

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Health

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1937



PROPERTY
OF THE
STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
OF
NEW JERSEY.

U.S.
614,091
N.J.
Bureau of
Vital Statistics

MacCrellish & Quibley Co
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Trenton, New Jersey

1937

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Department of Health of the State of New Jersey

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~~MRS. HELEN M. BERRY, Vice-President~~.....Millburn
AUGUSTUS L. L. BAKER, M.D.....Dover
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J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D., *Director*

The offices of the Department are in the State House, Trenton

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
TRENTON, N. J., August 16, 1937.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

As required by law, I have the honor of submitting herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Health, together with accompanying important documents, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

IRVIN E. DEIBERT, M.D.,
President,
State Department of Health.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
TRENTON, N. J., August 16, 1937.

To the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department for year ending June 30, 1937. The reports of the Bureau Chiefs will give comprehensive accounts of the activities of the nine Bureaus of the Department during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.,
Director of Health.

Report of the Director

By J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.

Most important of the factors influencing the Department's work of the year was the increase in available funds provided under the Federal Social Security Act. From this source, \$263,000.00 was added to the State's appropriation of approximately \$476,000.00, an increase of 54 percent in funds available for public health protection and promotion under the direction of the State Department of Health.

The Department was anxious that such a valuable contribution should be expended wisely and effectively for the public good. I feel that this has been done.

Rather than set up projects hastily for the sake of using up each quarter's allotment without delay, the Department preferred to consider carefully each suggested plan, even though this might slow up, in some cases, the beginning of meritorious work.

Part of the funds were appropriated for special purposes. For example, some \$83,000.00 of the amount stated above was received through the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, for promoting maternal and child health. Other amounts were designated for training public health personnel, for assisting local health departments to organize and conduct their work to better advantage and still other sums, for expanding the services of the State Health Department.

A portion of the total amount was an outright gift to the State, a larger portion had to be matched by regular State health appropriations and a third portion had to be matched by increased health appropriations, either State or local. The details are too numerous to mention here but the point I wish to make clear is that the Department's staff which recommended activities for the use of the funds, and later carried out many of the approved plans, was seeking to promote projects of lasting and undoubted value to citizens of the State.

Just how these additional funds, and also the regular appropriation of the Department were employed to render public services is set forth in the reports of the Bureaus charged with administering the various functions of the Department. A synopsis of the new activities, or in

most cases expanded activities, made possible by Security Act funds, may properly be given here.

The program and personnel of the State Department of Health were expanded by the addition of:

(1) Two new district health officers, five sanitarians and five clerks for district offices to round out a program started in 1919 and now covering 17 rural counties.

(2) Medical, laboratory, sanitary and clerical assistants working in or from the headquarters of the Department at Trenton.

(3) Two new supervisors in the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, the employment of 19 new public health nurses as teachers of child hygiene and, with the cooperation of the Medical Society of New Jersey, inauguration of a program for interesting physicians in the newer concepts of maternal welfare and providing free consultative and nursing delivery service to physicians under proper circumstances.

(4) Medical, nursing, educational and technical assistants to bring our venereal disease control program of 20 years' standing even more completely in accord with the recommendations of the United States Public Health Service.

Use of these funds to improve local health administration included subsidizing three local health units, thus supplying the services of full-time qualified public health officials to groups of adjacent municipalities and townships, voluntarily combined for health administration. In each case, the qualified health officer of one municipality of the group was furnished assistants to conduct needed services in the whole area put under his direction.

In addition to these three combined health districts, five city health departments were given funds, matched by their new local appropriations, to improve their public health services.

To train new workers for health departments, the Department arranged with Rutgers University to conduct a course in public health administration covering a period of 16 weeks, giving 528 hours' instruction to a class of 17 regular students and a few others accepted by the Department.

Briefly, this outlines the means adopted and put into action with Security Act funds during the year which ended June 30, 1937. Other projects were approved and started shortly after July first.

Normal growth of the Department's work, which has been noted annually for many years, was augmented, of course, as a result of this additional personnel in the field. Consequently, laboratory tests and inspections mounted to new totals. Bacteriological tests of specimens for diagnosis or release of cases of disease, or from persons engaged in handling food, increased 17,000 during the year, to a new high total of 111,730 examinations. Nearly 14,000 of the additional tests and 68,000 of the total were blood tests for syphilis. Both the bacteriological and chemical laboratories and some offices, enlarged and improved only five years ago, are again crowded and in need of more space.

Revised rules for the distribution of free vaccine and toxoid allow local boards of health, as well as physicians, to obtain these biologicals under certain conditions. As a result, the amounts being used for immunizing children against smallpox and diphtheria are increasing rapidly. In the last fiscal year, more than 36,000 children were given toxoid and 21,000 vaccinated with the free material. Children under five years old comprised 37 percent of those given toxoid and 31 percent of those vaccinated.

The value of such protective measures is shown in the absence of smallpox in New Jersey for five years and the reduction of diphtheria by 90 percent in the last eight years. In fact, the remarkably low case and death rates for diphtheria reported a year ago were again reduced over 30 percent for cases and 50 percent for deaths last year.

Action of the Department to eliminate pollution of the waters of the State has resulted in heartening progress, particularly in the treatment of sewage entering the Raritan River. Although much remains to be done, the expenditure of approximately \$4,000,000 in this one area for purification of sewage and trade wastes proves that a big problem has been attacked in a comprehensive way.

Sanitary control over food industries was strengthened by rules regulating "counter freezers" for ice cream and custards, by experiments in treating cream puffs and similar custard-filled pastry by a sort of pasteurization process to safeguard consumers, by enforcing better sanitation of bakeries and by continued routine inspections and special checks on the shellfish, milk and certain other food industries.

The Community Sanitation Project, sponsored by the Department, replaced 5,000 insanitary outhouses with safe privies of modern, concrete

and frame construction. W. P. A. labor built, erected and painted the privies and graded about the finished job, using materials paid for by the property owner.

Indexing of vital statistics records for the 30-year period, 1848-1878, which has been in progress for two years as a W. P. A. project has been completed and work started on the next 10-year period. Such old records can now be located quickly for applicants for old-age pensions.

Since mental as well as physical influences may harm a child's development, a successful public health nurse should be able to help parents deal with both. To this end, 93 nurses supervised by the Department were instructed in mental hygiene as it pertains to parent-child relationships. One of the new supervisors is helping nurses and parents put knowledge of this subject into practice.

A further drop in the maternal mortality rate from 4.5 to 3.7 per 1,000 births is gratifying and the new low infant mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 live births continues a downward trend which is one index of effective public health work.

If favorable editorial comment by the press be a sign of public approval of the program and practice of a governmental agency, then the Department has received a fair share of such approval in recent years. The effect of approbation on conscientious public officials is good. In the public health profession, the ideal of service has been held high so the satisfaction of work well done is deepened by a recognition on the part of others of fidelity to this ideal.

Report of Bureau of Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

EDMUND R. OUTCALT, ACTING CHIEF

At the meeting of the State Department of Health held on July 14, 1936, Irvin E. Deibert, M.D., was re-elected President and Mrs. Helen M. Berry, of Millburn, was elected Vice-President for the fiscal year. The following committees were appointed by the President to serve during the year:

- (1) *Budget Committee*: Dr. Russell, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Fowler and Dr. Nichols.
- (2) *Legislative Committee*: Mrs. Berry, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Potts.
- (3) *Maternal and Child Health Committee*: Miss MacNaughton, Dr. Nichols and Dr. Baker.
- (4) *Milk Committee*: Dr. Smillie, Dr. Russell and Mr. Bishop.
- (5) *Public Health Committee*: Dr. Nichols, Dr. Smillie and Dr. Baker.
- (6) *Shellfish Committee*: Mr. Fowler, Dr. Smillie and Mr. Potts.
- (7) *Social Security Committee*: Miss MacNaughton, Dr. Nichols and Dr. Smillie.
- (8) *Venereal Disease Committee*: Dr. Deibert, Dr. Nichols and Dr. Russell.

Governor Hoffman reappointed John V. Bishop and Dr. James E. Russell as members of the Department for the full term of four years beginning July 1, 1936, and their appointments were confirmed by the Senate.

In July, 1936, the Publicity Assistant of the Department was transferred to the Bureau of Administration and press notices, together with the Departmental Bulletin, were issued from this Bureau.

In June of the present fiscal year the Department suffered a great loss in the passing of the Assistant Director after 38 years of service, and on July 13, 1937, the Members unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst on June 24, 1937, Charles J. Merrell, Assistant Director of Health; and,

WHEREAS, Charles J. Merrell has devoted thirty-eight years of his life to the welfare of the people of this State through his energetic and devoted services in his office as Assistant Director and Chief of the Bureau of Administration of the New Jersey State Department of Health; and,

WHEREAS, The qualities we treasured in Charles J. Merrell, his loyalty, his genial kindness, his unwearied thoughtfulness for others and his unselfish co-operation in his personal and official relationship, will be long remembered by us; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we the officers and members of the New Jersey State Department of Health do hereby express our deep sorrow at the passing of Charles J. Merrell; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the members and Director of the State Department of Health be forwarded to the family of Charles J. Merrell.

BARBER CONTROL DIVISION

The Department at its meeting on July 9, 1936, voted the reappointment of Charles E. Pagliuca as a member of the Board of Barber Examiners for the regular term of three years beginning July 1, 1936. In November, 1936, Mattia Gasparini was appointed as a member of the Board to fill the unexpired term of Joseph DeFalco who died on September 14, 1936.

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations by the New Jersey Legislature for public health activities conducted by the Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, totaled \$473,483.16. In addition receipts for laboratory service made available to the Department amounted to \$1,356.00, and \$1,200.00 was granted by the State House Commission for special shellfish work. The total amount available for the work of the Department from State sources was \$476,039.16.

Under Title V of the Federal Social Security Act \$83,036.81 was received for the work of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health through the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and

under Title VI of the Act \$180,072.65 for projects administered by the Department and approved by the U. S. Public Health Service, representing a total of \$263,109.46 received from Federal agencies.

The total amount available to the Department for its work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, was \$739,148.62.

Considerable expansion of the Department's activities in maternal and child health was made possible by Security Act Funds, \$180,911.97 having been made available through State and Federal appropriations. The campaign against venereal diseases was also strengthened, the total sum appropriated having risen to \$64,727.25. From the Federal funds \$49,572.50 was appropriated to expand the work of the Bureau of Local Health Administration and to provide for more effective service in the District Health Offices. The State appropriation of \$16,305.00 for immunization of children against smallpox and diphtheria was augmented by Federal funds to the extent of \$17,000.00.

The Department, in addition to expansion of its own activities, was able to subsidize local health departments, and the sum of \$33,785.50 was furnished to thirteen health units for the purpose of assisting them in their work. Part of the Security Act funds were used to provide training for employees of local boards of health, and others interested in public health work, the sum of \$23,380.25 having been appropriated for this purpose.

Tables are shown at the close of the report of this Bureau, giving the revenue furnished the State Treasury through activities of the Department and expenditures made from the State and Federal funds appropriated.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS

Four regular examinations on the last Friday of July, October, January and April were held as usual.

At the meeting of the Department on March 9, 1937, James J. Hagan, Jersey City; Patrick J. Monaghan, Newark; Edwin H. Coward, M.D., Pleasantville, together with Frank Yates, I. H. Shaw, D.V.M., and Cecil K. Blanchard of the staff of the Department, were reappointed as members of the Board of Examiners for the coming year. The Board reorganized by the election of Mr. Hagan as President and Mr. Yates as Secretary for one year.

During the year there were filed with the Department 205 applications for examination as health officer or as inspector of the various classes.

Licenses were issued to those receiving a general average of 70 percent or more, as follows: Health Officer, 26; Sanitary Inspector of the first class, 30; Sanitary Inspector of the third class, 5; Food and Drug Inspector, 2; Veterinary Meat Inspector, 1; Plumbing Inspector, 14.

Examinations for sewage and water plant operators were conducted as usual by the Bureau of Engineering of the Department during the year.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES

The Twenty-seventh Annual Conference of State and Local Health Officials of New Jersey was held in the State House, Trenton, on February 19, 1937. A new feature was introduced at the conference this year by the State Registrar, David S. South, who conducted a round-table discussion for Registrars of Vital Statistics in the morning.

An address of welcome by the presiding officer, J. Lynn Mahaffey, M.D., State Director of Health, opened the afternoon session at 2 P. M. A paper on "Cleaving of Eating Utensils at Public Eating Places," was read by J. G. Cumming, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, District of Columbia Health Department, and an interesting discussion followed. W. R. M. Wharton, Chief, Eastern Division, Federal Food and Drug Administration had for his topic "Need of Revision of the Federal Food and Drug Law," and after discussion on this subject, A. J. Casselman, M.D., Consultant, Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, State Department of Health, read a paper on "Venereal Disease Control; Echoes from the Washington Conference."

The evening session was opened by a motion picture produced by the "March of Time" which dealt with the production of safe milk, after which Richard Kern, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, addressed the conference on "Undulant Fever." A paper by William J. Ellis, Ph.D., LL.D., Commissioner, Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, on "The Social Security Act with special consideration of the Grants-in-Aid Phases" was also given, and an interesting discussion of the evening's topics closed the annual conference.

The Annual Meeting of the Health Officers' Association of New Jersey was held in the State House on Saturday morning, February 20, 1937.

The retiring President, Edwin F. Stewart, Fair Haven, addressed the meeting after which the regular business was conducted. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Amos Field, Jr., Kearny; Vice-President, John M. Ryan, M.D., Passaic; Secretary-Treasurer, William C. Blake, Princeton; members of the Executive Committee, A. J. Krog, Plainfield; William H. MacDonald, Trenton; Marie A. Harrison, Maplewood; Percy DeStanley, M.D., Townley; Harold W. Hager, Ocean City; Charles S. Thompson, Perth Amboy and David R. O'Keefe, Morristown.

The Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association was held at the Woodrow Wilson Hotel, New Brunswick, November 20 and 21, 1936. The first session on Friday afternoon, November 20, was divided into three sections, the Industrial Hygiene Session, over which L. D. Bristol, M.D., Health Director, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, presided; a Communicable Disease Session under the direction of William H. MacDonald, Chief, Bureau of Local Health Administration of the New Jersey State Department of Health, and a Child Health Session in charge of Julius Levy, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, New Jersey State Department of Health.

At the Industrial Hygiene Session the following papers were presented, together with interesting discussions on the subject: "The Prevention of Occupational Disease," G. H. Gehrman, M.D., Medical Director, E. I. duPont de Nemours Company; "Occupational Disease Control Work Under State Auspices in Connecticut," Albert S. Gray, M.D., Director, Bureau of Occupational Diseases, State Department of Health, Connecticut; "Administrative Work of the New Jersey Department of Labor in the Prevention and Control of Industrial Accidents and Diseases," John Roach, Deputy Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Labor; "Industrial Hygiene Activities in the United States," J. J. Bloomfield, P. A. Sanitary Engineer, Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation, U. S. Public Health Service.

At the Communicable Disease Session the following papers were read: "Preservation and Use of Human Serums, with Special Reference to Scarlet Fever," Aims C. McGuiness, M.D., Children's Hospital, Philadelphia; "Newer Methods in the Diagnosis and Prevention of Whooping Cough," George F. Leonard, M.D., E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick; "Septic Sore Throat—Another Reason for Pasteurized

Milk," C. K. Blanchard, Assistant Epidemiologist, State Department of Health. A new lecture film of the American Social Hygiene Association entitled "For All Our Sakes" was shown.

The Child Health Session heard the following papers: "Morbidity and Mortality Among Negroes in New Jersey with Special Reference to Maternal and Infant Mortality," Clement de Freitas, M.D., Plainfield; "Prevention of Behavior Problems and Maladjustments Through Education to Mothers," Mrs. Jeanette A. Slatoff, M.A., Advisor in Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, New Jersey State Department of Health. General discussion on the papers followed each of the sessions.

The Executive Council met for dinner and a business session at 6:00 P. M., after which the evening session was conducted, beginning at 8:00 P. M.

At the evening session the following program was presented: Invocation, Rev. Cordie Culp, D.D.; "A Layman's View of Health Problems in New Jersey," J. G. Lipman, Ph.D., President of the Association; "Review of Unofficial Public Health Work in New Jersey" (short statements of aims and accomplishments), Spencer T. Snedecor, M.D., President, Medical Society of New Jersey; J. M. Wisan, D.D.S., New Jersey State Dental Society; Miss Hettie W. Seifert, R.N., President, New Jersey State Organization for Public Health Nursing; J. B. Morrison, M.D., President, New Jersey Tuberculosis League; Mrs. Walter L. Bowen, President, New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers; David Fales, Ph.D., Vice-President, New Jersey Conference of Social Work; and Henry F. Vaughn, D.P.H., Commissioner of Health, Detroit, Mich.; "The Problem of Cancer," Charles F. Geschickter, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. A token of recognition of faithful service to the Association was presented to Herbert Beecher Baldwin, C.H.E., East Orange.

The quarterly meeting of the Health Officers' Association was held at 9:00 A. M., Saturday, November 21, 1936, in the Hotel with Edwin F. Stewart, M.D., presiding.

The Association again met at 10:00 A. M. following the Health Officers' meeting and Wayland D. Towner, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Orange, presented a paper on "How Local Councils Can Benefit Their Communities—The Youth vs. Society, Jury Trial of the Oranges as One Method." This paper was discussed by Dennis J.

Sullivan, Deputy Health Officer of Jersey City. The business session of the Association followed at which time Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, Ph.D., was elected President for the coming year.

LEGISLATION

The following bills of interest to health officials were introduced at sessions of the Legislature last year:

Senate Bill No. 48—Makes it unlawful to participate in or conduct any marathon, walkathon, or skatethon. This bill became a law, Chapter 166.

Senate Bill No. 54—Enables Boards of Freeholders to purchase land and build cancer treatment hospitals. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 55—Authorizes municipal water corporations to acquire, purchase, or condemn lands and water rights for new and additional water supplies. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 56—Extends Milk Control Act to June 30, 1939. This bill became a law, Chapter 56.

Senate Bill No. 57—Requires marking milk and cream to show state of origin. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 74—Provides for marking of milk and cream used in this State to show date of production. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 106—Reduces by 50 percent revenue raised from barbers' licenses. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 139—Appropriates \$2,500.00 to Department of Health for care and treatment of carriers of typhoid and other diseases, if included in regular or supplemental appropriation bill. This bill became a law, Chapter 144.

Senate Bill No. 140—Permits State and local boards of health to proceed in Court of Chancery to enforce provisions of health laws. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 157—Prohibits taking of more than 100,000 gallons of water per day without approval of State Water Policy Commission. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 159—Appropriates \$700,000.00 to State Water Policy Commission to pay initial interest charges and other preliminary costs of new water supplies. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 187—Repeals Chapter 286, P. L. 1926, concerning sewerage systems in adjoining municipalities. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 194—Appropriates \$20,000.00 to State Agricultural Experiment Station to study causes of Bangs disease and mastitis among cattle. This bill became a law, Chapter 104.

Senate Bill No. 223—Establishes park health district in that part of Palisades Interstate Park lying in New Jersey. This bill became a law, Chapter 147.

Senate Bill No. 224—Creates a single Palisades Interstate Park Commission by compact between New York and New Jersey. This bill became a law, Chapter 148.

Assembly Bill No. 3—Provides for regulating sale, use, distribution or possession of fireworks and provides penalties for violation. This bill became a law, Chapter 51.

Assembly Bill No. 18—Appropriates \$30,000.00 to provide indemnities to owners of condemned tubercular cattle. This bill became a law, Chapter 9.

Assembly Bill No. 24—Authorizes Advisory Masters in Court of Chancery to solemnize marriage. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 27—Fixes definitely seniority of officers and employees of State, counties and municipalities, basing same on length of prior and continuous service. This bill became a law, Chapter 60.

Assembly Bill No. 34—Increases membership of State Board of Health from 11 to 12 and provides that one member shall be a practicing plumber. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 40—Defines term "municipality" to include sewerage districts. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 44—Authorizes municipalities to purchase water supply systems from adjoining municipalities and to issue their bonds in payment therefor. This bill became a law, Chapter 61.

Assembly Bill No. 64—Appropriates \$275,000.00 for improvement of Barnegat Inlet, contingent upon Federal aid and \$25,000.00 contribution by Ocean county. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 83—Regulates taking of crabs in tidal waters; provides season, and penalty for violation. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 99—Provides for retirement of employees in Bureau of Vital Statistics who have served 45 years and have reached the age of sixty. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 132—Grants tenure of office to secretaries of boards of health in cities of 130,000 to 200,000 population. This bill became a law, Chapter 151.

