3	10.8	13.8	14.2	14.3	4	3	1			8	2	1	1				1	1	2					3			
Owen	14,053	9	12	9	90	85	7.5	10.3	7.5	10.9	10.3				1		3	2	1												1	2		
Parke	22,214	28	19	17	158	174	14.8	10.3	9.0	12.2	13.4	5	4			3	8	4					1		2	2						5		
Putnam	26,544	23	23	17	156	124	13.1	13.6	9.7	13.0	10.3	2		1			11	3			1				1	1								
Randolph	29,221	32	26	28	219	207	12.8	10.8	11.3	12.8	12.2	5	1			1	10	1	1						1	2					3	2		
Rush	19,425	14	15	33	133	180	8.4	9.3	20.0	11.7	15.9		1			2	6	3													2			
Shelby	27,268	23	25	20	186	215	9.9	11.1	12.6	11.7	13.6	6	3				6	1		1						4					2			
Tippecanoe	40,455	53	53	55	381	403	15.4	15.9	16.1	16.1	17.1	7	3	1		2	18	7		2					2	5				1	3	2		25
Tipton	17,521	20	10	9	102	107	13.4	6.9	6.0	10.0	10.5	2	3				9		1							3					2	1		
Union	6,200	12	5	3	51	46	22.5	9.7	5.6	14.0	12.6	2					7	1												1	1			
Vermillion	19,587	30	20	28	212	177	18.0	12.4	17.1	18.6	15.8	13	1	1		1	7								2	7						4		
Vigo	93,108	116	116	101	843	752	14.6	15.0	13.1	15.5	14.2	28	9	4	2	5	22	10	3						3	24				1	4	17		24
Warren	10,899	15	9	11	90	70	16.2	9.9	11.8	14.2	10.9	2			1		1									1						2		1
Wayne	44,713	42	50	50	375	374	11.0	13.6	13.3	14.4	14.5	6	5	1		1	13	3	1				1		3	9					1	3		2
Southern Counties	**667,954**	**776**	**656**	**660**	**5,081**	**4,658**	**13.6**	**11.9**	**11.7**	**13.0**	**12.0**	**142**	**80**	**19**	**19**	**33**	**208**	**84**	**15**	**24**	**4**		**3**	**12**	**21**	**98**		**4**		**3**	**50**	**82**	**1**	**60**
Clark	30,260	†15	35	28	170	214	5.8	10.0	10.9	9.6	12.1	3	1				5	2	2	1					1	2									1
Crawford	12,057	11	12	8	72	89	10.7	12.1	7.8	10.2	12.6	3	1		1		3	4		1						4								
Daviess	27,747	22	27	22	201	199	9.3	11.8	9.9	12.4	12.3	2	3	1		2	6	4							1	5						3		
Dearborn	21,548	19	19	16	169	148	10.3	10.7	8.7	13.5	11.8	3	2	1			6						1		2	2					1	3		
Dubois	19,843	28	16	18	135	105	16.8	9.8	10.7	11.7	9.0	2	3	2	1	2	9			3						4						3		
Floyd	30,327	44	26	26	252	241	17.0	10.4	10.1	14.3	13.6	3	6	2		1	17	10	1	1			1		1	2					2	5		3
Gibson	30,217	25	36	38	213	203	9.7	14.0	14.8	12.1	11.6	5	6	1			5	1	1	1					1	5		1			2	2		
Greene	38,541	37	28	44	225	252	11.2	8.8	13.7	10.0	11.4	11	3		1	4	10	2	1	1						7					2	3		
Harrison	20,232	25	12	17	122	107	14.5	7.2	9.9	10.3	9.0	3	1		1	1	11	1		1											1	5		
Jackson	24,727	37	19	27	152	186	17.6	9.3	12.8	10.5	12.9	9	1		3	6	12	7						1	1	7		1			3	4		