Assembly Bill No. 154—Provides that for farmers to receive indemnity, cattle must have been owned in this State for at least sixty days prior to condemnation; bars indemnities for animals considered of no value. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 161—Increases maximum pension payments to employees of local boards of health from \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00; includes officers. This bill became a law, Chapter 129.

Assembly Bill No. 170—Requires Prosecutor's consent before persons arrested for statutory offense may obtain marriage license. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 174—Forbids use of hydrocyanic acid as a fumigant in control of insects and other pests. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 176—Creates State Board of Barber Examiners consisting of five members appointed by Governor, to provide for licensing barbers. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 180—Makes it misdemeanor for public officials to withhold public records upon request of any citizen of this State. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 190—Repeals Sec. 37, Chapter 218, P. L. 1935, relative to fee for shellfish license. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 211—Makes common law marriages illegal. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 213—Provides for examination and licensing of fumigators and exterminators. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 214—Provides for regulation and licensing by the Department of Health of public swimming pools and baths. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 241—Creates Bergen County Sanitary Sewer District; defines powers and duties. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 242—Provides for custodial care and treatment by Health Department of deaf children under six. This bill became a law, Chapter 31.

Assembly Bill No. 255—Amends Narcotic Drug Act to include marihuana or cannabis. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 285—Provides that clerks of townships which have adopted provisions of Chapter 312, P. L. 1926, shall be members of the local board of health. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 308—Provides for fumigation of telephone booths at least once a week. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 333—Amends Chapter 217, P. L. 1907, to accept standard of maturity of calves for slaughter as defined by United States Department of Agriculture. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 359—Permits blood tests in cases involving illegitimacy. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 402—Prescribes regulations for transportation into and burial in this State of human bodies from points outside of State. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 425—Appropriates \$25,000.00 to Health Department for pneumonia serum for needy cases. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 437—Permits county physicians in other than first class counties to disinter any body for autopsy upon order of Supreme Court Justice or Common Pleas Judge. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 455—Provides for licensing of restaurants. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 486—Provides for appointment of Arbitration Board in disputes concerning sewerage in adjoining municipalities. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 497—Permits general retail sale of aspirin, liniments, magnesia and insecticides. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 528—Provides penalties and procedure for violation of act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 530—Provides for establishment of Bureau of Narcotic Control. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 534—Prescribes eye and ear examinations for public school pupils. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 536—Prohibits issuance to nonresidents of license to take clams for commercial purposes. This bill failed to pass.

Statement of Revenue of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey
For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

Source	Amount
Analyses of Water Samples	\$577.50
Audiometer Rental	332.20
Barber Licenses	31,926.62
Cold Storage Licenses	260.00
Ice Cream Licenses	5,520.00
Milk Plant Licenses	15,475.00
Narcotic Licenses	110.00
Penalties, Foods and Drugs	4,434.02
Vital Certificates	11,785.00
Total Revenue Transmitted to the State Treasury	\$70,420.34

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION BUREAUS

	Adminis- tration	Local Health	Vital Statistics	Food and Drugs	Engineer- ing	Chemistry	Bacteri- ology	Totals
Salaries	\$20,343.22	\$37,424.84	\$28,684.47	\$31,024.98	\$43,761.13	\$22,141.17	\$29,402.39	\$221,782.20
Stationery	1,269.28	115.59	231.57	113.58	424.58	14.20	78.16	2,246.96
Engineering Supplies		2,047.94			969.43			969.45
Auto Maintenance					2,106.39			4,154.33
Laboratory Supplies	27.51	3.40	12.95	367.91		2,567.66	12,703.76	15,639.33
Other Materials and Supplies	1,962.65	534.56	1,722.53	157.76	114.78	53.06	22.25	233.95
Printing	2,949.37	716.17	76.79	8,802.25	790.93	215.74	598.57	5,982.74
Traveling Expense		143.27	140.18	84.69	3,593.22	132.21	109.08	16,379.09
Miscellaneous Expense	435.97	168.00	1,083.00		604.55	17.85	106.34	1,532.85
Rental Lab. Machine								1,251.00
Binding Certificates			998.70					998.70
Laboratory Equipment						612.69	744.95	1,357.64
Office Equipment	250.55	49.93	586.50		392.90		116.61	1,396.49
Miscellaneous Lab. Expense						848.04	486.75	1,334.79
Totals	\$36,238.55	\$41,203.70	\$33,536.69	\$40,551.17	\$52,757.93	\$26,602.62	\$44,368.86	\$275,259.52

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937—Continued

SPECIAL ALLOTMENTS

	Maternal and Child Health	Veneral Disease Control	Milk Plant Licenses	Barbers Licenses	Sanitary Shellfish Control	Ice Cream Licenses	Toxoid Distri- bution	Totals
Salaries	\$74,608.78	\$16,320.00	\$7,560.00	\$10,896.66	\$13,920.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,200.00	\$126,305.44
Stationery and Supplies	1,447.59	511.84	264.67	196.40	6,000.00		11.64	2,438.14
Auto and Insurance					309.37	451.11		760.48
Printing	1,385.99	96.36	146.09	322.80	155.02	50.02	954.65	3,110.93
Traveling Expense	17,985.94	2,264.51	2,146.29	2,176.40	1,879.26	53.69	102.26	26,608.35
Miscellaneous Expense	213.39	139.26		378.66	103.37		2.39	837.07
Drugs		5,512.63					8,609.26	14,121.91
Office Equipment		160.00		217.64				377.64
Boat Maintenance					2,982.41			2,982.41
Laboratory Maintenance					1,197.54			1,197.54
Inspectors' Equipment			120.56					120.56
Totals	\$95,641.69	\$25,004.62	\$10,237.61	\$14,188.56	\$20,552.97	\$2,354.82	\$10,880.20	\$178,860.47

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Central Administration Bureaus	\$275,259.52
Special Allotments	178,860.47
Total	\$454,119.99

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FROM FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY
ACT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

United States Public Health Service Projects	Salaries	Travel	Materials, Supplies and Miscel- laneous	Total Expenditures
Atlantic, Cape May Health District ...	\$2,090.00	\$489.02	\$160.35	\$2,739.37
Bergen-Passaic Health District	1,655.00	199.41	140.00	1,994.41
Burlington Health District	2,844.57	142.36	740.66	3,727.59
Camden, Salem, Gloucester, Cumberland	2,323.33	463.03	320.07	3,106.43
Bureau of Engineering	4,000.00	1,043.72	189.40	5,233.12
Bureau of Local Health	15,724.62	1,785.69	1,713.84	19,224.15
Monmouth-Ocean Health District	1,400.00	120.80	36.05	1,556.85
Somerset, Hunterdon, Middlesex .....	.....	.....	220.00	220.00
Sussex, Warren, Morris Health District	3,400.00	210.83	845.70	4,456.53
Training of Personnel	8,451.67	1.75	4,815.00	13,268.42
Tuberculosis Unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Venereal Disease	7,717.34	1,212.22	11,726.39	20,655.95
U. S. Children's Bureau— Maternal and Child Health	59,328.95	6,336.49	7,567.15	73,232.59
Total Expenditures from Current Appropriation 1936-1937	\$108,935.48	\$12,005.32	\$28,474.61	\$149,415.41
U. S. P. H. S. Projects				
Expenditures from Unexpended Balances 1935-1936				
Special Equipment .....	.....	.....	\$3,152.52	\$3,152.52
Health Department Bulletins .....	.....	.....	405.00	405.00
Immunization Project .....	.....	.....	1,422.19	1,422.19
Training of Personnel No. 1 .....	.....	\$1,010.00	.....	1,010.00
Local Health Supplemental	\$300.00	.....	.....	300.00
Training of Personnel No. 2	440.00	12.75	146.67	599.42
Payment to Physicians	1,869.16	248.57	1,280.52	3,398.25
Total Expenditures from Unexpended Balances 1935-1936	\$2,609.16	\$1,271.32	\$6,406.90	\$10,287.38
Expenditures by Subsidized Local Health Units				
Mercer County Unit No. 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth County Unit No. 1	\$1,544.87	\$247.89	\$493.72	\$2,286.48
Monmouth County Unit No. 2	3,863.75	655.51	874.10	5,393.36
Monmouth County Unit No. 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark Health District	6,730.00	75.00	1,859.32	8,664.32
Union County Unit No. 1	4,522.79	331.73	2,699.99	7,554.51
Union County Unit No. 2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of Camden	624.26	.....	154.97	779.23
City of Englewood	520.00	.....	.....	520.00
City of East Orange	586.66	.....	34.55	621.21
City of Neptune .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of Paterson	949.50	.....	.....	949.50
City of Plainfield .....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Total Expenditures of Local Units	\$19,341.83	\$1,310.13	\$6,616.65	\$27,268.61
Total Federal Funds Expended.....	\$130,886.47	\$14,586.77	\$41,498.16	\$186,971.40

Report of the Bureau of Local Health Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937.

WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, CHIEF

Expansion of the activities and the force assigned to the Bureau of Local Health Administration, a change in the plan for distributing free toxoid and vaccine, and expansion of the Rural Sanitation Project of the Works Progress Administration were developments during the year worthy of special note in connection with this Bureau.

Of still greater importance from the standpoint of the public is the fact that new low State rates of diphtheria cases and deaths were established and that for the fifth consecutive year no case of smallpox was known to occur in the State. The total number of recorded cases of the 32 diseases declared reportable in the State Sanitary Code was 61,688. This total is considerably less than the total reported cases for the year 1935. Inasmuch as the prevalence of certain contact diseases such as chickenpox, measles and mumps fluctuate considerably from year to year, no assurance can be given that the total number of reportable disease cases will remain as low as during the year under consideration.

The 1936 diphtheria record of 549 reported cases and 21 recorded deaths represents a reduction of about 30 percent in number of cases and over 50 percent in deaths from this cause below the previous low annual rate. This marked reduction must be ascribed largely to the use of toxoid as a protection against this disease. If the advantage gained against this disease is to be maintained and its prevalence further reduced, the protection afforded by toxoid must be extended particularly among young children. Twenty-five percent of the reported cases and 43 percent of deaths from diphtheria in 1936 were in children less than five years of age. Parents must still be encouraged to secure for their children the advantage of the protection afforded by toxoid.

The State record for smallpox is striking. The absence of this disease from the State for a continuous period of five years is a record of

which the State may be proud. With this feeling of satisfaction, however, there should go a sense of responsibility that individuals continue to seek the protection afforded by vaccination. Dropping the barrier of vaccinations means encouraging the entrance and spread of smallpox.

Measles and whooping cough were less prevalent than in the previous year. In spite of this, however, these two diseases were recorded as causing more deaths than both diphtheria and scarlet fever and nearly as many as diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever combined. Efforts must be continued to emphasize to parents that measles and whooping cough must be viewed as relatively serious illnesses, particularly for very young children.

Poliomyelitis in 1936 was much less prevalent than during the previous year. Cases of scarlet fever showed an increase in number. Tuberculosis showed a slight decrease in number of reported cases but the number of recorded deaths was slightly above the previous year.

RABIES IN ANIMALS

Reports of 195 cases of rabies in animals were received during the year from 55 local boards of health in 15 counties. One hundred ninety-one of these reported cases were in dogs. Camden and Burlington counties during the first half of the year suffered from a high incidence of cases compared with other sections of the State.

NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES IN ANIMALS REPORTED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, BY COUNTIES AND BY MONTHS, DURING THE YEAR 1936

County	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burlington	2	4	14	4	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	34
Camden	11	15	30	17	10	18	6	0	3	2	0	1	111
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Essex	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gloucester	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Hudson	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hunterdon	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	8
Mercer	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	6
Middlesex	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6
Monmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Morris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	9
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	18	23	50	23	19	26	3	6	8	11	1	2	195

Local Health Boards reported these rabid dogs had bitten 153 persons. At least 79 animals were also reported as having been bitten by these dogs.

One human death from rabies was reported in a male 30 years of age. The patient did not have anti-rabic treatment after exposure to the infection.

INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAKS

Investigation of known cases to determine, if possible, the source of infection, is one of the most important functions of a health department in the field of communicable disease control. While local health departments through stimulation and aid from State employees are placing greater emphasis upon this activity than ever before, in many small communities this important function is still done in a haphazard manner if at all.

In many cases of certain diseases, therefore, effort is made to have investigation made by an employee of this Bureau. Of the 225 cases of typhoid fever reported in the State last year, 123 were so investigated, most of which were scattered cases in small communities.

One serious outbreak occurred during the year in Bergen County. In this instance polluted water from a spring in Englewood was shown to be the cause of 44 cases of typhoid fever with five resulting deaths. Investigation revealed that the so-called "spring" was actually a small covered reservoir fed by two nearby hidden springs through open-jointed tile pipes. Excrement deposited by picnickers in the bushes above one of these lines of pipe had been washed by heavy rains into the reservoir through numerous rodent holes leading toward the pipe. Dye tests proved how easily this could happen. The spring water, which numerous persons had been carrying home and to stores and offices, as well as drinking on the premises, was quickly made inaccessible to the public and the occasion taken for a general warning against the use of unapproved water supplies.

Other cases of reportable diseases investigated by the Bureau outside of State institutions during the year included: Anthrax, 1; Chickenpox, 3; Diphtheria, 34; Dysentery (Bacillary), 4; Malaria, 5; Measles, 81; Meningitis, 1; Para-Typhoid Fever, 3; Poliomyelitis, 5; Rabies (Human), 1; Scarlet Fever, 58; Tuberculosis, 2; Typhoid Fever, 123; Undulant Fever, 47; Whooping Cough, 24. Total 392.

Undulant Fever. Sixty-four cases of undulant fever were reported during the year. Histories of these cases were obtained either directly from the patients or through local health boards. The information gathered showed that 45 of these patients regularly used raw milk; 6 used raw milk in addition to pasteurized milk; 7 are said to have used only pasteurized milk; 2 used pasteurized milk regularly and in addition occasionally used milk from unknown sources; 1 used no fresh milk, and in 3 cases no data as to the use of milk was available.

The occurrence of 3 cases of undulant fever among customers of one raw milk distributor in Woodstown, Salem County, was followed by a notice prohibiting the further sale of this milk unless pasteurized.

Malaria. Although the number of reported cases of malaria was considerably less in 1936 than in 1935, the fact that 38 cases were recorded should serve as a definite warning that this infection still persists in New Jersey and may again become endemic if continued vigilance is not maintained.

Of the 38 cases reported in 1936, 14 were in Camden County in that section in which the disease suddenly appeared last year as a local epidemic.

Information obtained indicated most of the reported cases received infection within the State.

Gastro-Enteritis. One hundred sixty-one cases of so-called gastro-enteritis were investigated, occurring as 10 separate groups of cases.

One group of 15 persons among patrons of a restaurant evidently were affected by stuffing from roast turkey. The general sanitary conditions at the restaurant were good; however, investigation indicated that inadequate refrigeration of the fowl which were cooked one day and served the next favored the growth of some bacterial infection in the stuffing.

A group of 34 persons in and about the City of Trenton was taken acutely ill with fairly severe intestinal disturbance within about twenty-four hours after returning home from a picnic. Study of the cases revealed there was no article of food used in common by the affected persons. All, however, while on the picnic, drank water obtained from what the picnickers called a spring. Investigation revealed the supposed spring was really a large terra cotta drain discharging near the bank of a lake some distance from the picnic grounds and serving as a surface

water drain for a considerable portion of a borough about one-half mile distant. Bacteriological examination of water from the drain a few days after the picnic showed the presence of *B. coli* at least to the extent of 6 in 1 c.c. The picnickers' choice of this drain water for drinking purposes was most unfortunate and its use undoubtedly resulted in the cases of illness among this group.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. This disease was first definitely recognized in New Jersey in 1931 and since that time several cases have come to attention in persons who were doubtless infected in this State. The disease has not been added to the official list of reportable diseases. During 1936, 4 cases were reported, all in the southern half of the State. In two of these four cases definite history of tick bite shortly before the onset of the disease was obtained. This infection is evidently established in New Jersey.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Investigation was made of 65 cases of disease at State Institutions. These included cases of amoebic dysentery, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria and gastro-enteritis.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ON DAIRIES

Twenty-one cases of scarlet fever, two cases of typhoid fever, one of undulant fever and two of tuberculosis were reported on 26 dairy premises at which 21,490 quarts of milk were produced daily. Arrangements satisfactory to this Department were made at each of these premises for the continuance of the sale of milk.

ASSISTANCE IN DIAGNOSIS

In response to special requests from physicians or local health departments aid was given in reaching a definite diagnosis in 61 cases suspected of being communicable disease. The diagnosis established in these instances included scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, Vincent's angina, chickenpox, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, encephalitis, tonsillitis, influenza, pharyngitis and urticaria.

TYPHOID CARRIERS

At the close of the year seventy-three persons were recorded in the Department records as typhoid carriers. Seven were added to the list during the year and three who died were withdrawn.

The Legislature enacted Chapter 144, P. L. of 1937, which authorized the Department, under certain conditions set forth in the act, to give financial aid for the treatment or maintenance of needy carriers, who, because of restrictions placed upon them by regulations to protect the public health, were unable to earn a livelihood for themselves or their dependents. Such a law had been suggested by the Department for several years and its provisions if applied should be a means of meeting serious problems of maintenance and treatment which arise in some instances with carriers. Unfortunately, however, the Legislature, in appropriating funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, failed to make any appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the act.

FREE TOXOID AND VACCINE

Through funds made available by the Legislature, toxoid as a prevention of diphtheria, and vaccine as a prevention of smallpox were again distributed through the State Department of Health under rules adopted by the Department pursuant to statute. A contract arranged by the State Purchasing Department provided all the materials so distributed during the year be purchased from E. R. Squibb Laboratories. Distribution was carried on as before through sixty-two stations at strategic points about the State, all rendering this service voluntarily.

The total number of children reported during the year as receiving toxoid distributed free by the State was 36,121; the total reported as vaccinated with the State material was 21,350.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED AS GIVEN FREE STATE TOXOID OR VACCINE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

County	Toxoid	Vaccine
Atlantic	1,125	579
Bergen	2,116	2,338
Burlington	1,126	279
Camden	1,271	739
Cape May	391	83
Cumberland	326	503
Essex	11,319	5,590
Gloucester	357	356
Hudson	174	89
Hunterdon	516	479
Mercer	58	89
Middlesex	2,818	1,076
Monmouth	935	1,850
Morris	530	1,210
Ocean	417	364
Passaic	5,701	3,317
Salem	478	44
Somerset	1,764	72
Sussex	152	122
Union	3,953	1,453
Warren	594	718
Totals	36,121	21,350

Six percent of the children reported as receiving the toxoid were less than one year old; 37 percent were less than five years old.

Reports of children vaccinated with the State material show two percent to have been less than one year of age while 31 percent were below five years.

During the year a special committee of the New Jersey Health Officers' Association and a committee of the State Medical Society recommended changes in the rules previously adopted by the Department governing the distribution of these materials. These recommendations were substantially that the toxoid and vaccine be made available to any physician for use on any child at any time, and that the materials also be available to local health departments for use in clinics on children of the indigent and low wage group provided the local department first made reasonable efforts to have the children taken for immunization and vaccination to the office of a physician, either as a private case or during the physician's Public Health Hour.

The principle of physician's Public Health Hour for immunization or vaccination at a reduced fee was retained. Requirement that reports showing children given the free materials be made to the State Health Department was also retained.

The Department, at its meeting on March 9, 1937, considered favorably these recommendations, repealed the rules previously in effect, and adopted the following:

1. Biological products furnished by the State Department of Health without charge shall be for use only upon residents of New Jersey. The toxoid shall be for use only on children between six months and ten years of age.

2. The biological products shall be utilized with due care to prevent unnecessary wastage.

3. Diphtheria immunizing material and smallpox vaccine shall be kept in a refrigerator in which the temperature shall be between 32 degrees and 50 degrees F.

4. The biological products may be obtained by any physician licensed to practice medicine in New Jersey:

- (a) For use in the private practice of the physician.
- (b) For use in a special period or "Public Health Hour" at least twice each month, selected by the physician, when a maximum fee of \$1.00 per injection or vaccination is charged.

5. A receipt form furnished by the State Department of Health and signed by the physician shall be left at the distributing station at the time he obtains any of the biological products supplied free by the State.

6. Promptly after completing a smallpox vaccination or administering a course of diphtheria immunizing injections with free materials obtained by a physician, he shall forward to the State Department of Health at Trenton, or elsewhere if so requested by the Director of Health, a report on a form furnished by the Department, showing the name, age, sex, color and place of residence of the person treated, together with the date or dates of treatment, the kind of material used and whether the service was performed in his private practice or in a "Public Health Hour". In the case of smallpox vaccination, such report shall also state whether the vaccination was successful.

7. The biological products may be obtained by any local health department for use under its auspices in clinics or groups after reasonable efforts have been made to have children receive immunization and/or vaccination by physicians in their private practice or during their "Public Health Hours" and provided such clinics or groups shall be limited as far as practical to those who are indigent or in low income groups or who are referred to the health department by physicians in private practice.

8. A receipt form furnished by the State Department of Health and signed in the name of the local health department by an authorized agent of such department, shall be left at the distributing station at the time such local health department obtains any of the biological products supplied free by the State. In such receipt form the local health department, through its authorized agent, shall certify that the material obtained will be used only under conditions set forth in Rule 7. A local health department which applies for or obtains any of the biological products shall furnish to the State Department of Health upon request of said Department, a statement showing the efforts made and means taken by such local department to have children receive diphtheria immunizations or smallpox vaccinations in physicians' private practice or "Public Health Hours" and a statement showing steps taken to restrict the attendance at clinics or groups to those who are indigent or in low income groups or who are referred by physicians in private practice.

9. Promptly after completing smallpox vaccinations or administering courses of diphtheria immunizing injections with free materials obtained by a local health department, said department shall forward to the State Department of Health at Trenton or elsewhere if so requested by the Director of Health, a report showing the name, age, sex, color and place of residence of the persons treated, together with the date or dates of treatment, the kind of material used, or such other data as the Director of Health may require. Said reports shall be made on forms furnished by the State Department of Health and shall be signed in the name of the local health department by an agent of said department and shall also be signed by the physician or physicians who performed the vaccinations or administered the toxoid. In the case of smallpox vaccination, such report shall also state whether the vaccination was successful.

10. The State Department of Health or any officer or agent thereof shall not be responsible for any accident nor ill effects which may be ascribed to the use of biological products furnished by the Department.

11. Failure on the part of a physician or a local health department to comply with these rules will be deemed sufficient cause to debar such physician or local health department from receiving free biological products from the State.

UNITED STATES SOCIAL SECURITY ACT FUNDS

Under the provisions of Title 6 of the Federal Social Security Act, an allotment of funds was made to New Jersey during the fiscal year by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for public health administration. Through these funds the personnel of the Bureau was increased, and office quarters were provided for each of the five district health officers paid from State funds for which office quarters were not furnished in a public building. Two additional district health officers were employed and furnished office quarters, one being assigned to Morris, Sussex and Warren Counties with headquarters at Dover, and one being assigned to the Burlington County area with headquarters at Mount Holly.

Some of the funds were also used for the purchase of needed supplies and to supplement the sum appropriated by the State for free toxoid and vaccine.

In addition, an opportunity was given local health boards to submit requests for a portion of these funds for local health work provided no funds would be so allotted to any local health department greater than the excess of local appropriations for the current year over the local health appropriations for 1934. No such allotment was granted unless the local health department employed a full-time qualified health officer or utilized the allotment to employ such an official. Under this plan an allotment was granted to the local boards of health in Newark, Paterson, Camden, East Orange, Plainfield and Englewood.

Security Act funds were also utilized in subsidizing three local health units, two in Monmouth County and one in Union County. In these units the local board of health in three or more adjoining municipalities appointed the same local health officer and other agents who operated in the entire area. While each of the local boards of health was retained and the health officer acted as the agent to the local board when operating in its municipalities, there was appointed an advisory board consisting of members of each of the boards of health concerned which acted

unofficially as a policy forming body with which the health officer of the unit could confer on general matters pertaining to the unit and the work carried on under his supervision.

In Monmouth County such a unit was organized to include the City of Long Branch, the Township of Ocean, the Boroughs of West Long Branch, Oceanport, Monmouth Beach and later, Sea Bright. The health officer employed by the City of Long Branch was appointed Health Officer of the unit.

Another unit in Monmouth County, of which the health officer of Asbury Park was appointed as health officer, included Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and the Boroughs of Deal, Allenhurst and Interlaken.

In Union County, a unit was created to include Union Township, Roselle Park Borough and Kenilworth Borough. In this unit, the health officer of Union Township was appointed by the two other boards as their health officer.

INSPECTION OF LUNCH ROOMS AND CAMPS

Experience in past years indicated little dependence could be placed upon many local boards of health in rural areas, either to make careful inspection of roadside eating places or to enforce State regulations at these premises when violations were brought to their attention. More inspection work in this type of establishment has been carried on by employees in this Bureau during the past year than ever before. Most of this additional work has been made possible because of increased personnel employed through Federal Security Act funds. During the year primary inspection by the Bureau was made at 980 establishments and 1,217 reinspections were made. Hundreds of violations of the State Sanitary Act and other insanitary conditions at these places were corrected, either through the personal efforts of the investigators or following official notices from the State Department, or in some instances by the local boards of health.

Need has long been apparent for some reasonable standard of bacteriological cleanliness of cups, glasses and similar utensils in public eating places, and which might also be used as a basis for determining the degree of cleanliness of such utensils effected by the cleansing process carried out in these establishments.

A tentative method of wiping with sterile swabs a portion of cups, glasses, spoons and forks and plating for number of bacteria the solution

in which such swabs were shaken was adopted for trial. Such specimens were collected at places in different parts of the State and bacteria counts made at the State Laboratory. Tabulation of the results and observations is being made and studied.

Inspection of summer camps has also been planned and undertaken during the summer of 1937, on a larger scale than has been possible heretofore.

Over one hundred camps are listed in the records of the Bureau and this list will doubtless be found incomplete as inspection work for the season progresses.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS

Complaints are referred to this Bureau of many conditions alleged to be nuisances.

Properly, local boards of health should investigate such complaints, as well as matters pertaining to private sewage collection and disposal systems and private water supplies as distinguished from public supplies. During the year, however, employees in the Bureau made 937 investigations of this general nature, either in company with some representative of a local health board or independently.

A house-to-house sanitary survey was made in Swedesboro Borough and violations found of Regulations 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter 1 of the State Sanitary Code were brought to the attention of the local board of health for further action. A similar survey was made of parts of municipalities in Ocean, Atlantic, Burlington and Cape May Counties.

Following completion of a house-to-house survey in Florence Township, Burlington County, steps were taken locally to install a public sewerage system.

PUBLIC HEALTH COURSES

The short course for health officials conducted for several years by Rutgers University in cooperation with the State Health Department was continued during July and August, 1936. Students in the first and second year course during the summer numbered 16.

Employees in the Bureau lectured in the course. Others in the teaching group included employees of other Bureaus of the Department and members of the University faculty.

A special course for health officials, operated on a full day and week basis for a period of sixteen weeks, was also carried on at Rutgers University from January through April. This course was made possible by Social Security Act funds set aside for the training of health personnel. The course was modeled largely on the summer course held annually but expanded and made more comprehensive. The faculty included members of the University teaching force, a few employees of the State Health Department, some local health officers and others engaged by the University.

The course was open to employees of health departments of this State and to persons having very good prospects of such employment. Tuition for students was paid the University from the Security Act funds, and in addition a stipend from these funds was allowed students in attendance.

Eighteen students were accepted and entered the course. Sixteen completed the work. Although these students profited by the course, many employees of local health boards, for whom the course was primarily held and who desired to attend, found it impractical to leave their regular work for so long a period.

OTHER WORK

Services rendered and work performed by the Bureau last year, in addition to the activities mentioned, are indicated in part below:

Number of conferences with local health officials on questions pertaining to health work	4,135
Number of conferences with other public officials, physicians and citizens on matters relating to public health	3,969
Number of meetings of local boards of health attended	97
Attendance at other public health meetings	345
Number of lectures given in summer courses for health officials	55
Number of lectures given in special courses for health officials	52
Number of other talks or lectures given or papers read	78
Number of persons given Schick, Dick or Mantoux tests or aid rendered in such tests	2,444
Number of persons given Diphtheria Toxoid, Scarlet Fever Toxin or Whooping Cough Vaccine, or aid rendered in such injections	666
Number of specimens collected from utensils in eating places	474
Number of water samples collected (private supplies)	272
Number of specimens collected from humans, either by employees of the Bureau, or with their aid, to be examined for pathogenic bacteria	302
Number of other specimens and samples collected for laboratory examination.....	6

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECT

Two major W. P. A. projects pertaining to matters coming within the scope of activities of the Bureau were sponsored by the Department and carried on during the year. The project to eliminate breeding places for Anopheles mosquitoes in Pennsauken Township was proposed following the recognition of a considerable number of cases of malaria in this area during the summer of 1935. The original project providing for a Federal expenditure of \$14,809 was submitted in October, 1935, and work was continued until the funds were exhausted. In May, 1937, a supplemental project was submitted for an additional amount of \$5,183 to complete the necessary work. The work finished at that time included the cleaning and widening of Chandler's Run and other streams, installation and repair of sluice and tide gates, filling in of low areas and providing better surface drainage by lateral ditching. The work was carried on under the active supervision of Mr. Fred Metzger, health officer of Pennsauken Township, and Mr. Thos. D. Mulhern of the New Jersey Experiment Station, Rutgers University.

There was a decided drop in the number of new cases of malaria in the area affected and also a marked reduction in the prevalence of Anopheles as indicated by actual trapping.

The Rural Sanitation project recommended by the United States Public Health Service and sponsored by the Department was actually placed into operation in the ten southern Counties of the State on February 24, 1936.

Under this program there are constructed outdoor pit privies of a standard type consisting of a concrete slab cover for the pit and a concrete riser for the seat, cast as part of the pit cover. All work in constructing and painting the privy is performed by W. P. A. labor; the materials used in the construction, including lumber, cement, hardware and paint are supplied by the owner.

During the year the State Director of the project, an employee of the United States Public Health Service, resigned to accept a position as local health officer in the State. He was succeeded by Dr. N. E. Newbury, under whose immediate direction the work has continued.

On June 30, 1937, the project was in operation in each of the ten counties in which it was originally operated, and also in Mercer County.

Prospects were very favorable toward having the project opened by the State Works Progress Administration in several of the northern counties.

Since the project was opened on February 24, 1936, to June 30, 1937, the number of units completed and installed is 5,071. The number of men working on the project, assigned and paid by the W. P. A., on June 30, 1937, was 277.

RURAL SANITATION UNITS CONSTRUCTED FROM DATE PROJECT OPENED TO JUNE 30, 1937

<i>County</i>	<i>Date Project Opened</i>	<i>Number Units to June 30, 1937</i>
Atlantic	February 24, 1936.....	691
Burlington	February 24, 1936.....	661
Camden	February 24, 1936.....	330
Cape May	February 24, 1936.....	302
Cumberland	February 24, 1936.....	865
Gloucester	February 24, 1936.....	431
Mercer	July 1, 1936.....	480
Monmouth	February 24, 1936.....	471
Ocean	February 24, 1936.....	608
Salem	February 24, 1936.....	232
		5,071

BARBER REGISTRATION DIVISION

This Division continued to function under the Bureau of Local Health Administration during the year. A vacancy occurred in the Examiners in the death of Mr. Joseph DeFalco. This vacancy was filled and at the end of the year the field force of the Division consisted of the three examiners and one inspector.

The examiners held examination of candidates for certificates as registered barbers in accordance with the provisions of the Barber Registration Law. The number of candidates examined during the year was 416, of which 325 were recommended for certificates.

Inspections and investigations at barber shops throughout the State by the field force of the Division were continued. At the time of such inspection violations of the "Rules" governing the sanitation of barber shops were called to the attention of the person in charge of the shop and reported on inspection forms. These reports were considered at the office of the Division and special warning letters sent to operators

of shops in which numerous or marked violations of the "Rules" were found. Follow-up inspections were made in all such shops.

Barbers found working without required permits or certificates were served with notices giving them an opportunity to appear for a hearing to show why they should not be proceeded against for violations of the law. Two hundred ninety-six such notices were served personally in addition to notices served by mail. After the hearing date cases were referred to the examiners for legal action in local courts. Although complaints were actually made before local courts for action against many violators, a fine was imposed by the courts in only 12 cases. Penalties collected in these cases were not returned to the State. In three instances shops were closed by action of the court.

A total of 9,159 permits or certificates of the different classes provided in the law were issued during the year.

The total amount collected in license fees and deposited to the order of the State Treasurer for the year was \$31,851.50. The amount expended for salaries was \$10,996.66, and the amount expended for all other purposes was \$3,303.15.

The Division therefore produced a surplus during the year of \$17,552.69. No cost for administering the work by the Bureau of Local Health Administration is charged against the Division.

Below is given a brief summary of work done by the field force of the Division for the year ending June 30, 1937.

Number of routine sanitary inspections of barber shops	9,195
Number of special reinspections of barber shops	151
Number of other special inspections or investigations	1,849
Number of unlicensed barbers located in shop inspections	93
Number of unlicensed apprentice barbers located in shop inspection	43
Number of barbers with expired certificates or permits located in shop inspections	370
Number of applicants for barber certificates examined	416
Number recommended for certificates after examination	325
Number hearing notices served personally	296
Number of cases referred for court action and completed	213

REPORTED CASES OF CHICKENPOX IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	261	44	38	32	50	20	23	15	1	2	5	21	30
1 year	421	61	41	53	45	35	34	29	11	3	17	27	36
2 years	523	86	61	63	67	44	36	27	11	3	20	25	30
3 years	667	121	74	86	71	53	50	23	14	4	16	54	96
4 years	817	117	101	111	111	83	66	22	7	13	25	52	110
Under 5 years	2689	429	315	345	324	235	208	121	44	25	83	179	361
5 to 9 years	7373	1137	923	1154	815	656	618	136	18	39	219	600	1068
10 to 14 years	929	188	102	159	189	77	65	18	2	2	20	68	119
15 to 19 years	118	23	10	29	14	14	5	4	1	1	1	5	14
20 to 24 years	38	9	2	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
25 to 34 years	64	14	7	8	9	6	4	1	1	0	4	6	4
35 to 44 years	26	7	1	3	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	4
45 to 54 years	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	22	4	2	4	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
Total	11263	1791	1362	1707	1311	999	904	283	66	68	329	855	1588

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	143	0	118	0	261	0
1 year	217	1	204	0	421	1
2 years	292	1	271	0	563	1
3 years	316	0	351	1	667	1
4 years	407	0	410	1	817	1
Under 5 years	1335	2	1354	2	2689	4
5 to 9 years	3706	0	3377	0	7373	0
10 to 14 years	461	0	468	0	929	0
15 to 19 years	56	0	62	0	118	0
20 to 24 years	15	0	23	0	38	0
25 to 34 years	28	0	36	0	64	0
35 to 44 years	18	0	8	0	26	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	1	0	3	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	10	0	12	0	22	0
Total	5722	2	5541	2	11263	4

REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	14	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	1
1 year	23	3	4	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	6
2 years	38	3	5	3	3	4	0	0	6	2	1	7	4
3 years	30	5	2	4	0	5	1	2	3	2	1	3	2
4 years	36	3	4	5	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	7
Under 5 years	141	15	16	16	12	14	2	8	10	7	2	19	20
5 to 9 years	209	17	16	18	15	17	9	16	8	12	34	21	26
10 to 14 years	79	7	7	8	6	7	10	2	3	2	12	6	9
15 to 19 years	34	3	3	2	3	2	5	1	0	2	6	4	3
20 to 24 years	27	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	5	3
25 to 34 years	33	6	4	9	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	5
35 to 44 years	17	2	1	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
45 to 54 years	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
55 to 64 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 years and over	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	549	51	51	63	48	46	81	32	23	23	56	58	67

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	12	1	2	0	14	1
1 year	19	1	4	1	23	2
2 years	20	0	18	2	38	2
3 years	21	1	9	1	30	2
4 years	14	1	22	1	36	2
Under 5 years	86	4	55	5	141	9
5 to 9 years	122	4	87	5	209	9
10 to 14 years	49	0	30	1	79	1
15 to 19 years	12	0	22	0	34	0
20 to 24 years	8	0	19	1	27	1
25 to 34 years	12	0	21	0	33	0
35 to 44 years	5	0	12	0	17	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	2	0	4	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	2	1	2	1
65 years and over	0	0	1	0	1	0
Age not stated	1	0	1	0	2	0
Total	297	8	252	13	549	21

REPORTED CASES OF DYSENTERY IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Under 5 years	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
5 to 9 years	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
20 to 24 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
55 to 64 years	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 years and over	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	9	4	12	2	1

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	1	0	1	0	2
1 year	1	0	1	0	2	0
2 years	0	0	1	1	1	1
3 years	0	0	0	1	0	1
4 years	0	1	3	0	3	1
Under 5 years	1	2	5	3	6	5
5 to 9 years	3	0	2	0	5	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	3	2	4	2
20 to 24 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
25 to 34 years	1	1	1	4	2	2
35 to 44 years	4	0	4	0	8	0
45 to 54 years	2	1	3	1	4	1
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	2	1
65 years and over	0	1	4	0	4	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	5	23	7	37	12

REPORTED CASES OF EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	19	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
1 year	9	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
2 years	10	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3 years	10	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
4 years	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	58	6	6	8	10	5	3	4	2	1	4	1	3
5 to 9 years	22	2	1	7	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	2
10 to 14 years	14	1	1	5	4	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	13	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	19	0	0	2	5	2	3	0	1	0	2	2	0
25 to 34 years	19	1	2	2	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
35 to 44 years	14	2	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
45 to 54 years	9	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 years and over	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	167	18	16	28	33	15	8	12	8	7	7	6	9

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	16	8	3	2	19	10
1 year	7	2	2	0	9	2
2 years	8	0	2	1	10	1
3 years	6	4	4	1	10	5
4 years	1	1	4	0	5	1
Under 5 years	38	15	15	4	53	19
5 to 9 years	9	3	13	2	22	5
10 to 14 years	8	3	6	0	14	3
15 to 19 years	9	4	4	2	13	6
20 to 24 years	13	5	6	1	19	6
25 to 34 years	12	8	7	3	19	11
35 to 44 years	12	9	2	2	14	11
45 to 54 years	8	8	1	2	9	10
55 to 64 years	1	1	0	1	1	2
65 years and over	0	0	3	0	3	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	110	56	57	17	167	73

REPORTED CASES OF GERMAN MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	74	5	9	2	6	13	7	6	2	4	1	6	10
1 year	125	14	9	12	19	21	11	15	1	3	6	7	7
2 years	123	3	7	11	13	15	26	12	7	5	3	16	10
3 years	109	4	9	6	13	11	27	14	8	1	2	9	5
4 years	133	4	4	14	14	24	18	13	4	1	4	17	8
Under 5 years	569	28	38	45	65	89	87	80	22	14	16	55	40
5 to 9 years	1551	21	58	232	198	471	389	30	5	7	38	79	23
10 to 14 years	1193	18	57	241	203	353	219	14	1	10	22	18	7
15 to 19 years	525	8	97	108	90	98	54	3	0	3	0	6	4
20 to 24 years	135	3	6	37	36	29	16	6	0	0	0	0	2
25 to 34 years	86	0	4	24	19	22	10	3	1	0	0	3	0
35 to 44 years	44	2	3	17	4	12	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
45 to 54 years	9	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	13	0	0	3	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4127	81	263	772	620	1120	759	139	29	35	77	156	76

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM GERMAN MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	38	0	36	0	74	0
1 year	51	0	74	0	125	0
2 years	68	0	59	0	128	0
3 years	56	0	53	0	109	0
4 years	76	0	57	0	133	0
Under 5 years	290	0	279	0	569	0
5 to 9 years	791	1	760	0	1551	1
10 to 14 years	572	0	621	0	1193	0
15 to 19 years	279	0	246	0	525	0
20 to 24 years	59	0	76	0	135	0
25 to 34 years	31	0	55	0	86	0
35 to 44 years	12	0	32	0	44	0
45 to 54 years	5	0	4	0	9	0
55 to 64 years	5	0	0	0	5	0
65 years and over	0	0	2	0	2	0
Age not stated	5	0	8	0	13	0
Total	2044	1	2033	0	4127	1

REPORTED CASES OF INFLUENZA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	13	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1 year	10	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
2 years	25	1	6	3	5	0	2	1	4	1	0	2	0
3 years	29	1	3	9	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	1	6
4 years	16	2	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Under 5 years	83	6	14	21	9	2	7	2	10	3	2	5	12
5 to 9 years	116	2	15	58	8	2	4	2	2	1	7	5	10
10 to 14 years	84	1	17	40	6	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	5
15 to 19 years	79	4	4	34	4	0	1	2	2	5	5	6	12
20 to 24 years	54	4	2	18	4	2	0	2	2	7	2	10	7
25 to 34 years	127	10	14	33	15	7	9	0	3	2	5	12	17
35 to 44 years	148	4	26	52	7	3	4	2	7	4	10	11	18
45 to 54 years	88	9	15	27	7	0	1	3	1	3	2	8	12
55 to 64 years	48	6	5	13	2	0	0	3	1	5	4	4	8
65 years and over	56	7	9	18	10	2	2	0	1	1	1	5	5
Age not stated	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	894	53	122	315	72	21	31	17	31	27	44	56	105