Jefferson	20,483	40	35	36	263	215	22.9	20.7	17.2	22.0	18.0	6	2		1	4	12	3						3	2	1					5	5		11
Jennings	14,221	16	18	19	123	90	13.2	15.3	15.7	14.8	10.8	4	3				5	2	1						2	2					1	2		
Knox	40,449	52	42	41	304	271	15.1	12.6	12.1	12.9	11.6	14	10	1	2	1	11	4	1		2			2	1	10		1			3	8	1	1
Lawrence	31,603	44	29	26	216	201	16.3	11.1	9.8	11.7	11.0	10	5	1	2	1	5	2	1	5				1		5				1	4	6		
Martin	13,104	8	14	8	82	85	7.1	12.9	7.2	10.7	11.1	2	2				2							1		1					2			
Ohio	4,329	7	6	5	41	35	18.9	16.8	13.6	16.2	13.8						4														1	1		
Orange	17,258	23	15	12	142	111	15.6	10.5	8.2	14.1	11.0	7	3	1	1	1	2	3	1					1	1	3					1	2		
Perry	18,214	15	17	19	121	140	9.6	11.3	12.3	11.4	13.2		2		1		7	2	1						1	1					3	3		
Pike	19,684	28	18	16	147	143	16.7	11.1	9.5	12.8	12.4	10	2			3	3	3		1					1	7					1	2		
Posey	21,756	25	31	13	152	123	13.5	17.3	7.0	12.0	9.7	4	2	1		1	8	3		2					1	7					2	1		
Ripley	19,604	15	8	15	131	112	9.0	4.9	9.0	11.5	9.8	2	1	1			7	2	2												2	2		
Scott	8,725	6	7	4	64	53	8.0	9.7	5.6	12.6	10.8	1	2					1								2								
Spencer	20,676	19	25	21	131	156	10.8	14.7	11.9	10.9	12.9	5	3	2			7			1				1		4					2	2		
Sullivan	33,725	37	35	21	264	185	12.9	12.6	7.4	13.4	9.6	7	5		1		7	7	1	1					2	4				1	1	3		
Switzerland	9,914	7	7	9	80	68	8.2	8.5	10.7	13.8	11.5						2	1													1	1		
Vanderburgh	79,366	138	104	119	768	687	20.4	15.6	17.8	16.5	14.9	22	8	3	4	6	26	15	1	4	1			2	1	12				1	5	14		14
Warrick	22,099	19	18	17	142	122	10.1	9.9	9.1	11.0	9.5	3	2				8	2	1	1					1	1					4	1		
Washington	17,445	11	8	21	117	115	9.4	5.5	14.2	11.5	11.3	1	1	2			6	1	1							1		1			1	1		
Urban	**1,221,371**	**1,531**	**1,499**	**1,326**	**10,935**	**9,975**	**14.7**	**14.9**	**13.2**	**15.5**	**14.6**	**322**	**123**	**30**	**28**	**47**	**341**	**124**	**30**	**22**	**11**	**3**	**13**	**23**	**44**	**202**		**3**	**1**	**8**	**83**	**189**	**1**	**229**
Rural	**1,548,339**	**1,431**	**1,384**	**1,484**	**10,635**	**10,484**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**11.3**	**11.8**	**11.4**	**221**	**97**	**29**	**26**	**46**	**511**	**144**	**22**	**25**	**9**	**1**	**3**	**9**	**36**	**127**		**5**	**3**	**7**	**155**	**139**		**91**

* 5 certificates from Greenfield, too late for tabulation.
† 18 certificates from Jeffersonville, too late for tabulation.

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of July, 1913. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population. Estimated, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for June 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population. July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Rate for Year 1913 to Date.	Rate for Year 1912 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 Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over	246,546	334	346	286	2,286	2,156	15.9	17.0	14.0	15.9	15.4	68	16	3	5	11	54	37	6	3		1	3	6	12	29		1		1	15	38		94
Indianapolis	246,546	334	346	286	2,286	2,156	15.9	17.0	14.0	15.0	15.4	68	16	3	5	11	54	37	6	3		1	3	6	12	29		1		1	15	38		94
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000	260,199	318	306	262	2,244	1,977	14.3	14.3	12.2	14.8	13.4	62	21	8	8	17	62	21	6	5	4		1	2	7	39				2	13	42		76
Evansville	71,775	111	80	90	594	543	18.2	13.5	15.0	14.1	13.1	17	7	3	4	5	21	7	1	3	1			2		7				1	5	14		31
Fort Wayne	67,095	73	74	51	528	493	12.6	13.2	9.1	13.4	12.8	11	4	1	3	6	12	6	1	2	1				3	6					4	13		23
Terre Haute	62,453	82	84	68	622	517	15.4	16.2	13.2	17.1	14.7	20	7	2		4	18	5	2						3	16				1	2	10		18
South Bend	58,276	52	68	53	500	424	10.5	14.1	11.0	14.7	12.8	14	3	2	1	2	11	1	2		2		1		1	10					2	5		4
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000	165,232	233	195	138	1,399	1,116	16.6	14.3	12.3	17.9	14.3	61	24	6	2	3	46	21	4	5	1	2	3	7	6	47				1	9	28		39
Gary	30,602	57	41	37	335	206	21.7	16.1	24.5	18.7	19.8	29	9			1	3	1		1	1			4	2	25					2	8		2
Muncie	24,617	25	28	22	190	186	11.9	12.8	10.6	13.2	13.1	4	4		1		6	1	1	1				3		3					1	3		3
Richmond	23,142	24	24	19	165	165	12.1	12.6	9.8	12.2	12.4	4	3	1		1	7	2	1				1		1	4						2		1
Anderson	22,936	30	22	14	185	150	15.3	11.6	7.2	13.8	11.3	8					9	4	1							2					1	2		1
Hammond	22,633	32	31	31	247	202	16.6	16.6	16.8	18.7	15.9	10	3	2	1		1	2				2	1		1	8					1	7		10
New Albany	20,629	32	21	18	192	175	18.2	12.3	10.2	16.0	14.5	1	5	2			11	6	1	1			1		1	2					2	5		3
Lafayette	20,473	33	30	34	232	238	18.9	17.8	19.7	19.5	20.1	5		1		1	9	5		2					1	3				1	2	1		19
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000	211,362	232	254	247	2,054	1,905	12.9	14.5	12.9	15.4	14.5	57	22	9	5	7	52	12	1	4	5		4	1	7	41		1	1	2	11	35	1	17
East Chicago	20,234	49	49	30	293	184	28.5	20.4	18.0	24.9	16.0	24	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	3			2	1	1	16		1				9		1
Elkhart	20,100	14	13	10	147	128	8.1	7.8	5.9	12.5	11.2	4				1	4	1			1		1		1							3		
Michigan City	19,861	10	23	23	155	164	5.9	14.0	13.9	13.4	14.5	2	2				2	1							1	1					2	1		1
Marion	19,763	21	29	17	193	150	12.4	17.8	10.2	16.8	13.0	3	1			1	3	4								3						3		2
Logansport	19,618	22	20	24	182	189	13.2	12.4	14.6	15.9	16.6	4	2	1		1	4				1					3			1		1	4		3
Kokomo	18,290	22	18	20	173	153	14.1	11.9	13.3	15.2	14.8	3	2	1	1		8	1		1						2				1	1	1		
Vincennes	15,823	31	17	16	147	120	23.0	13.0	12.2	15.8	13.3	10	5	1	1		7	1			1				1	10					1	5	1	1
Mishawaka	13,150	11	13	5	81	87	9.8	12.0	4.7	10.6	11.9	3		1	1		3	1							2	1						4		2