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	5	14	8	7	13	21
1 year	7	6	3	5	10	14
2 years	18	5	7	2	25	7
3 years	14	5	15	1	29	6
4 years	8	0	8	1	16	1
Under 5 years	52	30	41	19	93	49
5 to 9 years	53	2	63	7	116	9
10 to 14 years	47	0	37	2	84	2
15 to 19 years	52	3	27	7	79	10
20 to 24 years	16	4	38	3	54	7
25 to 34 years	51	10	76	13	127	25
35 to 44 years	68	27	80	9	148	36
45 to 54 years	46	26	42	20	88	46
55 to 64 years	19	24	27	20	46	44
65 years and over	20	39	36	85	56	124
Age not stated	2	0	1	0	3	0
Total	426	165	468	187	894	352

REPORTED CASES OF LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20 to 24 years	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
35 to 44 years	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
45 to 54 years	11	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	1
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	7	4	5	1	3	6	0	0	1	4	3	5

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	1	0	1	0
1 year	0	0	1	1	1	1
2 years	1	1	1	1	2	2
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
Under 5 years	2	2	3	1	5	3
5 to 9 years	4	0	1	1	5	1
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	2	1	2	0	4	1
20 to 24 years	2	0	0	3	2	3
25 to 34 years	3	2	1	0	4	2
35 to 44 years	3	1	3	4	6	5
45 to 54 years	6	7	5	5	11	12
55 to 64 years	0	2	0	1	0	3
65 years and over	0	3	1	2	1	5
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	18	16	17	39	35

REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	200	13	5	30	20	37	28	17	6	7	7	18	17
1 year	373	15	13	32	41	59	81	48	16	7	14	11	38
2 years	465	17	18	42	74	81	99	52	16	4	6	11	45
3 years	508	16	23	52	73	93	114	61	11	2	7	12	44
4 years	665	14	25	70	105	135	186	68	16	2	10	11	73
Under 5 years	2211	75	84	226	313	405	458	246	65	22	44	58	215
5 to 9 years	5432	78	227	591	813	1375	1290	872	63	24	75	91	438
10 to 14 years	1274	16	74	150	241	313	285	73	17	6	8	13	78
15 to 19 years	278	9	84	98	43	62	40	11	5	2	0	1	11
20 to 24 years	75	0	8	15	21	15	5	1	0	0	0	0	2
25 to 34 years	71	1	3	11	15	25	6	2	1	0	0	1	1
35 to 44 years	27	1	1	6	2	4	7	2	2	0	0	1	1
45 to 54 years	10	1	0	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Age not stated	32	0	2	6	6	4	9	4	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9417	182	434	1067	1450	2210	2110	715	155	54	127	166	747

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	99	1	101	3	200	4
1 year	198	1	177	0	375	1
2 years	240	1	225	1	465	2
3 years	278	0	230	0	508	0
4 years	329	0	336	0	665	0
Under 5 years	1142	3	1069	4	2211	7
5 to 9 years	2315	5	2617	2	5432	7
10 to 14 years	633	0	636	0	1274	0
15 to 19 years	123	0	148	0	276	0
20 to 24 years	29	0	49	1	78	1
25 to 34 years	33	0	38	0	71	0
35 to 44 years	10	0	17	0	27	0
45 to 54 years	4	0	6	0	10	0
55 to 64 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
65 years and over	1	0	3	0	4	0
Age not stated	13	0	14	0	32	0
Total	4820	8	4597	7	9417	15

REPORTED CASES OF MUMPS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	28	4	4	7	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	2	2
1 year	111	13	9	11	16	15	20	8	8	1	2	2	6
2 years	210	25	22	24	21	38	25	14	10	6	1	9	15
3 years	310	38	29	43	39	31	25	29	15	11	3	14	13
4 years	434	38	39	56	86	61	51	40	16	7	7	23	30
Under 5 years	1093	118	103	141	144	171	122	92	49	25	14	48	69
5 to 9 years	3631	528	688	925	849	500	724	262	78	51	122	249	374
10 to 14 years	2062	239	249	381	350	275	192	74	56	27	26	85	108
15 to 19 years	400	49	43	69	78	54	38	17	12	4	4	9	23
20 to 24 years	118	16	11	20	17	20	3	10	5	2	2	3	7
25 to 34 years	180	28	18	27	25	21	17	14	8	2	2	6	12
35 to 44 years	117	14	14	26	15	15	7	11	4	2	1	3	5
45 to 54 years	29	5	1	4	6	5	3	2	0	1	0	1	1
55 to 64 years	13	2	3	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	23	6	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	1
Total	9691	1006	1134	1539	1489	1368	1111	482	210	117	172	408	597

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MUMPS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	37	0	11	0	28	0
1 year	92	0	49	0	111	0
2 years	197	0	103	0	210	0
3 years	189	0	120	0	310	0
4 years	253	0	179	0	434	0
Under 5 years	621	0	472	0	1093	0
5 to 9 years	3065	1	2386	0	5651	1
10 to 14 years	1129	0	923	0	2062	0
15 to 19 years	216	0	184	0	400	0
20 to 24 years	43	0	75	0	118	0
25 to 34 years	72	0	108	1	180	1
35 to 44 years	41	0	78	1	117	1
45 to 54 years	13	0	16	1	29	1
55 to 64 years	4	0	9	0	13	0
65 years and over	4	0	1	0	5	0
Age not stated	13	0	10	0	23	0
Total	5231	2	4460	2	9691	4

REPORTED CASES OF PARA-TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10 to 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM PARA-TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
10 to 14 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	1	1	1	0	2	1
35 to 44 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
45 to 54 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	1	0	1
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	4	1	8	2

REPORTED CASES OF PNEUMONIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	398	40	45	70	77	46	15	13	11	8	14	23	36
1 year	256	30	31	56	35	23	19	6	2	5	7	10	32
2 years	203	23	28	31	31	25	13	4	4	5	8	8	23
3 years	142	17	15	30	23	16	8	1	3	4	6	8	11
4 years	119	13	10	25	21	13	10	0	5	2	5	9	6
Under 5 years	1118	123	129	212	187	123	65	24	25	24	40	58	108
5 to 9 years	483	50	45	70	69	47	21	9	7	3	22	23	69
10 to 14 years	207	22	27	52	34	15	4	2	4	6	10	10	11
15 to 19 years	150	19	28	37	14	7	5	3	2	3	6	9	17
20 to 24 years	179	22	22	40	19	14	8	7	3	8	11	9	16
25 to 34 years	378	67	51	79	84	28	8	14	0	6	24	19	39
35 to 44 years	513	86	78	100	47	85	18	16	12	10	26	34	51
45 to 54 years	445	81	67	72	36	24	18	16	12	10	24	39	49
55 to 64 years	461	66	78	79	47	27	19	11	17	12	24	42	49
65 years and over	733	107	122	133	63	65	28	19	24	16	42	61	65
Age not stated	7	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4672	689	669	910	552	371	195	121	115	98	229	304	469

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	218	211	180	199	398	410
1 year	142	49	114	42	256	91
2 years	126	17	77	19	203	36
3 years	79	8	63	7	142	18
4 years	52	8	67	7	119	15
Under 5 years	617	298	501	277	1118	570
5 to 9 years	270	24	213	23	483	47
10 to 14 years	113	11	94	16	207	27
15 to 19 years	94	16	56	26	150	42
20 to 24 years	109	39	70	29	179	68
25 to 34 years	217	79	159	76	376	155
35 to 44 years	343	201	170	101	513	302
45 to 54 years	264	281	181	134	445	415
55 to 64 years	272	296	189	145	461	441
65 years and over	346	307	357	467	703	864
Age not stated	8	0	4	0	12	0
Total	2648	1637	2024	1294	4672	2931

REPORTED CASES OF ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Under 5 years	7	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
5 to 9 years	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1
10 to 14 years	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
15 to 19 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	2	5	5	3	1

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	2	1	0	0	2	1
2 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
3 years	1	1	2	0	3	1
4 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
Under 5 years	4	2	3	0	7	2
5 to 9 years	7	0	0	1	7	1
10 to 14 years	4	0	3	0	7	0
15 to 19 years	2	0	1	0	3	0
20 to 24 years	1	1	0	0	1	1
25 to 34 years	0	1	0	1	0	2
35 to 44 years	2	2	0	2	2	2
45 to 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	1	0	1
65 years and over	0	0	1	0	1	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	6	8	3	28	9

REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Under 1 year	80	3	4	10	5	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
1 year	157	21	25	48	19	20	6	4	1	1	1	1	4	7
2 years	419	42	56	112	82	42	34	8	3	5	0	13	22	81
3 years	517	53	64	127	107	47	26	16	9	5	11	21	81	22
4 years	626	75	96	153	113	59	41	23	7	6	9	9	56	86
Under 5 years	1749	194	245	450	326	169	110	52	20	16	22	47	98	146
5 to 9 years	4607	439	698	1137	764	396	379	89	25	32	69	134	245	423
10 to 14 years	2260	186	308	772	389	283	129	27	17	12	32	42	78	138
15 to 19 years	491	43	72	150	98	37	18	15	3	2	5	10	18	31
20 to 24 years	183	16	31	67	27	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	290	31	40	85	38	41	24	1	7	2	7	7	14	14
35 to 44 years	123	10	14	38	28	17	10	3	1	1	2	2	2	2
45 to 54 years	36	0	6	13	3	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
55 to 64 years	12	1	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
65 years and over	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	16	2	1	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9771	925	1420	2696	1678	1173	691	190	74	66	142	248	466	786

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	17	0	13	0	30	0
1 year	81	1	76	0	157	1
2 years	232	4	187	0	419	4
3 years	287	1	250	0	537	2
4 years	341	1	285	0	626	1
Under 5 years	938	7	811	1	1749	8
5 to 9 years	2267	1	2340	1	4607	2
10 to 14 years	1169	4	1061	0	2230	5
15 to 19 years	272	2	219	0	491	2
20 to 24 years	72	0	114	2	186	2
25 to 34 years	95	2	185	6	280	8
35 to 44 years	50	2	78	1	128	3
45 to 54 years	14	0	22	1	36	1
55 to 64 years	3	0	4	0	7	0
65 years and over	2	0	9	0	11	0
Age not stated	8	0	8	0	16	0
Total	4890	18	4881	13	9771	31

REPORTED CASES OF TRICHINOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25 to 34 years	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TRICHINOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
Under 5 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
5 to 9 years	0	0	2	0	2	0
10 to 14 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
25 to 34 years	1	0	2	0	3	0
35 to 44 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	8	0	13	0

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	45	4	6	8	8	6	5	7	1	0	4	8	4
1 year	15	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	3	3	0	1	0
2 years	17	3	1	1	3	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
3 years	6	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
4 years	10	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Under 5 years	93	8	12	7	9	12	7	10	4	4	3	5	9
5 to 9 years	108	4	3	14	5	14	14	18	12	10	6	2	6
10 to 14 years	168	15	9	20	14	16	21	14	12	9	16	13	9
15 to 19 years	341	35	16	33	27	32	39	33	24	26	24	32	29
20 to 24 years	372	36	37	48	41	53	64	53	53	58	41	42	46
25 to 34 years	950	76	71	75	83	109	94	86	73	86	69	72	56
35 to 44 years	754	53	52	64	62	60	67	62	53	61	59	59	66
45 to 54 years	663	53	48	72	59	69	54	35	47	52	54	45	59
55 to 64 years	364	35	33	24	24	31	27	29	40	32	36	23	30
65 years and over	208	10	19	19	17	19	20	24	13	14	20	13	15
Age not stated	7	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	4230	336	295	377	342	423	398	407	356	353	334	304	325

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	22	10	23	14	45	24
1 year	8	6	9	10	15	16
2 years	8	5	9	5	17	10
3 years	2	0	4	2	6	2
4 years	3	0	8	3	10	3
Under 5 years	40	21	53	34	93	55
5 to 9 years	49	9	59	6	108	15
10 to 14 years	32	10	66	12	168	22
15 to 19 years	127	43	214	66	341	109
20 to 24 years	237	82	335	122	572	204
25 to 34 years	474	239	473	221	950	460
35 to 44 years	495	286	259	150	754	436
45 to 54 years	494	306	171	109	665	415
55 to 64 years	256	207	108	66	364	273
65 years and over	128	120	80	58	208	178
Age not stated	2	0	5	0	7	0
Total	2384	1323	1646	844	4230	2167

REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3 years	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
4 years	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
5 to 9 years	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	0
10 to 14 years	35	1	0	0	2	3	2	3	3	15	3	3	0
15 to 19 years	40	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	11	15	0	2	2
20 to 24 years	30	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	4	14	2	1	1
25 to 34 years	39	0	0	3	3	5	4	8	8	8	2	2	1
35 to 44 years	25	1	1	2	0	0	4	4	3	9	1	1	0
45 to 54 years	18	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	3	4	4	1	0
55 to 64 years	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
65 years and over	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	225	8	6	8	9	8	18	21	43	71	17	12	4

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	0	1	0
2 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
3 years	2	0	1	0	3	0
4 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
Under 5 years	5	0	3	0	8	0
5 to 9 years	8	0	9	0	17	0
10 to 14 years	23	1	12	1	35	2
15 to 19 years	24	1	16	2	40	3
20 to 24 years	20	1	10	0	30	1
25 to 34 years	29	7	10	0	39	7
35 to 44 years	9	2	16	2	25	4
45 to 54 years	8	3	10	2	18	5
55 to 64 years	7	3	0	0	7	3
65 years and over	2	0	3	1	5	1
Age not stated	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	135	18	90	8	225	26

REPORTED CASES OF UNDULANT FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
15 to 19 years	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25 to 34 years	13	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	4
35 to 44 years	20	3	0	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	4	0	4
45 to 54 years	12	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	3
55 to 64 years	11	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	64	5	2	9	2	8	8	3	3	3	7	2	12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM UNDULANT FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	0	0	2	0	2	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
20 to 24 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
25 to 34 years	11	0	2	0	13	0
35 to 44 years	13	0	7	0	20	0
45 to 54 years	7	0	5	0	12	0
55 to 64 years	8	0	3	0	11	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	44	0	20	0	64	0

REPORTED CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	Total	NUMBER OF CASES											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	397	30	31	27	30	30	26	41	37	29	25	42	49
1 year	489	40	27	43	26	42	37	53	54	38	31	39	59
2 years	596	41	39	59	51	39	59	50	77	35	48	33	54
3 years	371	43	42	35	63	37	57	74	74	48	30	59	64
4 years	756	57	36	89	88	56	78	95	72	45	51	73	88
Under 5 years	2939	216	175	253	239	224	248	340	292	208	170	267	307
5 to 9 years	3015	251	229	302	321	259	257	245	159	150	194	312	336
10 to 14 years	240	22	18	28	28	25	20	23	13	9	14	22	24
15 to 19 years	25	3	0	2	2	1	3	4	2	4	1	2	1
20 to 24 years	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
25 to 34 years	17	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	3
35 to 44 years	14	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	2
45 to 54 years	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
65 years and over	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Age not stated	19	5	0	1	4	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
Total	6294	501	425	587	598	513	536	619	470	378	385	606	678

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1936 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	203	14	194	22	397	36
1 year	259	3	250	12	509	14
2 years	308	3	288	0	596	0
3 years	313	0	358	0	671	0
4 years	363	0	423	0	786	0
Under 5 years	1426	19	1513	35	2939	54
5 to 9 years	1427	0	1588	0	3015	0
10 to 14 years	115	0	131	0	246	0
15 to 19 years	12	0	13	0	25	0
20 to 24 years	4	0	3	0	7	0
25 to 34 years	1	0	16	0	17	0
35 to 44 years	1	0	13	0	14	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
55 to 64 years	3	0	3	0	6	0
65 years and over	2	1	4	1	6	2
Age not stated	11	0	8	0	19	0
Total	8001	20	8293	37	6294	57

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX AND DIPHTHERIA BY COUNTIES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	CHICKENPOX			DIPHTHERIA				
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Percent Fatality
Atlantic	152	109.82	0	4	2.89	0	....	....
Bergen	1832	440.85	0	20	4.80	1	0.24	5.00
Burlington	117	120.12	1	2	2.05	0	....	....
Camden	499	182.91	0	88	32.26	1	0.36	1.13
Cape May	45	137.19	0	3	9.14	2	6.09	66.66
Cumberland	60	82.53	0	6	8.25	3	4.12	50.00
Essex	4543	508.39	1	12	1.34	0	....	....
Gloucester	35	44.70	0	6	7.66	0	....	....
Hudson	742	104.34	0	234	32.90	7	0.98	2.99
Hunterdon	9	26.49	0	0	....	0	....	....
Mercer	313	159.53	1	3	1.53	0	....	....
Middlesex	220	96.19	0	20	8.74	2	0.87	10.00
Monmouth	371	230.15	0	2	1.24	0	....	....
Morris	334	279.26	0	4	3.34	0	....	....
Ocean	51	138.96	0	4	10.90	0	....	....
Passaic	530	167.56	0	84	26.55	1	0.31	1.19
Salem	20	54.20	0	6	16.26	2	5.42	33.33
Somerset	97	137.00	0	22	31.07	1	1.41	4.54
Sussex	19	65.97	0	1	3.47	0	....	....
Union	1247	366.76	1	24	7.06	1	0.29	4.16
Warren	27	55.25	0	4	7.89	0	....	....
State	11263	260.23	4	549	12.68	21	0.48	3.82

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY, TRACHOMA, OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PARATYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	DYSENTERY		TRACHOMA		OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM		PARATYPHOID FEVER	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Atlantic	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	5	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Burlington	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Camden	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	3	0	2	0	109	0	1	0
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	8	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Middlesex	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Union	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	37	12	13	0	112	0	8	2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA
BY COUNTIES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	INFLUENZA			PNEUMONIA			Deaths per 100,000 Population
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	
Atlantic	3	2.16	26	30	21.67	120	86.70
Bergen	12	2.88	22	546	131.25	256	91.94
Burlington	1	1.02	16	44	45.17	72	73.92
Camden	37	13.56	34	244	89.44	171	62.68
Cape May	18	54.88	5	9	27.44	21	64.02
Cumberland	3	4.12	13	54	74.27	34	46.76
Essex	294	32.90	52	2457	274.95	619	69.27
Gloucester	0	0	7	19	24.28	60	76.83
Hudson	388	50.34	56	259	36.42	503	70.73
Hunterdon	1	2.83	3	11	31.16	30	84.98
Mercer	5	2.55	13	70	35.67	140	71.35
Middlesex	36	15.74	14	128	56.97	122	53.84
Monmouth	8	4.96	14	245	151.98	117	72.58
Morris	5	4.18	3	88	73.53	79	66.05
Ocean	1	2.72	9	31	84.47	34	92.64
Passaic	91	28.77	20	130	41.10	230	72.71
Salem	2	5.42	9	2	5.42	24	63.04
Somerset	7	9.58	8	39	55.98	39	55.98
Sussex	0	0	1	29	100.69	18	62.50
Union	12	3.53	23	235	69.11	205	60.29
Warren	0	0	4	2	3.94	37	72.98
State	894	20.65	352	4672	107.95	2931	67.72

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES
BY COUNTIES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	MEASLES					GERMAN MEASLES		
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Percent Fatality	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths
Atlantic	337	243.49	0	0	0	60	43.35	0
Bergen	1009	242.55	0	0	0	203	48.80	0
Burlington	283	290.55	1	1.02	0.35	30	30.80	0
Camden	1326	486.07	1	0.36	0.07	400	168.62	1
Cape May	99	301.88	0	0	0	16	48.78	0
Cumberland	437	601.10	1	1.37	0.23	5	6.87	0
Essex	2039	228.18	1	0.11	0.05	2030	227.17	0
Gloucester	189	241.38	1	1.27	0.53	72	91.95	0
Hudson	468	65.81	5	0.70	1.07	86	12.00	0
Hunterdon	34	96.31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	68	34.66	0	0	0	90	45.87	0
Middlesex	765	334.50	2	0.87	0.26	267	116.74	0
Monmouth	833	516.75	0	0	0	379	235.11	0
Morris	268	224.08	0	0	0	150	126.42	0
Ocean	35	95.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	321	101.48	0	0	0	104	32.88	0
Salem	114	308.94	0	0	0	6	16.28	0
Somerset	104	148.89	1	1.41	0.96	11	15.53	0
Sussex	55	190.97	1	3.47	1.82	14	48.61	0
Union	619	182.06	0	0	0	144	42.35	0
Warren	14	27.61	1	1.97	7.14	0	0	0
State	9417	217.58	15	0.34	0.16	4127	95.35	1