Peru	11,398	10	15	11	93	80	10.3	15.9	11.5	13.9	12.3		2	1		1	2	1			1					1					1	1		2
Laporte	11,207	15	12	18	115	140	15.7	12.9	19.4	17.5	22.1	3					8								1	2						3		5
Elwood	11,028	10	9	5	109	69	10.6	9.9	5.3	17.0	10.6			1		1	4	1			1									1	1	2		
Huntington	10,428	9	10	8	89	80	10.1	11.6	9.1	14.6	13.2		2	1			3						1			1						2		
Jeffersonville	10,412	*	10	14	....	104	....	11.6	15.8	....	17.1																							
New Castle	10,050	8	16	9	70	61	9.3	19.3	10.5	11.9	10.4	1	1				2									1					1			
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	336,032	414	398	393	2,942	2,620	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.9	14.4	74	46	4	8	9	127	33	13	5	1		2	7	12	46		1		2	35	46		3
Shelbyville	9,966	8	10	15	69	88	9.4	12.2	18.1	11.8	15.4	3	1				2									4					1			
Crawfordsville	9,915	12	10	15	82	85	14.1	12.2	18.3	14.1	15.1	2			1		8									1					3	2		
Brazil	9,650	14	8	9	83	87	17.0	10.0	11.1	14.7	15.4	1	4		1		2	1								2					2	1		
Bloomington	9,312	13	14	10	79	92	16.3	18.2	13.0	14.5	17.3	2	5				2	2		1	1				2	2								
Bedford	9,238	18	9	7	72	61	22.8	11.7	9.1	13.3	13.2	5	2	1			2		1	1					1	3					2	2		
Columbus	8,949	13	5	13	70	71	17.0	6.8	15.8	13.4	13.7	3	1		1	1	6	3	1						1						2			
Frankfort	8,940	9	11	12	73	67	11.7	14.9	16.0	14.0	13.0	2					5	1							1							1		
Wabash	8,699	13	11	6	73	60	17.5	15.2	8.1	14.3	11.0	1					6	1								1			1		1	2		
Goshen	8,654	4	10	10	65	59	5.4	14.0	13.7	12.9	11.8						3	1																
Connersville	7,918	10	8	13	56	72	14.8	12.2	19.5	12.1	15.7	2				1	2									1				1	1	2		
Washington	7,854	7	9	7	76	62	10.4	13.8	10.5	16.6	13.5		2				2									2						1		
Valparaiso	7,127	6	8	7	59	47	9.9	13.6	11.6	14.2	11.4						3	1														1		
Whiting	7,107	13	6	10	54	59	21.4	10.2	17.2	13.0	14.7	8	1		1			2	1							7								
Madison	6,934	16	18	8	103	60	27.0	31.5	13.6	25.5	14.8	5	2		1	2	3	1						3		1					2	3		2
Clinton	6,891	8	9	14	88	55	13.6	15.8	25.2	21.9	14.3	5					1								1	2						2		
Princeton	6,528	10	11	13	67	58	18.0	20.4	23.6	17.6	15.3		2				2								1						1	2		
Linton	6,472	5	3	9	31	41	9.0	5.6	17.1	8.2	11.3	2				1										1								
Hartford City	6,337	6	6	4	44	38	11.1	11.5	7.5	11.9	10.4	1	1				3						1								1	1		
Seymour	6,305	8	7	8	51	67	14.8	13.5	14.9	13.9	18.2	3				1	2	1								3						1		
Lebanon	5,674	11	7	6	48	50	22.7	14.9	12.8	14.5	15.4						5		1												1	4		1
Mt. Vernon	5,649	8	10	6	51	35	16.6	21.5	12.6	15.5	10.7		4				4	1								2					2			
Greensburg	5,496	4	8	6	61	67	8.5	17.6	12.9	19.0	21.0	1			1		1	1	1															
Kendallville	5,305	3	5	2	34	39	6.6	11.4	4.5	11.0	13.0						2	1														1		
Portland	5,196	3	7	7	48	41	6.7	16.3	15.9	15.9	13.6	2																						
Noblesville	5,129	2	3	4	42	45	4.5	7.1	9.2	14.0	15.1	1					1														1			
Alexandria	5,096	3	6	2	35	29	6.9	14.2	4.8	11.7	9.7	1					2																	
Bluffton	5,087	10	8	6	38	41	23.1	19.1	4.0	12.8	13.9	4	1			1	3	1	1					1		2					1			
Rushville	5,001	3	3	8	38	64	7.0	7.2	18.9	13.0	22.1					1	1	1																
Martinsville	4,627	7	3	10	49	57	17.7	7.8	25.7	18.2	21.3	1	1				2														2			