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MALARIA AND EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL
MENINGITIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	MALARIA			EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS			
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Percent Fatality
Atlantic	3	2.16	1	2	1.44	0	0
Bergen	2	0.48	0	10	2.40	1	10.00
Burlington	1	1.02	0	2	1.02	0	0
Camden	14	5.13	0	2	0.73	1	50.00
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	1.37	0	0
Essex	10	1.12	0	62	6.84	28	45.16
Gloucester	0	0	0	1	1.37	0	0
Hudson	2	0.28	0	42	5.90	16	38.09
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	2	1.02	0	2	1.02	1	50.00
Middlesex	1	0.48	1	6	2.52	6	2.62
Monmouth	1	0.62	0	2	3.72	3	1.96
Morris	0	0	0	2	1.67	3	2.51
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	0	0	1	5	2.53	5	1.58
Salem	0	0	0	1	2.71	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	1	1.41	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	1	3.47	0	0
Union	2	0.59	0	18	5.29	8	24.44
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	38	0.88	3	167	3.86	73	1.68

* More deaths than cases reported.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS
AND SCARLET FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS				SCARLET FEVER			
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Atlantic	1	0.72	0	0	161	118.33	0	0
Bergen	4	0.93	0	0	641	154.08	1	0.24
Burlington	0	0	0	0	167	171.43	2	2.06
Camden	3	1.10	0	0	450	164.38	3	1.10
Cape May	1	3.05	0	0	23	70.12	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	85	89.41	0	0
Essex	7	0.78	2	0.22	4905	548.90	10	1.12
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	79	100.89	1	1.27
Hudson	4	0.53	2	0.28	732	109.97	2	0.28
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	21	59.49	0	0
Mercer	2	1.02	1	0.51	232	118.24	1	0.51
Middlesex	0	0	0	0	494	216.00	4	1.75
Monmouth	0	0	1	0.62	166	102.97	0	0
Morris	1	0.83	1	0.83	286	239.13	1	0.83
Ocean	0	0	0	0	63	171.66	1	2.72
Passaic	1	0.31	1	0.31	288	91.05	1	0.31
Salem	0	0	0	0	25	67.75	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	85	129.66	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	40	138.89	0	0
Union	4	1.17	1	0.29	753	221.47	4	1.17
Warren	0	0	0	0	45	88.75	0	0
State	28	0.64	9	0.30	9771	225.76	31	0.71

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX AND TUBERCULOSIS
BY COUNTIES FOR 1936**

COUNTIES	SMALLPOX				TUBERCULOSIS				
	Cases per 100,000		Deaths per 100,000		Cases per 100,000		Deaths per 100,000		Percent Fatality
	Cases	Population	Deaths	Population	Cases	Population	Deaths	Population	
Atlantic	0	...	0	...	111	80.20	71	51.30	63.96
Bergen	0	...	0	...	302	72.59	164	39.42	54.30
Burlington	0	...	0	...	87	89.32	37	37.98	42.33
Camden	0	...	0	...	319	116.33	102	37.39	31.97
Cape May	0	...	0	...	15	45.73	11	33.53	73.33
Cumberland	0	...	0	...	60	82.53	27	37.14	45.00
Essex	0	...	0	...	1021	114.25	561	62.73	54.94
Gloucester	0	...	0	...	45	57.47	34	43.42	75.55
Hudson	0	...	0	...	651	96.19	363	51.33	53.36
Hunterdon	0	...	0	...	20	56.65	16	45.32	80.00
Mercer	0	...	0	...	294	149.54	112	57.08	38.09
Middlesex	0	...	0	...	186	31.83	124	54.22	66.66
Monmouth	0	...	0	...	174	107.94	88	54.59	50.57
Morris	0	...	0	...	160	133.78	49	40.97	30.62
Ocean	0	...	0	...	36	98.09	21	57.22	58.33
Passaic	0	...	0	...	281	88.84	163	51.53	58.00
Salem	0	...	0	...	23	82.33	16	43.36	69.56
Somerset	0	...	0	...	96	138.42	49	69.21	50.00
Sussex	0	...	0	...	30	104.16	4	13.69	13.33
Union	0	...	0	...	247	72.64	132	38.82	53.44
Warren	0	...	0	...	37	72.98	21	41.42	56.75
State	0	...	0	...	4230	97.73	2167	50.07	51.23

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MUMPS, LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS, UNDULANT
FEVER, TETANUS AND TRICHINOSIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1936**

COUNTIES	MUMPS		LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS		UNDULANT FEVER		TETANUS		TRICHINOSIS	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Atlantic	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	1470	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
Burlington	27	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	159	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	0	0
Cape May	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cumberland	13	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	5012	1	16	5	4	0	5	1	0	0
Gloucester	64	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	404	0	7	10	2	0	0	1	1	0
Hunterdon	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Mercer	194	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Middlesex	88	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Monmouth	161	1	4	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Morris	294	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean	82	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Passaic	113	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	0
Salem	46	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	231	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Sussex	40	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Union	1173	0	4	4	12	0	0	1	4	0
Warren	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
State	9691	4	39	35	64	0	14	16	13	0

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1936

DISEASE	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	11	0	0	0	11	0
Malaria	22	2	16	1	38	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	61	0	51	0	112	0
Rabies	1	1	0	0	1	1
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	4	0	1	0	5	0
Typhus Fever	1	0	0	1	1	1

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND WHOOPING COUGH
BY COUNTIES FOR 1936**

COUNTIES	TYPHOID FEVER				WHOOPING COUGH			
	Cases per 100,000		Deaths per 100,000		Cases per 100,000		Deaths per 100,000	
	Cases	Population	Deaths	Population	Cases	Population	Deaths	Population
Atlantic	19	13.73	6	4.33	31	22.40	0	...
Bergen	65	15.62	6	1.44	886	272.98	1	0.24
Burlington	9	9.24	1	1.02	91	93.43	2	2.05
Camden	18	6.50	1	0.36	336	123.16	4	1.46
Cape May	1	3.05	1	3.05	110	335.36	2	6.09
Cumberland	1	1.37	0	...	24	33.01	1	1.37
Essex	23	2.57	1	0.11	2170	242.83	12	1.34
Gloucester	4	5.11	1	1.27	61	77.90	4	5.11
Hudson	14	1.97	1	0.14	399	56.11	7	0.98
Hunterdon	1	2.83	0	...	4	11.33	1	2.83
Mercer	11	5.80	2	1.02	359	182.97	5	2.55
Middlesex	4	1.75	0	...	140	61.21	4	1.75
Monmouth	15	9.30	1	0.62	389	241.31	0	...
Morris	4	3.34	0	...	210	175.58	1	0.83
Ocean	1	2.72	0	...	53	144.41	2	5.45
Passaic	12	3.79	0	...	271	85.68	3	0.95
Salem	13	35.23	2	5.42	5	13.55	2	5.42
Somerset	4	5.65	2	2.82	96	135.59	1	1.41
Sussex	3	10.41	0	...	11	38.19	0	...
Union	3	0.88	1	0.29	629	185.00	4	1.17
Warren	0	...	0	...	19	37.47	1	1.97
State	225	5.20	26	0.60	6294	145.42	57	1.31

Report of the Bureau of Engineering

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

H. P. CROFT, CHIEF ENGINEER

This report deals with the following:

- No. 1—Number of Water and Sewage Projects Examined and Approved from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937.
- No. 2—Inspections Made and Certain Actions Taken During the Year.
- No. 3—Court Decisions: Columbus Water Company; Borough of Little Ferry; City of Long Branch.
- No. 4—Wecoline Products, Incorporated: Conclusions by Vice Chancellor Fielder; Final Decree; The Sterling Iron and Zinc Company, appellant, vs. The Sparks Manufacturing Company, respondent. (Court of Errors and Appeals, 55 Eq. 10 Dick. Ch.) November Term, 1896.
- No. 5—The Examination of Water Samples from Private Sources.
- No. 6—Establishment of Factories on Watersheds.
- No. 7—Certification of Water for Use on Interstate Carriers.
- No. 8—The Examination of Water Samples from School Supplies.
- No. 9—Pollution of the Waters of the Raritan River and its Tributaries.

No. 1

NUMBER OF WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS EXAMINED AND APPROVED FROM
JULY 1, 1936, TO JUNE 30, 1937

	Character of Projects			
	Number of Projects	Number of Applying Municipalities, Commissions or Companies	Number of Plans	Engineers' Estimates of Cost
<i>Sewage:</i>				
Sewer systems, partial	57	37	183	\$1,717,953.10
Alterations and additions to sewage treatment works	30	28	135	1,169,963.70
Sewage treatment works, systems and/or appurtenances, new	17	14	230	2,877,906.00
<i>Water:</i>				
New systems and supplies	9	8	50	346,836.00
Alterations, improvements and additions to water works	30	27	63	245,129.53
Totals	143	114	661	\$6,357,788.33
Total of engineers' estimates of costs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937				\$3,801,286.75

No. 2

INSPECTIONS MADE AND CERTAIN ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR

Special water inspections	211
Water complaints, conferences, hearings and meetings	40
Routine water inspections	24
Watershed surveys	10
Investigation of cross connections	10
Water sample collections	20
Sewage complaints, conferences, meetings and hearings	83
Special sewage inspections	152
Routine sewage inspections	6
Gage installations, removals and repairs	22
Inspections of sludge plants	2
Inspections of camps	2
Creamery wastes, distillery wastes, industrial wastes, slaughter house wastes, dairy wastes, laundry wastes and fishery inspections	15

One hundred and ninety certificates were issued to railroad, vessel and airway companies for the use of water upon interstate carriers. One hundred and fifty-three man-working days were spent in the collection of samples from stream sampling stations; nine and one-third days were spent in attending court trials and serving court papers; one hundred and thirty-eight man-working days were spent in attending conferences and meetings; sixty-one man-working days were spent in collecting surf samples along the North Jersey Coast; one-fifth day was spent in inspecting sewage outfalls along the North Jersey Coast; fifteen and one-half man-working days were spent in attending conventions; and twenty-six and one-half man-working days were spent in stream survey work.

The following man-working days were spent in the investigation of water plants:

Binghamton, N. Y.	1
Lancaster, Pa.	½

The following man-working days were spent in the investigation of sewage treatment plants:

Asbury Park	14½
Atlantic City	5½
Brigantine	7½
Elmira, N. Y.	1
Essex Fells	64½
Gloucester Twp. (Lakelands)	23
Keyport	24½
Metuchen	14
Morristown	21
Newark	8
North Wildwood	21
Perth Amboy	54
Princeton	19
Riverside and Roebing	15
Verona	13

Sanitary inspections were made upon the following streams during the year:

Assumpink Creek	Overpeck Creek
Bellmans Brook	Passaic River
Berry's Creek	Peapack Brook
Canoe Brook	Peckman River
Crooked Brook	Rahway River
East Fayson Lake	Rancocas Creek
Fayson Lake	Raritan Bay
Häckensack River	Rockaway Creek
Hudson River	Rockaway River
Merrell Brook	Shabbacong Creek
Metedeconk River	Spruce Run
Navesink River	Shrewsbury River

Stream pollutions investigated	57
Notices issued to cease stream pollution	34
Cases of stream pollution found to be abated	25
Cases referred to the Attorney General for prosecution	8
Notices issued upon municipalities or sewer companies to cease discharge of insufficiently treated sewage and to expand and/or intensify the method of treatment	18
Notices issued upon municipalities or companies to immediately construct sewage works in accordance with Chapter 241, P. L. of 1936	17
Resolution holding in abeyance requirement that certain number of sand filters be constructed	1
Notices issued upon municipalities or water companies to improve water supplies	5
Resolution adopted granting permission to postpone construction of sewage sludge drying beds	1
Resolutions adopted in which supply is not considered a public potable water supply	2
Resolutions adopted approving method of sewage treatment	7
Resolution granting permission to operate sewage treatment plant	1
Resolution adopted approving plans and specifications for sewage treatment works	1
Resolutions adopted rescinding approval of plans or order of department	3
Resolution adopted approving plans and specifications for water treatment works	1
Notices issued to distributors of potable water to cease supplying water for potable purposes unless source of supply is approved	1
Resolution adopted holding in abeyance special proviso relative to sewer extensions	1
Resolution adopted establishing method of sewage treatment	1
Resolution adopted granting extension of time to install equipment for sewage treatment plant	1
Notice to cease violation of provisions of Chapter 23, 1918	1
Notice to immediately cease distribution or sale of water unless source is treated and/or purified	1
Resolution adopted deferring action upon plans and specifications for alterations and additions to sewage treatment works	1
Notice issued to immediately cease distribution or sale of water unless notice is posted in prominent place relative to supply	1

No. 3—COURT DECISIONS

During the year important opinions were given by the Court of Chancery in the following cases:

Department of Health *vs.* The Columbus Water Company. The company was ordered by the department to cease the distribution and sale of water to consumers for potable purposes until said water is treated and purified by devices and means acceptable to the department. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 253, P. L. of 1909. The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

<i>Between</i>	}	On Bill, &c. Final Decree.
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, at the Relation of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey,		
<i>and</i>		
THE COLUMBUS WATER COMPANY, a Corporation of the State of New Jersey,		
<i>Defendant.</i>		

This cause coming on to be heard in the presence of Robert Peacock, Esquire, appearing for David T. Wilentz, Attorney General, of counsel with complainant, and the pleadings, proofs and exhibits having been read and considered, and the argument of counsel having been heard, and the Chancellor having considered the same, and it appearing that the complainant is entitled to the relief sought and prayed for in its bill of complaint;

IT IS on this fourth day of January, A. D. 1937, by his Honor Luther A. Campbell, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED and the Chancellor doth by virtue of the power and authority in him vested ORDER, ADJUDGE AND DECREE that a writ of injunction of this court do forthwith issue out of and under the seal of this court directed to The Columbus Water Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, commanding the said defendant on and after the first day of February, A. D. 1937, to immediately cease the distribution and sale to consumers of water for potable purposes until said water is treated and purified by devices and means acceptable to the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, and further commanding said defendant on and after the first day of February, A. D. 1937, to desist and refrain from anywise violating the provisions of Chapter 253 of the Laws of 1909.

WILLIAM J. BACKES,
A. M.

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL,
C.

A True Copy,
Edw. L. WHELAN,
Clerk.

Department of Health *vs.* Borough of Little Ferry. The municipality was ordered by the department to employ a person to discharge the duties of superintendent and operator in charge of the sewage treatment plant owned and operated by the municipality who is the holder of a license issued by the department. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 23, P. L. of 1918. The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

<i>Between</i>	}	
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, at the Relation of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey,		<i>Complainant,</i>
<i>and</i>		
THE BOROUGH OF LITTLE FERRY, a Municipal Corporation of the State of New Jersey,		<i>Defendant.</i>

On Bill, &c.
Final Decree.

This cause coming on to be heard in the presence of Robert Peacock, Esquire, appearing for David T. Wilentz, Attorney General, of counsel with the complainant, and the pleadings, proofs and exhibits having been read and considered and the argument of counsel having been heard, and the Chancellor having considered the same, and it appearing that the complainant is entitled to the relief sought and prayed for in its bill of complaint;

IT IS on this twenty-first day of July A. D. 1936, by his Honor Luther A. Campbell, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED and the Chancellor doth, by virtue of the power and authority in him vested ORDER, ADJUDGE AND DECREE that a writ of injunction of this court do forthwith issue out of and under the seal of this court directed to the Borough of Little Ferry, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, commanding the said defendant that on and after the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1936, said Borough of Little Ferry, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, its officers, servants, employees and agents, to absolutely and immediately desist and refrain from permitting an unlicensed person to discharge the duties of superintendent and operator in charge of the sewage treatment plant owned and operated by said Borough of Little Ferry, in violation of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled, "An act to provide for the examination and licensing of superintendents and operators in charge of water purification or treatment plants and sewage treatment plants under the direction of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey," approved February ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen; and further commanding said defendant, Borough of Little Ferry, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, to employ a person to discharge the duties of superintendent and operator in charge of the sewage treatment plant owned and operated by said Borough of Little Ferry who is the holder of a license issued by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled, "An act to provide for the examination and licensing of superintendents and operators in

charge of water purification or treatment plants and sewage treatment plants under the direction of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey," approved February ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the defendant pay to the complainant its costs in this suit, to be taxed.
Respectfully advised,

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL.

W. J. BACKES.

A True Copy,
EDW. A. WHELAN,
Clerk.

Department of Health *vs.* Borough of Long Branch. The municipality was ordered by the department to cease the pollution of the waters of Branchport Creek and Manahasset Creek, tributaries of Pleasure Bay and to make such disposition of its sewage as shall be approved by the Department of Health. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 72, P. L. of 1900. The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

<i>Between</i>	}	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,		<i>Complainant,</i>
<i>and</i>		
LONG BRANCH, a Municipal Corporation,		<i>Defendant.</i>

On Bill, &c.
Final Decree.

This matter being opened to the Court by Robert Peacock, Esquire, appearing for David T. Wilentz, Attorney General, of counsel with complainant, and Leo J. Warwick, Esquire, solicitor for defendant, and it appearing to the Court that the complainant is entitled to the relief sought and prayed for by it in its bill of complaint; and it further appearing that the parties hereto desire to consent to the entry of the following decree (as will appear by their consent in writing appended hereto);

IT IS on this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1936, by his Honor Luther A. Campbell, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED and the Chancellor doth, by virtue of the power and authority in him vested, ORDER, ADJUDGE AND DECREE that a writ of injunction of this court do forthwith issue out of and under the seal of this court directed to Long Branch, a municipal corporation, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, commanding it on and after the first day of June, A. D. 1937, its officers, servants and agents to forthwith cease the pollution of the waters of Branchport Creek and Manahasset Creek, tributaries of Pleasure Bay, the waters of which bay enter the Shrewsbury River, by permitting insufficiently treated sewage to flow therein through the sewerage system of Long Branch, a municipal corporation, in the county of Monmouth and State of New

Jersey, to and into said Branchport Creek and Manahasset Creek, tributaries of Pleasure Bay, the waters of which bay enter the Shrewsbury River, and make such disposition of its sewage as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully advised,

MAJA LEON BERRY,
V. C.

We consent to the above decree.

DAVID T. WILENTZ,
*Attorney General,
Solicitor for and of Counsel with Complainant.*

LEO J. WARWICK,
Solicitor for and of Counsel with Defendant.

NO. 4—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH VS. WECOLINE PRODUCTS, INC.

Department of Health vs. Wecoline Products, Inc. The company was ordered by the department to cease polluting the waters of a brook tributary to the Rockaway River by the discharge of sewage and other polluting material through a water course located on premises owned and occupied by the defendant. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 72, P. L. of 1900. The Conclusions in this cause are:

Dated—October 9, 1936.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

103-202

Between

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW
JERSEY,

and

WECOLINE PRODUCTS, INC.,

Complainant,

Defendant.

On Bill, &c.
Conclusions.

MR. DAVID T. WILENTZ, *Attorney General* and MR. ROBERT PRACOCK, *Assistant Attorney General*, for complainant.

MESSRS. R. E. & A. D. WATSON (Mr. Russell E. Watson, of counsel) for defendant.
FIELDER, V. C.

The defendant has operated a plant in Boonton since 1930 for refining animal and vegetable fats and edible oils and distillation of fatty acids, the waste from the plant being discharged into an old water course which, for a short distance beyond the point of discharge, flows along the bed of the abandoned Morris Canal and then debouches from the canal bed and becomes a stream called Crooked Brook which runs through

Boonton and Montville for a distance of approximately a mile and a half from defendant's plant to an artificial pond known as Pa Tex Pond. The waters of the pond flow over a dam and some distance below enter the Rockaway river.

Complaint was made to the Department of Health of the State by residents of Boonton and Montville that the effluent discharged from defendant's plant polluted the waters of Crooked brook and resulted in offensive odors which affected the complaining residents in their health and comfort and in the enjoyment of their property and after investigation by the Department, that body on December 5, 1933, adopted a resolution reciting that it had found and determined that the defendant was discharging into said water course through a pipe line, industrial wastes and domestic sewage from toilets thereby causing pollution to the waters aforesaid so as to cause or threaten injury to the inhabitants in and adjacent to Boonton in their health, comfort and property, which resolution called on defendant to cease prior to March 15, 1934, the discharge into said water course of such polluting material and to make such other disposition thereof as shall be approved by the Department. Notice of this resolution was duly served on defendant. The bill of complaint was filed herein June 11, 1934, charging the defendant with continuing such pollution and praying a mandatory injunction against defendant to cease such pollution and to make such other disposition of its sewage and other polluting material as shall be approved by complainant.