Franklin	4,600	9	4	2	45	27	22.9	10.5	5.7	16.8	10.1	1			1		3	4																
Aurora	4,562	7	4	3	53	37	18.0	10.6	7.8	19.9	14.1	2	2										1		1	2						1		
Decatur	4,535	5	8	3	45	31	12.9	21.4	7.8	17.0	11.8						1																	
Warsaw	4,518	5	3	9	37	32	13.0	8.0	23.6	14.0	12.2						1														1			
Greenfield	4,448	*	5	7	....	42	....	13.6	18.5	....	16.2																							
Winchester	4,378	2	5	4	37	34	5.3	13.8	10.9	14.5	13.4																					1		
Sullivan	4,313	6	5	2	48	24	16.3	14.1	5.6	19.1	9.7	1	1		1		1	2								1					1	1		
Garrett	4,195	6	2	2	34	33	16.8	5.8	5.6	13.9	13.5						1															3		
Tipton	4,137	7	3	5	32	29	19.8	8.8	14.3	13.3	12.1		2				2									1					1	1		
Boonville	4,122	4	6	4	38	40	11.4	17.7	11.7	15.8	17.0		1				1	1	1						1									
Auburn	4,023	8	4	5	28	30	23.3	12.0	14.8	11.7	12.9						3		1												1	2		
Lawrenceburg	3,930	6	3	3	36	26	17.9	9.2	9.0	15.7	11.3			1			2															1		
Plymouth	3,874	3	3	1	23	37	9.0	9.4	3.0	10.2	16.4							1													1			
Greencastle	3,814	3	3	3	39	24	9.2	9.5	9.3	17.5	10.8						1	2																
Mitchell	3,770	4	5	4	33	29	12.4	16.1	13.0	15.0	13.8	1	1											1		1								
Columbia City	3,542	†	3	4	16	31	†	16.2	13.4	7.7	15.2																							
Tell City	3,505	6	5	4	36	35	20.1	17.3	13.7	17.6	17.4						4	1	1						1						1	1		
Attica	3,401	3	6	4	31	43	10.3	21.4	14.0	15.6	21.9	1					2																	
Rochester	3,364	6	2	1	33	33	20.9	7.2	3.5	16.8	16.8	1					3									1					1			
Union City	3,305	5	5	5	32	38	17.8	18.4	18.1	16.6	20.0	1														1						1		
Jasonville	3,295	5	3	5	23	13	17.8	11.0	17.9	12.0	15.6	2					2		1							1								
Gas City	3,224	3	2	2	22	12	10.9	7.5	7.3	11.7	6.3														1						1			
Dunkirk	3,031	3	3	†	20	25	11.6	12.0	†	11.3	14.1			1			1														1			
North Vernon	2,933	2	4	4	19	17	8.0	16.5	16.1	11.1	9.9	1						1							1									
Bicknell	2,794	6	7	4	37	29	25.2	30.4	17.1	22.7	18.1	1	3				2							1				1				1		
Montpelier	2,786	3	3	4	26	19	12.6	13.0	16.9	16.0	11.7	2																						
Rockport	2,736	5	4	4	25	28	21.5	17.7	17.2	15.7	17.5		1	1			2							1								1		
Angola	2,702	1	6	2	28	24	4.3	27.0	8.8	17.8	15.5						1															1		
Crown Point	2,564	3	6	7	27	26	13.7	28.4	32.4	18.1	17.5	1					1									1						1		
Huntingburg	2,464	8	3	8	22	18	38.1	14.7	38.3	15.3	11.1	1		1			2									1						1		
Rensselaer	2,419	2	5	3	34	23	9.7	25.1	14.7	24.1	16.4						2	1																
Loogootee	2,308	3	7	2	21	22	15.3	36.8	10.5	15.6	16.9	1	1				1									1								
Batesville	2,303	3	4	†	19	15	15.3	21.1	†	14.1	11.5						2		2												1			
Monticello	2,180	1	4	2	15	18	5.4	22.3	10.8	11.8	14.2							1																
Lizonier	2,173	†	4	5	17	23	†	22.3	27.1	13.4	18.1																							
Delphi	2,165	4	4	2	17	15	21.7	22.4	10.9	13.5	11.9	1				1	1									1								
Cannelton	2,130	1	2	3	18	21	5.5	11.4	16.6	14.5	16.9																					1		
Covington	2,069	7	2	4	32	19	39.8	11.7	22.8	26.6	15.7						5			1											1	1		
Butler City	1,818	5	4	†	19	11	32.3	26.7	†	17.9	10.3	1					3		1															
Veedersburg	1,779	1	1	7	10	28	6.6	6.8	46.6	9.9	6.27.1																							
Rising Sun	1,513	4	3	3	22	25	31.1	24.1	23.4	24.8	28.2						1															1		
Vevay	1,256	2	†	1	14	10	18.7	†	9.3	19.1	13.6						1																	

*Report not received in time for tabulation: Jeffersonville, 18 deaths; Greenfield, 5 deaths.

†No deaths.

Mortality of Indiana for July, 1913. (Stillbirths excluded.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1913.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1913 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population. July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Rate for Year 1913 to Date.	Rate for Year 1912 to Same Date.	Important Ages. Under 1. Number.	Per Cent.	1 to 4. Number.	Per Cent.	5 to 9. Number.	Per Cent.	10 to 14. Number.	Per Cent.	15 to 19. Number.	Per Cent.	65 and Over. Number.	Per Cent.
State	2,760,710	2,962	2,883	2,810	21,570	21,460	12.5	12.6	12.1	13.4	12.8	543	18.3	220	7.4	59	1.9	54	1.8	93	3.1	852	28.7
Northern Counties	962,039	922	965	1,021	7,397	7,010	11.2	12.5	12.8	13.3	12.7	180	19.5	59	6.4	23	2.4	16	1.7	27	2.9	279	30.2
Central Counties	1,139,717	1,264	1,232	1,129	9,112	9,792	13.0	13.1	11.8	13.7	13.5	221	17.4	81	6.4	17	1.3	19	1.5	33	2.6	367	29.0
Southern Counties	667,954	776	656	660	5,061	4,658	13.6	11.9	11.7	13.0	12.0	142	18.2	80	10.3	19	2.4	19	2.4	33	4.2	206	26.5
All Cities	1,221,371	1,531	1,499	1,326	10,935	9,976	14.7	14.9	13.2	15.5	14.6	322	21.0	123	8.0	30	1.9	28	1.8	47	3.0	341	22.2
Over 100,000	246,548	334	346	286	2,286	2,153	15.9	17.0	14.0	15.9	15.4	68	20.3	16	4.7	3	.8	5	1.4	11	3.2	54	16.1
45,000 to 100,000	260,199	318	306	262	2,244	1,977	14.3	14.3	12.2	14.8	13.4	62	19.5	21	6.6	8	2.5	8	2.5	17	5.3	62	19.5
20,000 to 45,000	165,232	233	195	138	1,399	1,116	16.6	14.3	12.3	17.9	14.3	61	26.1	24	10.3	6	2.5	2	.8	3	1.2	46	19.7
10,000 to 20,000	211,362	232	254	247	2,064	1,905	12.9	14.6	12.9	15.4	14.5	57	24.5	22	9.4	9	3.8	5	2.1	7	3.0	52	22.4
Under 10,000	338,032	414	398	393	2,942	2,820	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.9	14.4	74	17.8	40	9.6	4	.9	8	1.9	9	2.1	127	30.6
Country	1,548,339	1,431	1,384	1,484	10,635	11,484	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.8	11.4	221	15.4	97	6.7	29	20.2	26	1.8	46	3.2	511	35.7

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

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Number.	Death Rate.	Other Forms Tuberculosis. Number.	Death Rate.	Typhoid Fever. Number.	Death Rate.	Diphtheria and Croup. Number.	Death Rate.	Scarlet Fever. Number.	Death Rate.	Measles. Number.	Death Rate.	Whooping Cough. Number.	Death Rate.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia. Number.	Death Rate.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.) Number.	Death Rate.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Number.	Death Rate.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Number.	Death Rate.	Influenza. Number.	Death Rate.	Puerperal Septicemia. Number.	Death Rate.	Cancer. Number.	Death Rate.	External Causes. Number.	Death Rate.	Smallpox. Number.	Death Rate.