The State agency originally charged with the duty of protecting State waters from pollution was the State Sewerage Commission. It was created by P. L. 1899, ch. 210, p. 536, which act was amended in full by P. L. 1900, ch. 72, p. 113. By P. L. 1908, ch. 297, p. 605 and P. L. 1912, ch. 309, p. 547, all powers and duties of the State Sewerage Commission were vested in and to be executed by the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey. Subsequently and by P. L. 1915, ch. 288, p. 517 the complainant, Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, was created and its powers and duties defined as the powers and duties then exercised by, or conferred or charged upon the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey. To ascertain what powers and duties are conferred or charged on complainant it is necessary to refer to those acts of the Legislature which were applicable to the State Sewerage Commission and the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, while those State agencies were functioning.

The State Sewerage Commission Act P. L. 1900, ch. 72 was supplemented by P. L. 1907, ch. 135, p. 360, section 1 of which supplemental act provides:

"The State Sewerage Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to inspect any of the waters of this State, and if it finds that any of the waters of this State are being polluted in such manner as to cause or threaten injury to any of the inhabitants of this State, either in health, comfort or property, it shall be its duty to notify in writing, any person, municipal or private corporation found to be polluting said waters that prior to a time to be fixed by said commission, which time shall not be more than five years from the date of said notice, said person or corporation must cease to pollute said waters and make such other disposition of the sewage or other polluting matter as shall be approved by said commission.

The second section of the supplemental act, P. L. 1907, ch. 135, authorized the State Sewerage Commission to apply to this court for an injunction to prevent any violation of or to enforce the provisions of said act and the act to which it was a supplement and imposed on this court the duty to restrain violations of and to enforce the provisions of said acts.

The fifth section of P. L. 1900, ch. 72 was amended by P. L. 1930, ch. 186, p. 668 to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey to investigate the various methods of sewage disposal, in order that it may be able to make proper recommendations in respect thereto, to require alterations, additions or improvements to sewage treatment works, and to investigate all complaints of pollution of the waters of this State which shall be brought to its notice, and if the said department finds that any of the waters of this State are being polluted, to the injury of any of the inhabitants of this State, either in their health, comfort or property, and that any sewage treatment works is inadequate in capacity or unit design to properly care for, treat and dispose of sewage before an effluent from such works is discharged into any of the waters of this State, it shall be the duty of said department to notify in writing any person, corporation or municipality owning, operating or controlling, separately or jointly, any sewage treatment works that are inadequate in capacity or unit design, to alter, add to or improve such sewage treatment works in order that the sewage being received therein shall be cared for, treated and disposed of, and the effluent discharged into the waters of the State in a manner approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, or any person, corporation or municipality found to be polluting said waters, that prior to a time to be fixed by said department, which time shall not be more than five years from the date of said notice, said person, corporation or municipality must alter, add to or improve their sewage treatment works, or cease to pollute said waters and make such disposition of their sewage or other polluting matter as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey."

The defendant contends that this action is brought under section 5 of the act of 1900, as amended by chapter 186 of the laws of 1930 and that pursuant to the terms of the amended section complainant was required to make recommendations to defendant as to what alterations, additions or improvements should be made in its method of treatment of its wastes to eliminate polluting matter therefrom and that having failed to do so, this action will not lie. The resolution adopted by complainant December 5, 1933, and the notice served on defendant pursuant thereto, cite the various acts of the Legislature under which complainant derives its powers and exercises its duties, among them being P. L. 1930, ch. 186, so also does the bill of complaint recite said various acts, but it does not appear from the resolution, notice or bill that the right of complainant to maintain this action is based solely on the act of 1930. However, it seems to me that such act is applicable and that it does not require that complainant should make recommendations to defendant as to what specific changes it should make in the method of treatment of its wastes. If before complainant could bring action against defendant, complainant were required to make such recommendations with regard to the treatment of defendant's wastes as would effectually eliminate polluting matter before discharge in the stream and it should appear that there is no treatment of its peculiar wastes known to be efficacious, it would follow from defendant's contention that complainant is powerless to prevent defendant from polluting the stream.

Under the act of 1930 the duties of complainant are two fold. First, to investigate the various methods of sewage disposal, in order that it may be able to make proper recommendations in respect thereto, and if it finds any sewage treatment works inadequate, to notify the operator to alter or improve such works so that the effluent

therefrom shall be discharged into State waters in a manner approved by complainant. This direction merely authorizes complainant to make recommendations but it does not require complainant to instruct an operator of a sewage disposal plant how his plant should be constructed and the approval of complainant applies to the manner in which the effluent is discharged and not to the manner in which the sewage treatment works shall be altered or improved. Second, to investigate all complaints of polluting State waters and to notify any person or corporation found to be polluting said waters, to cease such pollution and to make disposition of his or its sewage, or other polluting matter as shall be approved by complainant. In performing the second duty it is clear that complainant is not required to make any recommendation as to the manner in which industrial or domestic wastes shall be treated before the effluent therefrom is discharged into a stream and I think this action is properly brought in line with such duty.

But P. L. 1907, ch. 135, above quoted, is another act which gives support to this action and it is also cited in complainant's resolution, notice and bill of complaint. It is a supplement to the act of 1900 and applies to pollution in any manner, sewage incidentally included and it does not require complainant to make recommendation to an offender as to the method which should be adopted to abate the offense. It defines certain duties and powers in complainant which are not repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of amended section 5 of the act which it supplements. Although complainant's resolution, notice and bill charge the defendant with stream pollution by sewage as well as by other polluting material, the defendant since the filing of the bill, has ceased sewage pollution by disposing of its sanitary wastes in such manner that it no longer enters the water course and the issue now is solely whether defendant's industrial waste as discharged into the stream was polluting matter.

I have no doubt that before and much more than a year after the bill of complaint herein was filed, the defendant was discharging sewage and industrial wastes which polluted the water course and Crooked Brook and that odors from such polluting matter tended to affect injuriously, residents along the line of the brook in their health, comfort and enjoyment of property. The discharge of sewage was eliminated without much difficulty and complainant and defendant have worked in harmony to find an effective method of treating the industrial wastes. Defendant engaged the services of a competent and experienced sanitary engineer who undertook experimental work on methods of waste treatment and he and defendant's officers held numerous conferences and discussions with complainant's representatives, following which plans for a treatment plant were submitted to and conditionally approved by complainant in April, 1935. A treatment plant in accordance with such plans was substantially completed in July, 1935, but did not operate effectively, particularly because of defective construction of the sand filter, which had to be rebuilt and it was not until about April 15, 1936, that the treatment plant was finally put in operation and even then it had not been determined definitely whether the final effluent should be treated with caustic or chlorine or with both.

The present operation of the treatment plant is that waste discharged from defendant's manufacturing processes is piped into tanks and there treated with lime and allowed to settle. The liquor is drawn from those tanks and sprayed into filtering tanks containing several feet of sand and after filtration, passes through a trough into a manhole where it meets the waters of a little brook coming down from above the plant and in the manhole the effluent receives a treatment of chlorine and caustic before it is allowed to flow through a ditch and discharge into the water course. Defendant has complied with practically all recommendations made by complainant's engineers and has expended

upward of \$23,000 in its efforts to make its effluent non-polluting when discharged into the water course. Much testimony of a scientific and technical nature concerning the chemical condition of that effluent was given by both sides, which I think can be summed up for complainant in the testimony of its engineer that the effluent gives off a soapy odor, that is not offensive and that he cannot say whether it is putrescible; and for defendant, in the testimony of its engineer that analysis of samples taken at the point of discharge into the water course, shows the effluent to be odorless and entirely free of polluting substances. I incline to the opinion that defendant has succeeded in so treating its industrial wastes, that the effluent therefrom is not (in the words of the statute) polluting the water course in such manner as to cause or threaten injury to any of the inhabitants of the State, either in health, comfort or property, but it is to be noted that the final date of taking testimony in this cause was only about a month after the waste treatment plant, including the use of caustic and chlorine, was in full operation—perhaps not a sufficient period for a satisfactory test.

Some witnesses testified to noting strong odors at various places along Crooked Brook since defendant's treatment plant has been operating. This brook received drainage and sewage from a portion of Boonton for many years prior to 1931 and it still receives domestic sewage from many places along its banks. When notice to cease pollution was served on defendant, a similar notice was served on twenty-three private owners. In addition, industries notably defendant's predecessor in a similar line of manufacturing and Carman Manufacturing Co., Van Raalte Co. (now with 650 employees working in two shifts), Cobb's dairy and Pa Tex Fibre Co., have been sending raw sewage and other polluting material into the brook for years. The fact that others are polluting the stream can be no justification for defendant adding more polluting matter and I refer to those conditions to point out that in the bed of the stream much polluting matter has collected and a vast quantity has lodged in Pa Tex Pond, a body of water three or four acres in extent, whose dam has not been opened in years. At the request of and with counsel for the parties, I visited defendant's plant immediately after final hearing and from there went down the road (which approximately parallels the brook), a distance of about two miles to where the brook flows under Montville bridge. I stood on the edge of one of the banks which first receives defendant's plant waste and detected a slight, but not offensive odor. At the ditch from which defendant's effluent is discharged into the water course, I saw that the effluent had a cloudy or milky appearance, which discoloration I noticed down the water course about as far as Vreeland Avenue, but I detected no odor at defendant's ditch, or at any other point along the road when going to and from Montville bridge, except at the cider mill. At Montville bridge, several hundred feet below Pa Tex Pond, an odor from the stream as of decayed matter, was pronounced. At Pa Tex Pond the same odor was strong and continuous when standing in the wind and a bottle thrust down three or four feet below the pond surface and into the bottom, caused a mucky ooze and large bubbles containing hydrogen sulphide to arise and the bottle came up full of black, slimy water which gave off a strong offensive odor. The Montville school is but a short distance from the pond and when the wind blows from the pond, the odor I observed is probably carried to the school. At the cider mill, a short distance up the stream from the pond and close to the road, brook water in pools was opalescent in color and had an oily scum. At this point on the road a slight odor was noticed and on going down to the stream and stirring up the bottom, a black ooze arose which gave off a definite rotten egg odor. At the refreshment stand on high ground above the stream and on the road, no odor was noticeable. There is an outdoor toilet a few feet from this stand, which must

drain into the brook. Stirring up the stream bed at this point, a dense black ooze arose which gave off an unpleasant odor. Returning after an hour and a half to the place where defendant's ditch enters the water course, the cloudy or milky color of the effluent had almost disappeared and water dipped from the bottom of the stream was clear in color and contained some floating white particles, which I was told was lime used in the treatment and the water had a faint chlorine odor. Several witnesses had testified that odors from the brook were worse in the evening than during the day and I went to Crooked Brook the following evening about eight o'clock. Defendant's plant was then in operation, if one could judge from smoke issuing from its stack and lights showing through its windows. There was sufficient daylight to see effluent discharging from defendant's ditch and the effluent was clear in color, white particles appeared at the bottom of the outlet and there was no odor. Driving from the plant to Montville bridge, no odors were noticeable along the road except in three instances. At Vreeland Avenue crossing the flow of water was clear, the bed of the stream apparently sandy, showing a white deposit in spots. No odor could be distinguished until the bottom was stirred up and a thick black deposit arose which gave off a noticeable odor. At the cider mill an odor was plain and at Montville bridge it was strong and all odors were as from decaying vegetable matter. From the testimony before me and from my personal observations I feel certain that as the result of years of accumulation of pollution from many sources, the bed of Crooked Brook and of Pa Tex Pond contain deposits of decomposed organic matter which generate noxious gases and give off offensive odors. In places in the stream this deposit is two feet deep and in the pond it is at least ten feet deep. The defendant may have been responsible in the past for some of the accumulation and resultant odors, but I believe that odors arising from Crooked Brook since defendant's treatment plant was put in full operation, were not caused by effluent discharged from defendant's plant after that date. I also believe that if all pollution of Crooked Brook should be stopped, full relief will not be afforded the inhabitants of Boonton and Montville who suffer from noisome odors, unless the stream be cleaned and the pond be drained and its decomposed contents removed.

Notwithstanding I feel that defendant's treatment plant will effectively remove polluting matter from its waste, an injunction must issue restraining defendant from discharging polluting matter into the stream. The evidence demonstrates that defendant was guilty of stream pollution when it was served with complainant's notice to cease and also six months later when the bill was filed, yet it filed an answer denying any pollution and challenged complainant's right to maintain this suit. Thus complainant was put to its proof and after a long and difficult trial in which it has been successful, no decree other than substantially as prayed for will do justice to the complainant and grant it the relief to which it has shown itself entitled. Moreover, defendant's treatment plant has been in operation but a short while and time may prove it to be ineffective; against that contingency complainant is entitled to the benefit and protection of an injunction. (*Beach vs. Sterling Iron & Zinc Co.*, 54 N. J. Eq. 65, affd. 55 N. J. Eq. 824.)

The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

*Between*DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW
JERSEY,*and*WECOLINE PRODUCTS, INC., a corporation of the
State of Delaware,*Complainant,**Defendant.*On Bill, &c.
Final Decree.

This matter being opened to the Court by Robert Peacock, Esquire, appearing for David T. Wilentz, Attorney General, of counsel with the complainant, and Russell E. Watson, Esquire, appearing for Messrs. R. E. and A. D. Watson, of counsel with defendant, and the Court having heard the testimony of witnesses produced by the complainant and by the defendant, and having heard the arguments of respective counsel, and it appearing to the Court that complainant is entitled to relief as hereinafter provided;

IT IS on this ninth day of November, 1936, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that a writ of injunction do forthwith issue out of and under the seal of this Court directed to the defendant, Wecoline Products, Inc., a corporation of the State of Delaware, commanding it, its officers, servants and agents, to desist and refrain absolutely and immediately from polluting the waters of a brook tributary to the Rockaway River by the discharge therein through a water course located on premises owned and occupied by said defendant at Boonton in the county of Morris of sewage and other polluting material in such manner as to cause or threaten injury to any of the inhabitants of the State of New Jersey, residing or being in the vicinity of the said brook, tributary to the Rockaway River, either in their health, comfort or property.

And it is further ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the said defendant pay to the complainant its costs in this suit, to be taxed.

Respectfully advised,

JAMES F. FIELDER,
*V. C.*LUTHER A. CAMPBELL,
C.

The foregoing decree is hereby consented to as to form.

R. E. and A. D. WATSON,
Solrs. for Deft.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

(55 Eq. 10 Dick. Ch.)

November Term, 1896.

THE STERLING IRON AND ZINC COMPANY,

*Appellant,**vs.*

THE SPARKS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Respondent.

On appeal from a decree advised by Vice-Chancellor Pitney, whose opinion is reported in Beach *vs.* Sterling Iron and Zinc Co., 9 Dick. Ch. Rep. 65.

Mr. Charles L. Corbin and Mr. Charles D. Thompson, for the Appellant.

Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, for the Respondent.

Per curiam.

Decree affirmed, for the reasons given in the Court of Chancery.

For affirmance—The Chief Justice, Depue, Garrison, Gummere, Lippincott, Ludlow, Van Syckel, Bogert, Dayton, Hendrickson, Nixon—11.

For reversal—None.

Case in Chancery (54 Eq. 9 Dick. Ch.)

October Term, 1895.

ALFRED E. BEACH and THE SPARKS' MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,*vs.*

THE STERLING IRON AND ZINC COMPANY.

1. To a bill by a riparian proprietor to restrain defendant from polluting (by discoloration) the stream, it is no defence or equitable excuse that the discoloration is the natural and necessary result of mining operations prosecuted in the ordinary way. The doctrine finally adopted in Pennsylvania, in the case of Sanderson *vs.* The Coal Co., 113 Pa. St. 126, is not the law of this State.

2. Nor can the defendant set up that other independent causes are already operating to pollute.

3. The maintenance of a nuisance to real estate amounts to a taking of property and cannot be legalized by the Legislature for private purposes, even upon terms of making compensation. Hence, where the right of the complainant is clear and the facts undisputed a court of equity is bound to give preventive relief. To refuse it is to allow the defendant to take complainant's property upon terms of paying such compensation from time to time as a jury may assess.

4. In this case, the discoloration of the water coming from the mine shaft was caused by a fine clay found in a rent or fissure in the rock intersected by the shaft, and after continuing several months began to abate, so that defendant was able, by the use of a settling basin, to deliver it to the stream in a clear condition, and such was the situation of affairs at the final hearing, which commenced about six months after the bill was filed—Held, that considering that defendant, by its answer, denied complainants' case throughout and set up a right to throw the discolored water into the river, and that the proofs show that there is some danger of the occurrence of discoloration in the future, that the decree establishing the complainants' rights should include a provision for a perpetual injunction.

Final hearing on bill, answers and proofs.

The object of this bill is to permanently restrain what is alleged to be a nuisance, namely, the pollution of a natural watercourse. The complainant Beach is the owner, and the complainant manufacturing company is lessee in possession, of a paper mill, intended for making white tissue paper, situate on the Walkkill River, at Hamburg, in Sussex County, and driven by the waters of that river drawn out of an old artificial pond called the Furnace Pond. The defendant is the owner of a mining property, situate near the river at a place called Greenspot, about a mile and a half upstream and southward from the paper mill.

The complaint is, that the defendant, in its mining operations, pumped out of its mine and discharged into the river, upstream from the complainants' mill, large quantities of turbid and discolored water, which affected the whole stream and rendered it unfit for use for making white tissue paper when it reached their mill.

The answer puts the complainants on proof of the allegations of their bill; alleges that the water of the river, as it flowed previous to its mining operations, was unfit for use for making white paper; that its unfitness was not materially increased by the contributions from its mine, and that it had a right to continue its mining operations, although the effect was to increase the discoloration of the water of the river.

The bill was filed on the 21st of April, 1893. On that day an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue, with an order for interim restraint "against corrupting or discoloring the water in the Walkkill Creek, so as to prevent the complainant, the Sparks' Manufacturing Company, from carrying on its business of manufacturing white tissue paper in its accustomed manner," was made, returnable the 1st of May then next.

On the 25th of April, upon ex parte application and affidavits to the effect that the flow from the mine was discolored only for a short time at intervals, an order was made modifying the interim restraint embodied in the order of April 21st, as follows: "That if in the course of pumping from its mine the defendant shall pump discolored water, and shall immediately notify the persons in charge of the complainants' factory of such discoloration, before the discolored water shall reach the factory, in such case the restraining order shall be of no effect."

On the 1st of May, the hearing of the original order to show cause was postponed until the 15th of May, upon terms that the defendant give bond to secure the complainant against damages, and on the 15th of May, it was further postponed, and from time to time thereafter until the 28th of June, when an order was made that an injunction do issue restraining the defendant from corrupting or discoloring the water of the creek above the paper mill of complainant so as to damage complainant in its business of

manufacturing white tissue paper in its customary manner, but that the operation of the injunction be suspended until the 17th of July next, in order to give the defendant an opportunity to provide for the disposition of its foul water or otherwise avoid the injury to the complainant complained of.

On the 17th of July, a motion was made to further extend the operation of the injunction, which was denied, and an injunction was issued according to the order of June 28th.

The cause was duly referred, and was heard by evidence on the 2d and 3d of November, the 27th and 28th of December, 1893, the 10th and 11th of April, 1894, and on the 2d of October, 1895.

Mr. Theodore E. Dennis, Mr. Robert L. Lawrence and Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, Sr., for the complainants.

Mr. Charles D. Thompson and Gilbert Collins, for the defendant.

PITNEY, V. C.

The material facts of the case are undisputed. The only dispute is as to the degree of discoloration caused by the defendant's operations and the length of time over which such discoloration extended.

The facts clearly established are as follows:

The Walkkill River rises in the southern part of Sussex County and flows upon a course of nearly north, passing through the villages of Franklin and Hamburg. At the latter place is situated an artificial pond, called the Furnace Pond, caused by an old dam, upon which for several years, has been a paper mill driven by the waters of the river from that pond. The complainant Beach purchased this water-power and lands connected with it in the summer of 1891, for the purpose of erecting a plant for the manufacture of what is known as white tissue paper. Associated with him were two gentlemen by the name of Sparks, who had previously been engaged in the business of waxing white tissue paper according to a process which they controlled, and the project was to both manufacture and wax, for market, white tissue paper. For that purpose the corporation was formed, of which Mr. Beach and the Messrs. Sparks were stockholders, and the latter were the active managers. A large amount of money was spent in erecting a plant between the date of the purchase and the 1st of February, 1892, when they commenced the manufacture of white tissue paper and carried it on with success for about a year.

The manufacture of such paper requires a perfectly clear, pure water, and before purchasing the Hamburg water-power the complainants inspected the stream and inquired as to its character for clearness, and satisfied themselves that they would be able to use it for making white tissue paper without incurring the expense of filtration, and their experience for a year proved that their expectations were just.

In the month of February, 1893, complaints began to come in from the purchasers of their paper that it was deteriorating in the matter of whiteness, and they investigated the cause. The pond was frozen over, but they knew by reputation that mining operations were being carried on at Greenspot by the defendant, and they went there (March 1st) and found a stream of highly-colored water flowing from the defendant's mine shaft into the river, traced its effect in discoloration to their pond, and by subsequent observations by themselves and others in the neighborhood traced its effect not only in and through the Furnace Pond, but for miles down the river to the north of Hamburg. In fact, several respectable and credible witnesses, called by the complainants, testified to the discoloration of the water in the Furnace Pond and beyond, and the complainants were stopped by the court from producing further evidence on that subject in the opening

of their case. Several witnesses called by defendant, among them its superintendent, corroborated this evidence, and there is no attempt to meet it.

The color was a peculiar reddish-yellow tint, which was in marked contrast with the discoloration due to the ordinary road and field wash after a heavy storm or spring thaw.

This peculiar discoloration continued throughout the month of March, and, with some intermissions and variations in degree of discoloration, through the month of April. Complainants, early in March, were obliged to stop the making of white tissue paper. Negotiations between the parties for some arrangement of the matter failing, the bill was filed on the 21st of April, 1893.

The immediate origin of the discoloration was as follows:

The defendant corporation was organized by two gentlemen by the name of Heckscher, and two by the name of Wetherill, for the purpose of reaching and working a bed of franklinite ore which had been located by boring exploration at a depth of about a thousand feet below the surface near this point called Greenspot. It was the continuation of a seam of ore for many years worked to the southwest of Greenspot by two companies, one of which, viz., the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, was owned and controlled by the Heckschers and Wetherills. In the spring or early summer of 1891, the defendant commenced to sink a perpendicular shaft, known as the "Parker shaft," ten by twenty feet in diameter, and after passing through a small amount of superincumbent earth struck solid limestone rock. It continued the working without cessation until August 11, 1892, when, having attained a depth of five hundred and sixty feet (many feet lower than the bed of the Wallkill), the workmen struck a water-bearing fissure or rent in the rock, which instantly flooded the mine and drove them out. Previous to that time they had encountered small seams or fissures from time to time, producing a little water and sometimes a little mud, which they pumped up of course, carried through a trough or trunk several hundred feet westerly toward the Wallkill till it reached a small spring run, where it was discharged, and from thence it ran into the Wallkill. The amount of water up to August was small, and its discoloration was slight, so that it was not felt or observed by complainants. The influx in August, 1892, was discolored by a fine clay, amounting almost to a pigment, having a high reddish-yellow tint, and intermixed with a small quantity of very fine sand. This water rose to within forty feet of the surface, and resisted all attempts to lower it by the pumps then in use, and until very large and heavy pumps were introduced. This was done in September. After the shaft filled with water there was no further movement—it became perfectly quiet—and the clay and sand began to settle, so that the water in the upper reach of the shaft became comparatively clear. The first water that was discharged after heavy pumping commenced came from near the top, and was but slightly discolored, such discoloration being due to the disturbance of the clay and sand which had settled on the timbering of the shaft. The quantity of water struck in the fissure was so great that with these powerful pumps very slow advance was made, the pumps being lowered from time to time, and the greater the depth attained the less rapid the advance and the greater the discoloration.

On about the 1st of January, 1893, the water was reduced to a depth of four hundred and twenty feet from the surface, and a delay there occurred of about three weeks, caused by the necessity of establishing a pumping station at that point. When the rapid pumping commenced again, at or near the 1st of February, the discharge was much discolored, and continued growing worse and worse until the bottom was reached, and there, without detailing the circumstances, the greatest discoloration was reached, and continued during the month of March. The discoloring clay is so very fine in its

texture that a very slight movement of particles of water with which it comes in contact will thoroughly mix it, and it will only subside in perfectly still water. This accounts for the fact that it did not fully subside in passing through complainants' pond, which is quite narrow, so that it is probable that the volume of the water of the Wallkill causes continued motion throughout its length.

After the shaft had been entirely pumped out and the volume of water stored in the fissure had been entirely exhausted and the flow reduced to the natural supply of the fissure, and the various water-channels which had been created throughout it by the sudden drawing off of the water had arrived at what the experts call an "angle of repose," so that no further scouring resulted from the flow of the ordinary quantity of water, there was no discoloration and the water ran clear. This condition was, as claimed by the defendant, reached some time in the summer of 1893, and the case shows that from about the middle of April or the 1st of May till about the middle of July the discolorations were temporary and increasingly infrequent, and usually the result of clearing out the different settling basins, called sinks, which had been established in the rock at different points in the shaft. Since that time the shaft has been sunk over two hundred feet without finding any more water or fissures.

The proof is clear that the result of the contribution of this discolored water to the waters of the river was to render the mixture when it reached complainants' mill unfit, without filtration for use in making white paper.

An ingenious experiment was made by an expert, as follows: He ascertained, by a rough measurement, that the flow of the river was about forty times that of the output from the mine, and he took a jar of perfectly clear water and mixed with it one-fourth of its quantity of the dirty water that came from the mine, and exhibited the sample to show to what a slight extent it was discolored. The dirty water which he used had been confined in a jar for several months, with the result that the fine particles of clay had partially coagulated and gathered into little flakes, and when shaken up did not produce the same degree of discoloration as exhibited when freshly taken from the running stream. But even that experiment showed that the result of so slight a mixture made the whole mass palpably roily. In point of fact, as shown by the evidence of the expert papermakers, a very small admixture of mud or clay will render the water improper, without filtration, for making white tissue paper; and the effect of that evidence is that the river, in its ordinary clear state, is no clearer than is necessary for that purpose. A very small admixture of coloring or dirty matter renders it unfit for use.

Several matters are urged in defence to this case. First, but faintly, that the doctrine finally established by a bare majority of a divided court in Pennsylvania, in *Sanderson vs. The Coal Company*, 86 Pa. St. 401, 94 Pa. St. 303, 102 Pa. St. 370, and 113 Pa. St. 126, should be adopted here. The history of that case, in its various phases, is given by a writer in the *American Law Register* (N. S.), vol. 1, p. 1 (1894). It was an action, as here, by a riparian proprietor against a mining company for polluting a natural stream with water pumped from its mine. After three decisions by the supreme court of Pennsylvania in favor of the plaintiff's right, that court finally held the contrary and affirmed the right of the coal company to discharge its acid mine water into the creek, without regard to its effect upon lands below, upon the broad ground that the necessities of the mining interests of the commonwealth required it. This result was attributed by the author of the article in the *American Law Register* (pp. 5, 18), in part, to a lack of care on the part of the learned judge who prepared the first prevailing opinion. 86 Pa. St. 406. The doctrine of that case is shown by that writer to be inharmonious with a long line of previous decisions in Pennsylvania, and has not been, so far as I

can learn, followed in any other state—certainly not in this state. It was repudiated in Ohio, whose mining interests are quite large, in the recent and well-considered case of *The Columbus & C. Co. vs. Tucker*, 48 Ohio St. 41. I refer particularly to the lucid expressions of the learned judge found on pp. 58, 62.

It was not suggested on the argument that the doctrine ever had the least foothold in this state. No case of a stream fouled by mining operations has indeed ever, so far as I know, been presented to our courts, but the right of a riparian proprietor to have the waters of the stream come to him unchanged in quality, as well as undiminished in quantity, has been determined in the clearest and most positive manner. In fact, the doctrine stated so tersely by Chancellor Kent, in *Gardiner vs. Newburgh*, 2 Johns. Ch. 162 (at p. 166). "A right to a stream of water is as sacred as a right to the soil over which it flows. It is a part of the Freehold"—has always been adhered to by our courts. I need refer only to *Holsman vs. Boiling Spring Co.*, 1 McCart. 335, and *Acquackanonk Water Co. vs. Watson*, 2 Stew. Eq. 366. In the last case the right was stated by the learned master in an extremely clear and comprehensive manner, and the decree advised by him was unanimously affirmed on appeal, for the reasons by him given.

The facts of that case are, in a manner, analogous to those here under consideration. *Watson* owned and operated a bleachery which required for use clear and pure water, which he obtained from a small stream running through his land. The water company, desiring to supply the city of Passaic with potable water, proposed to take this small stream above the bleachery and substitute for it an equal or greater quantity of Passaic river water, drawn from the Dundee Canal and used to drive its pumps. This the court restrained on the ground that the substituted water was not of equal purity with that abstracted.

There is a line of cases of pollution by mine water in England which sustains the general doctrine. *Hodgkinson vs. Ennor*, 4 Best & S. 229, was the case, as here, of a papermaker against a miner who had permitted dirty washings of lead ores to run through rents called "swallets" in limestone rock into a subterranean stream, rendering the water, which, in its course, came to plaintiff's paper mill, unfit for use in the manufacture of paper, and the action was sustained by Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Blackburn and Mellor.

Magor vs. Chadwick, 11 Ad. & E. 571, was a suit by a brewer against a miner.

Pennington vs. The Brinsop Coal Co., L. R. 5 Ch. Div. 769 (1877), was a suit by a manufacturer against a coal miner, where the only allegation of injury was, that the acid contributed to the water from the mine rendered it less fit for use in the engine boilers driving the machinery of the plaintiff's mill. An injunction was allowed. Defendant relied, without success, upon the ground taken in *Sanderson vs. The Coal Co.*, supra, that the acid could not be removed from the water; that there was no means of remedying the evil and an injunction would absolutely stop its work. The learned judge (Fry) refused even to exercise the right given by the English statute to give damages instead of an injunction, relying on *Clowes vs. The Staffordshire Water Works*, L. R. 8 Ch. App. 125 (1873), and he declared that he would have granted the injunction, although the present damage was only nominal, because of the injury to the riparian rights of the plaintiff. And such is the doctrine of the case relied on, which was a suit by a silk-dyeing and washing establishment against a water works company for rendering the water coming to their works less clear and pure.

The English cases, dealing with pollution by mine water, culminated in the case of *Young vs. Bankier*, L. R. App. Cas. 691 (1893), in the house of lords, on appeal from Scotland. The case was argued, elaborately, of course, before six law lords, whose

unanimous judgments were delivered after consideration. The riparian proprietor (*Bankier*), the plaintiff there, was a distiller, and used the water of the stream in his distilling process, presumably for making mash, for which it was peculiarly fit by reason of its softness. The added mine water did not render it unfit for ordinary purposes—there called primary purposes—but by reason of its hardness rendered it less fit for distilling purposes. *Sanderson vs. The Coal Co.* was cited, but the court repudiated its doctrine and was unanimous in judgment in favor of the respondent, who was the plaintiff and had judgment below. Lord Macnaghten (at p. 699) says: "Then the appellant urged (precisely as does the defendant here) that working coal was the natural and proper use of their mineral property. They said they could not continue to work unless they were permitted to discharge the water which accumulates in their mine, and they added that this water—course is the natural and proper channel to carry off the surplus water of the district. All that may be very true; but in this country, at any rate, it is not permissible in such a case for a man to use his own property so as to injure the property of his neighbor."

There are numerous English cases upon the general right of a riparian proprietor to have the waters of his stream come to him in its natural condition, of which I cite *Crossley vs. Lightowler*, L. R. 3 Eq. Cas. 279; 2 Chan. App. 478 (1867); *Attorney-General vs. Lunatic Asylum*, L. R. 4 Ch. App. 145 (1868). Numerous other cases will be found cited in *Gould Waters* sec. 219, and in *Higg. Pol. Waterc.* 132 et seq.

The argument was advanced by the defendant that the use of the defendant's property for mining purposes is what was termed, unfortunately, I think, by Lord Cairns, in *Fletcher vs. Rylands*, L. R. 3 H. L. 330 (at pp. 338, 339) (1868), a natural user, and similar in that respect to plowing a field, and that if it be unlawful for defendant here to cast into the stream the muddy waters from its mine, it is also unlawful for the farmer to plow his land and allow the muddy water which runs from it after a heavy rain to reach the river. But the very statement of the two cases shows the absence of analogy between them. In the first place, the water from the plowed field comes thereon by natural causes beyond the farmer's control, and runs by gravity to the stream; while in the case of the mine the water is, as here, found and raised by artificial means from a level far below that of the river, and would never reach it but for the act of the miner. And, in the second place, by the common law of the land every owner may cultivate his land without regard to its effects upon his neighbor; while such is not the law as to mining. The Supreme Court of Ohio, in *Columbus Company vs. Taylor*, 48 Ohio 41 (at p. 58), repudiates the notion that mining was a natural use of land in the sense that farming is.

The ground of a reasonable natural user seems to be at the bottom of what was said in *Merrifield vs. Worcester*, 110 Mass. 216, upon this topic. So far as the expressions there used favor the notion that a city or town may collect and discharge sewage matter into a fresh-water stream to the injury of a riparian owner without liability to action, they are contrary to the law as held in England for centuries. *Higg. Pol. Water* 127 et seq., where several cases besides these above cited are collected.

Equally untenable is another position advanced by the defendant, viz., that the river was always more or less polluted by contributions from other mines and from the washing of plowed fields, public roads and railroad embankments. Such insistments have been frequently made and always overruled. The question in such cases seems to be whether the stream has already become so far polluted by contributors who have acquired a right so to do by adverse use or otherwise, as that the pollution presently opposed will not sensibly alter its condition. And even in such a case the courts have

held that the party has the right to deal with each contributor in detail, and to buy off such contributors as have acquired a right, and is not obliged to submit to fresh contributors. I cite the following authorities: *Ross vs. Butler*, 4 C. E. Gr. 294 (at p. 306); *Attorney General vs. Steward*, 5 C. E. Gr. 415 (at p. 419), where the learned chancellor says: "The defendants have no right to pollute or corrupt the waters of the creek, or if they are already partially polluted, to render them more so." And to *Cleveland vs. The Gas Co.*, 5 C. E. Gr. 201 (at p. 208); *Meigs vs. Lister*, 8 C. E. Gr. 199 (at p. 205), where the learned chancellor says: "The position taken by counsel that the complainants were entitled to no relief from this nuisance, because the locality was surrounded by other nuisances and dedicated to such purposes, has no foundation in law or in fact. If there were several nuisances of the like nature surrounding them, they must seek relief from each separately; they cannot be joined in one suit, nor need the suits proceed *pari passu*."

Crossley vs. Lightowler, L. R. 2 Ch. App. 478 (at p. 481) (1867), where Lord Chelmsford says: "But the defendants contend that the plaintiffs have no right to complain of any pollution of the Hebble occasioned by them, because there are many other manufacturers who pour polluting matter into the stream above the plaintiffs' works, so that they never could have the water in a fit state for use, even if the defendants altogether ceased to foul it. The case of *St. Helen's Smelting Co. vs. Tipping*, 11 H. L. Ch. 642 (11 Jur. N. S. 785), is, however, an answer to this defence. Where there are many existing nuisances, either to the air or to water, it may be very difficult to trace to its source the injury occasioned by any one of them; but if the defendants add to the former foul state of the water, and yet are not to be responsible on account of its previous condition, this consequence would follow, that if the plaintiffs were to make terms with the other polluters of the stream so as to have water free from impurities produced by their works, the defendants might say, 'we began to foul the stream at a time when, as against you, it was lawful for us to do so, inasmuch as it was unfit for your use, and you cannot now, by getting rid of the existing pollutions from other sources, prevent our continuing to do what, at the time when we began, you had no right to object to.'" *Attorney General vs. Lunatic Asylum*, 4 Ch. App. 145 (at p. 150), report of the expert, and p. 155.

Attorney General vs. Leeds, L. R. 5 Ch. App. 583 (at p. 595) (1870), where the lord-chancellor says: "I think the argument deduced from the foul state of the water before it gets to Leeds is not deserving of any weight for two reasons. First—and it is hardly disputed—the evil did become seriously aggravated when the new sewer was opened—that is to say, sixteen or seventeen years ago; and secondly, the nuisance might terminate; and no one can say it was right that when one nuisance terminates there should be another brought into existence."

The sensible and material increase in the discoloration of the water, in this case, resulting from the contribution of the defendant's mine, is clearly proved. The complainant was able to make white paper successfully and satisfactorily from February 1, 1892, for nearly a year, and until the serious discharge of discolored water from the defendant's shaft, in January, 1893; and they were also able to make such paper after the discolored water ceased to run, in June or July, 1893. During the intermediate period, while the discoloration of the water being discharged from the defendant's mine was the greatest, complainant could not make white paper satisfactorily.

In whatever point of view the complainant's case is considered, it seems entirely clear and free from doubt. I cannot think the least doubt is cast upon the law by the last decision in the Sanderson Case, in Pennsylvania, and the facts of the case are sub-

stantially undisputed. The complainant's title and possession of the ripa, though put in issue by the answer, is established by the proofs and was finally admitted at the hearing. Their right to have the water come to them in its natural condition follows inevitably. *Holsman vs. Boiling Spring Co.*, 1 McCart. 335 (at p. 343, bottom), and cases there cited. The learned chancellor there says: "Where the complainant seeks protection in the enjoyment of a natural water-course upon his land, the right will ordinarily be regarded as clear. And the mere fact that the defendant denies the right by his answer or sets up title in himself by adverse user, will not entitle him to an issue before the allowance of an injunction."

There can be no doubt that, upon the facts presented, it would be the duty of a judge to direct a verdict, and the rule adopted by the Court of Errors and Appeals in *Higgins vs. The Water Co.*, 9 Stew. Eq. 538, applies. I refer to the language of the chief-justice on p. 544 et seq.

The jurisdiction of this court to adopt, on final hearing, the extreme remedy of an injunction in this class of cases, when the right is clear, is well established, not only by case just cited, but by *Acquaackanonk Water Co. vs. Watson*, supra, which was decided by the court of errors and appeals, and by *Holsman vs. Boiling Spring Co.*, supra, decided by Chancellor Green, and by *Shields vs. Arndt*, 3 Gr. Ch. 234, and by *Carlisle vs. Cooper*, 6 C. E. Gr. 576.

It was suggested that in this case no injunction should be ordered, but that the complainants should be left to their action at law for damages. I am unable to adopt that view. It must now be considered as settled law in this state that the maintenance of a nuisance of the kind here in question is, in effect, a taking of property. *Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Angel*, 14 Stew. Eq. 316 (at p. 329), where Judge Dixon, speaking for the court of errors and appeals, says: "This principle rests upon the express terms of the constitution. In declaring that private property shall not be taken without recompense, that instrument secures to owners, not only the possession of property, but also those rights which render possession valuable. Whether you flood the farmer's fields so that they cannot be cultivated, or pollute the bleacher's stream so that his fabrics are stained, or fill one's dwelling with smells and noise so that it cannot be occupied in comfort, you equally take away the owner's property. In neither instance has the owner any less of material things than he had before, but in each case the utility of his property has been impaired by a direct invasion of the bounds of his private dominion. This is the taking of his property in a constitutional sense; of course, mere statutory authority will not avail for such an interference with private property. This doctrine has been frequently enforced in our courts," and he proceeds to cite previous authorities in the same court. If this be so, then the Legislature has no power to authorize the maintenance of a nuisance for the promotion of private objects, even upon terms of making compensation. For no authority is necessary for the position that the Legislature is powerless to enact a law declaring that defendant may have complainants' mill and water-power upon terms of paying them what a court may ascertain it is worth. And I am unable to distinguish such action and that of leaving complaints to the remedy of repeated actions at law to recover damages as often as they are suffered. In this respect, our system of laws varies from that of England, where Parliament is omnipotent and is not confined to the mere making of laws—the true function of a Legislature—but may take private property for private purposes, with or without making compensation, the only restraint upon its power being its own innate sense of justice. Hence, the English courts are authorized, in cases of certain nuisances, to give damages once for all instead of an injunction.

The result of my consideration of the subject is, that there is no principle which will sustain a court of equity in refusing an injunction against the maintenance of an established continuing nuisance and leaving the injured party to his remedy at law. To do so is, in effect, to permit a party to take his neighbor's land for his own use upon terms of making such compensation as a jury shall assess. This is inadmissible.

The object and office of a verdict and judgment at law is to establish the right and give compensation for past injuries. The right being once made clear, whether by judgment at law or upon incontrovertible rules of law and well-established facts, the remedy in equity by injunction to prevent future injury is a matter of right, and the relief cannot be refused.

The ground, however, mainly relied upon by defendant is that the proofs show that the nuisance has entirely abated and that there is no danger of its recurrence, and hence an injunction is unnecessary and improper.