State	268	113.6	52	22.1	47	19.9	20	8.5	4	1.7	16	6.8	32	13.6	80	34.0	329	139.4			8	3.4	4	1.7	15	6.3	188	79.9	328	139.4	1	.4
Northern Counties	52	83.6	12	14.6	12	14.6	9	11.0	2	2.4	8	9.7	8	9.7	22	26.9	110	134.6			2	2.4	3	3.6	5	6.1	68	83.2	121	148.1		
Central Counties	132	136.4	24	24.8	11	11.3	7	7.2	2	2.0	5	5.1	12	12.4	37	38.2	121	125.1			2	2.0	1	1.0	7	7.2	70	72.3	125	129.2		
Southern Counties	84	148.0	16	28.2	24	42.3	4	7.0			3	5.2	12	21.1	21	37.0	98	174.5			4	7.0			3	5.2	50	88.1	82	144.5	1	1.7
All Cities	124	119.5	30	28.9	22	21.2	11	10.6	3	2.8	13	12.5	23	22.1	44	42.4	202	194.7			3	2.8	1	.9	8	7.7	83	80.0	189	182.2	1	.9
Over 100,000	37	176.7	6	28.6	3	14.3			1	4.7	3	14.3	6	28.6	12	57.3	29	138.5			1	4.7			1	4.7	15	71.6	38	181.4		
45,000 to 100,000	21	95.0	6	27.1	5	22.6	4	18.1			1	4.5	2	9.0	7	31.6	39	176.5							2	9.0	13	58.8	42	190.1		
20,000 to 45,000	21	149.6	4	28.5	5	35.6	1	7.1	2	14.2	3	21.3	7	49.8	6	42.7	47	334.9							1	7.1	9	64.1	28	199.5		
10,000 to 20,000	12	65.8	1	5.5	4	22.2	5	27.8			4	22.2	1	5.5	7	39.0	41	228.4			1	5.5	1	5.5	2	11.1	11	61.2	35	195.0	1	5.5
Under 10,000	33	114.9	13	45.2	5	17.4	1	3.4			2	6.9	7	24.3	12	41.7	46	160.2			1	3.4			2	6.9	35	121.9	46	160.2		
Country	144	109.5	22	18.7	25	19.0	9	6.8	1	.7	3	2.2	9	6.8	36	27.3	127	95.8			5	3.8	3	2.2	7	5.3	105	79.8	139	105.7		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of July, 1913.

C. E. NORQUEST, ACTING SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes. Station.	Highest.	Date.	Station.	Lowest.	Date.
77.8	+2.8	Bloomington Paoli Rome Scottsburg	108 108 108 108	30 30 30 30	Hammond	39	23

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes. Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
3.27	—0.58	Bluffton	8.83	Vandersburg	0.82