At about the time the injunction was issued—July 17, 1893—defendant purchased a small tract of land skirting the railroad, between the shaft and the river, and established on it a settling basin, into which the mine water was turned and given opportunity for subsidence before reaching the river. The result was that it was substantially clear, and no further injury has been since felt at the paper mill. It is also in proof that from that time, up to July, 1894, the water was usually clear when it came from the mine. At the sessions of December 27 and December 28, 1893, Professor Nason, a competent geologist and mining expert, testified that, in his opinion, no further clay and water-bearing seams or rents would be met in the course of defendant's mining operations, and that the rent which had given so much trouble had, by natural causes, become harmless. It was not suggested that all or any large proportion of the discolored clay deposit had been removed, but the theory was that the descending water had worn channels in the clay, resulting in little rivulets centering at the section by the shaft, and that the scouring power of the water—that is, its power to bring down clay—had ceased by reason of the clay banks and beds of the little rivulets having arrived at an "angle of repose." The stability of this state of affairs depends, of course, upon the uniformity of the flow of water, both as to quantity and source of inflow, and Professor Nason, on cross-examination, admitted some uncertainty in this respect. After his examination and the close of the evidence on both sides, and before the argument, viz., about July 16, 1894, an unexpected influx of muddy water occurred, due to an overflow from a flume carrying water from the neighboring mine of the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, which found its way into the seam or rent at a point where it came to the surface, about one thousand eight hundred feet from the Parker (defendant's) shaft. This opening was a surface fissure or swallet in the rock, quite common where limestone rocks come to the surface. In this case, as I understand Professor Nason, he did not suppose or infer, from the trend of the fissure, that it reached the surface in that neighborhood, but such was the fact. It was promptly stopped by defendant and filled up, so as to prevent any more water getting in at that point.

Now, it seems to me that this occurrence shows the impossibility of affirming that there will be no further incursions of muddy water. It is true that with the continued use of the settling ground no injury will probably result to complainants from such an irruption. I say "probably", because in case of a sudden irruption of discolored water the quantity might be so great as to overwork the present settling basin. But without a decree and injunction, the defendant will be at liberty to discontinue its use and permit any muddy water that may appear to flow into the Furnace pond as of old.

At the time the complainants filed their bill the injury was serious and continuous. The defendant positively declined to stop it, but claimed the right to continue it. To complainants' bill was interposed a general denial, and setting up a right to persist in the injury as long as its necessities required. On all these issues the defendant is beaten. The complainants have established their case, and it would seem to be a most lame and impotent conclusion to refuse to give them the very relief prayed for, viz., a perpetual injunction. I am unable to imagine any other decree in their favor which would adequately meet the case and give them the just fruits of their suit; and, surely, if there is no danger of further discoloration the injunction will do the defendant no harm, but will be of value as a muniment of title to the complainants' property. The language of Lord-Justice Turner, in *Goldsmid vs. Tunbridge Wells Commissioners*, L. R. 1 Ch. App. 349 (at p. 355), applies: "In this particular case, I think that regard must be had not merely to the comfort or convenience of the occupier of the estate, which may only be interfered with temporarily and in a partial degree, but that regard must also be had to the effect of the nuisance upon the value of the estate, and upon the prospect of dealing with it to advantage; and I cannot but think that the value of this estate, and the prospect of advantageously dealing with it, is and will be affected by the continuance of this nuisance."

But the defendant further urges that the complainants have manifested a disposition to make an unreasonably harsh and oppressive use of their rights in the premises, and have thereby weakened their standing in equity and disentitled them to the extreme decree asked for.

In the month of March, 1893, while the outflow from the mine was at its worst, negotiations took place between the parties for some sort of settlement, and a filter was mentioned. The complainants offered to be satisfied if defendant would furnish them with a filter of proper size, which they said, and about which there is no dispute, would cost \$5,000. The defendant offered to pay one-half of the expense of the filter, the same to be in full compensation for all damages up to the time it was furnished, which offer the complainants refused to accept. I can see nothing harsh or oppressive in that refusal.

Next, and after bill filed, as I now recollect, defendant made an arrangement with the tenant of a grist mill, located upon a little stream which empties into the Furnace pond, for a right to divert water from the mill and carry it by a flume several hundred feet down to the complainants' works, and furnish them with clear water from that stream. Complainants employed an expert to examine the stream and see whether it would supply sufficient water for their paper engines, with the result that they were informed and believed that it was not sufficient, and declined to accept it as a substitute for the river water. The defendant, nevertheless, in the face of complainants' refusal, built the flume—a mere wooden trough, set upon benches and trestles—along the surface of the ground down to the mill yard of the complainants. The complainants refused to allow it to be put across their mill yard, because it would prevent them from having access to their works and from free passage with carts and wagons from one part to the other, and said that anything of that kind must be put underground in iron pipes. But the radical difficulty with that movement on the part of the defendant was, that the right to the use of the water was merely obtained temporarily from a mere tenant of the mill property, and did not give the complainants any permanent right to the flow of the stream, even if it had been large enough for their purposes. I can see nothing harsh or oppressive in complainants' action in refusing this offer of substitution. They not only

had the strict right in law to refuse to accept them, but their conduct in so doing, in my judgment, was not inequitable.

I shall advise a decree establishing the complainants' right to the flow of the stream in its natural condition, and an injunction, with costs.

No. 5—PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Sixty-five samples of water from private sources of supply have been examined in the laboratory and payment to the amount of \$562.50 has been made therefor through the Bureau of Engineering, which forwards and interprets the results obtained in the examination of such samples.

A charge of \$15 is made by the department for a complete chemical and bacteriological examination of a sample of water, and a charge of \$5 for a bacteriological examination.

No. 6—ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES ON WATERSHEDS

During the year, under the provisions of Chapter 280 of the P. L. of 1921, the following applications were approved for the construction of industrial plants upon watersheds in the State:

- No. 126—Garwood (Rodig Rubber Company)—factory for the manufacture of rubber parts for typewriters and sundry moulded rubber goods.
- No. 127—Garwood (Magnus Chemical Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of cleaning materials, soaps and metal work lubricants.
- No. 128—Garwood (Dif Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of washing powder, water softener, hand cleaner, polish, etc.
- No. 129—Garwood (Synthetic Chemicals, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of spray drying of soap.
- No. 130—Closter (Acme Braid Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of spooled cotton and spooled rayon.
- No. 131—Garwood (Sonoco Products, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of paper cones, tubes, spools and paper specialties.
- No. 132—Kenilworth (Kenilworth Manufacturing Company)—factory for the manufacture of asbestos wall siding.

- No. 133—Summit (Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of compressed tablets, elixirs, ointments, etc.
- No. 134—Clark Township (National Chair Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of bedroom furniture.
- No. 135—Plainfield (Joseph F. Burke Company)—factory for the manufacture of street paving materials and sheet asphalt.

No. 7—INTERSTATE CARRIERS

During the last fiscal year ninety-five certificates were issued upon thirty-three public and four private water supply systems.

During this fiscal year one hundred and ninety certificates were issued upon forty-six public and five private water supply systems. These certificates were issued to the following:

MUNICIPALITY	OWNER	INTERSTATE CARRIER
Asbury Park	Monmouth Consolidated Water Company	New York and Long Branch Railroad Company
Atlantic City	Municipality	Pennsylvania-Reading Seaboard Lines
Atlantic Highlands	Municipality	Roseton, New York & Southern Steamship Company
Bay Head Junction	New York and Long Branch R. R. Co.	Central Railroad of New Jersey
Bayonne	North Jersey District Water Supply Commission	New York and Long Branch Railroad Company
		Pennsylvania Railroad Company
		Seaside Company (2)
		Malacca Company (2)
		Malacca Steamship Company (2)
		Tide Water Association (2)
		Richfield Oil Company of California (2)
		Standard Oil Company of California (2)
		Boat Owning & Operating Company (2)
		Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (2)
		Standard Oil Company (2)
		Ardmore Steamship Company, Inc.
		Chicago Steamship Corporation
		Lake Tankers Corporation
		American Tankers Corporation
		Associated Oil Company
		Mattly Steamship Company
		North American Navigation Company
		Malabar Corporation
		American Tankers Corporation of Delaware

Bayway	Elizabethtown Water Company	Ardmore Steamship Company, Inc.
		Chicago Steamship Corporation
		Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
		Malacca Company, Inc. (2)
		Seaside Company (2)
		Malacca Steamship Company (2)
		Malabar Corporation
		Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Bench Haven	Municipality	Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Bordentown	Municipality	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey
Bridgeton	Municipality	Pennsylvania-Reading Seaboard Lines
Burlington	Municipality	Brie & St. Lawrence Corporation
Camden	Municipality	Pennsylvania Railroad Company
		States Steamship Company
		Pennsylvania-Reading Seaboard Lines
		Panama Air Transport, Inc.
		American Airlines, Inc.
		Transcontinental & Western Air, Co., Inc. (2)
		Air Transport, Inc.
Camden	New Jersey Water Company	Pennsylvania-Reading Seaboard Lines (2)
Cape May	Municipality	Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company
Carteret	Middlesex Water Company	Boat Owning & Operating Company
		Ardmore Steamship Company, Inc.
		Brie & St. Lawrence Corporation
		Keokuk Steamship Corporation
		Pure Oil Company (2)
		Seaside Company (2)
		Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (2)
		Standard Steamship Line (2)
		Malacca Company (2)
		Malacca Steamship Company (2)
		Tankers Oceanic Corporation
		Pan American Foreign Corporation
		North American Navigation Company
		Seaside Company
		Malabar Corporation
Cranford	Plainfield-Union Water Company	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey
Deepwater	Deepwater Operating Company	American Steamship Company

MUNICIPALITY	OWNER	INTERSTATE CARRIER
Dumont	Hackensack Water Company	New York Central Railroad
Dunellen	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey
Englewater	Hackensack Water Company	Associated Oil Company B. C. Malloy Corporation (2) Bete & St. Lawrence Corporation (2)
Elizabethport	Elizabethtown Water Company	Kellogg Steamship Corporation
Flemington	Flemington Water Company	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (2)
Freehold	Municipality	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey
Grassell	Elizabethtown Water Company	International Freightling Corporation, Inc.
Hoboken	Jersey City	Union Sulphur Company Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company Seaboard Lines, Inc. American Steamship Company
Jersey City	Municipality	One Steamship Company Bete Railroad Lehigh Valley Railroad Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Keansburg	Municipality	Keansburg Steamboat Company (2)
Kearny	North Jersey District Water Supply Commission	Wilmore Steamship Company (2) Myrtle Steamship Company McCarren Towing Lines, Inc. D. C. Malloy Corporation
Keyport	Municipality	Keansburg Steamboat Company (2)
Lakewood	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey
Lambertville	Lambertville Water Company	Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Long Branch	Monmouth Consolidated Water Company	Pennsylvania Railroad Company
East Long Branch	Monmouth Consolidated Water Company	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey
Millville	Millville Water Company	Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines

Newark	Municipality	United Air Lines Transport Corporation American Air Lines Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Transford Corporation Wren Oil Company Wilmore Steamship Company Christianson Steamship Company Central Railroad Company of New Jersey American Foreign Steamship Corporation Eastern Airlines
Newton	Municipality	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company
Ocean City	Ocean City Water Service Company	Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines (2)
Pasadena	Vacuum Oil Company	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Lake Tankers Corporation Socoxy-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. American Cardinal Steamship Company
Pennegrove	Pennegrove Water Supply Company	Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines
Perth Amboy	Municipality	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company (2) Socoxy Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. (2)
Phillipsburg	Peoples Water Company	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Point Pleasant Beach	Municipality	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (2)
Raritan	Somerville Water Company	Central Railroad Company of New Jersey (2)
Rutherford	Hackensack Water Company	C. D. Malloy & Company, Inc.
Salem	Municipality	Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines (2)
Seawen	Middlesex Water Company	Armore Steamship Company, Inc. Boat Owning & Operating Company The Pure Oil Company Tankers Oceanic Corporation The Pennsylvania State Corporation Malson Company, Inc. (2) Seminole Company (2) Maine Steamship Company (2) Lake Tankers Corporation (2) The Commodore Corporation Pennsylvania Shipping Company (2) Malabar Corporation

MUNICIPALITY	OWNER	INTERSTATE CARRIER
South Amboy	Municipality	Pennsylvania Railroad Company Sun Oil Company
Trenton	Elizabethtown Water Company	Ardmore Steamship Company, Inc. Boat Owning & Operating Company Sinclear Navigation Company Schenck Steamship Company (2) Mehlen Steamship Company (2) Schenck Company (2) Seminole Corporation Malabar Corporation Tankers Oceanic Corporation
Warrens	Municipality	Reading Railroad Pennsylvania Railroad
Webhaken	Elizabethtown Water Company	Petroleum Navigation Company Preport Shiphar Company
Wildwood	Hackensack Water Company	New York, Ontario & Western Railroad New York Central Railroad C. D. Mallory Corporation
	Municipality	Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines

No. 8—SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Six hundred and sixty-two samples of water have been examined in the laboratory from rural school water supplies in the State during the year and copies of the results of these examinations have been sent to the local school boards, as well as the State Board of Education, through this Bureau, with comments where necessary as to the purity of the supplies.

No. 9—POLLUTION OF THE WATERS OF THE RARITAN RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

The investigation of the pollution of the waters of the Raritan River and its tributaries, was begun by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey on July 1, 1931; this pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 382 of the P. L. of 1931, the Appropriation Bill, in which the Legislature included an item, in the appropriation to the department, entitled: "To enforce the laws with respect to the pollution of the Raritan River, \$25,000." The field survey was confined to that section of the river adjacent to the junction of the north and south branches of the Raritan River and east to part of the Raritan Bay. Because of its scope, it necessitated the employment of a technical force comprising a chemist, 2 sanitary engineers and 4 field technicians. In addition, the Attorney-General assigned to the department, Russell E. Watson, Esquire, a Deputy Attorney-General, in the capacity of a legal adviser and prosecutor. For purposes of expediency the field headquarters were established at New Brunswick, N. J.

Summarized, the findings of this investigation indicated that:

- Upwards to 30,000,000 gallons of sewage and industrial wastes were discharged daily by 15 municipalities and certain industries into the 25 mile length of the Raritan River from the Town of Raritan to the bay. This polluting material was not treated or purified, although at several points sewage settling tanks were constructed to remove the coarser floating solids.
- The discharge of this sewage into these waters injured or threatened injury to the health, comfort or property of certain inhabitants of this State in that:
 - The waters derived from the Raritan River, at the junction of the Millstone River below the municipalities of Raritan, Somerville and Manville, for potable use were polluted so as to create a potential hazard to consumers using said water for that purpose.

- (b) The waters below the potable watershed were rendered unsuitable as a source of water supply for manufacturing or potable purposes.
- (c) The recreational assets of the lower portions of the Raritan River were destroyed.
- (d) The shellfish seed beds at the mouth of the river and the oyster grounds in the bay were abandoned, at the expense of a heavy economic loss, even though the bay municipalities, being more interested in the shellfish industries, installed sewage treatment plants for the protection of this asset.
- (e) The typhoid fever case rates of the municipalities along the Raritan River were generally higher than for the rest of the State as a whole. In the absence of any other apparent reasons, it was believed that the infections may have been contracted in the consumption of the polluted shellfish or in the use of these waters for recreational purposes.
- (f) The general discoloration of the waters, the floating fecal solids, sludge banks, etc., destroyed the aesthetic features of the waters.

Based upon these findings, the department issued notices ordering the municipalities to cease the pollution and to dispose of its sewage in a manner satisfactory to the department. In the aggregate, there were four notices issued under the Potable Water Act and thirteen notices issued under the act known as the State Sewerage Act.

At about this time an economic crisis developed which interrupted the progress of the department's proceedings. Most of the municipalities, caught in financial difficulties, petitioned for an extension of time within which to comply with the orders issued against them. Fully cognizant of these conditions, and pursuant to the recommendation of the Deputy Attorney-General, the department granted a two year extension on February 2, 1932, subject to the condition that each municipality, benefiting by the extension admit the allegations set forth, and agree to enter into a consent decree in the Court of Chancery. With the exception of the Borough of South Amboy these terms were accepted by all of the municipalities served with notices, based upon the terms of the State Sewerage Act.

The time limit, however, expired and financial recovery did not materialize as anticipated. The municipalities could not comply with the terms of the notice. But, shortly thereafter occurred the organization of the P. W. A. by the Federal Government. Of these municipalities, Perth Amboy was the first to proceed on its own initiative and receive its funds without further pressure from this department. The failure of the other municipalities to demonstrate the same alertness caused the department to request the Attorney-General to institute court proceed-

ings. This action resulted in the issuance of Chancery Court decrees, on April 2, 1935, commanding and enjoining the Boroughs of Bound Brook, Middlesex, Highland Park, South River and Sayreville; the Townships of Raritan and Woodbridge; the City of New Brunswick and the Pierce Estate in the Borough of Middlesex to cease the pollution of the waters of the Raritan River and to dispose of its sewage in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey.

The status as of June 30, 1937, and the type and the cost of construction of the said sewerage works are summarized in the following tabulation. These summarized data indicate that facilities for the treatment of 33.7 million gallons per day of sewage and other polluting material contributed by the municipalities in the lower Raritan River Valley will be provided upon the completion of the said works. Expressed in terms of an average weighted on the basis of the cost, 75 percent of the works was completed as of June 30, 1937. The completed works will represent an expenditure of approximately four million dollars (\$4,000,000).

To the time of this writing contempt proceedings against the Townships of Raritan and Woodbridge are pending in the Court of Chancery. Action has also been instituted against the Borough of South Amboy for its failure to comply with the terms of a notice issued by the department.

MUNICIPALITY	Design Factors		COST				Percent Com- pleted as of June 30, 1937
	Treatment Units	Flow M.G.D.	Popu- lation	(F) Final Treatment Plant	(C) Contract Bid Price Sewer and Appurtenances	(E) Estimated Engineering, and Right of Way Overhead Exp.		Total
*Bound Brook Boro.	SCM; SD;	1.20	10,000	\$100,511.50(C)	\$32,451.84(C)	\$20,010.00(C)	\$263,183.34
*Highland Park Boro.	SM; SD;	2.00	13,000	134,580.50(F)	85,129.40(F)	17,000.00(F)	3,174,281.00
*Keyport Boro.	SM; SD;	0.40	5,450	48,278.02(F)	.....	5,727.86(F)	49,995.82
*Manville Boro.	SM; NF;	0.80	5,000	80,430.04(F)	182,000.02(F)	24,487.31(F)	312,085.46
Manville Co., Johns	Sewer connections to municipal system						
**Metuchen Boro.	SM; SF;	1.10	5,800	98,108.82(F)	.....	.....	38,000.00
*Middlesex Boro.	SM; SD;	0.80	7,200	121,918.00(C)	28,248.00(C)	.....	105,170.18
*New Brunswick City	CSH; CI;	9.00	44,000	276,985.87(F)	139,018.08(F)	40,000.00(F)	560,968.00
*Perth Amboy City.	SCMF; SVP;	10.00	50,000	423,832.00(F)	84,782.00(F)	45,459.00(F)	405,011.50
*Plainfield Joint Mtg.	SCM; NF;	3.50	50,000	72,230.85(F)	.....	11,445.30(F)	929,300.00
*Hartman, Town of	SCMF; SVP;	1.50	6,700	170,905.00(E)	14,065.00(F)	500.00(C)	84,005.71
*Sayreville Boro.	CL; NF; SVP;	0.75	11,000	180,000.00(C)	89,861.70(E)	1,600.00(C)	213,830.00
*Somerville Boro.	SCMF; SVP;	1.00	10,000	163,161.75(C)	38,255.00(C)	10,345.00(E)	283,191.75
*South River Boro.	CL;	0.75	13,800	126,000.00(C)	6,500.00(C)	1,800.00(C)	229,905.00
Totals		35.70	258,340	\$2,002,300.14	\$258,006.53	\$97,008.20	\$3,108,240.80

Notes—* New Sewage Treatment Works.
 ** Existing Sewage Treatment Works.
 Treatment Units Indicated by—
 SM—Plain Sedimentation; Mechanical Sludge Scrapers.
 SCM—Sedimentation with Aid of Chemicals; Mechanical Sludge Scrapers.
 SCMF—Sedimentation with Aid of Chemicals; Mechanical Sludge Scrapers;
 Sand or Magnetite River Strainers.
 NF—Approaching Filter (Nozzle Type).
 SVP—Sprinkling Filter (Rotary Type).
 SF—Intermittent Sand Filter.
 CI—Sewerage Sludge Digestion.
 CSH—Glass-covered Sludge Drying Bed.
 CL—Sludge Vacuum Filter.
 NF—Sludge Spray Dryer.

Report of the Bureau of Food and Drugs

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

W. W. SCOFIELD, CHIEF

This Bureau enforces laws passed by the Legislature to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and substitution of inferior articles for standard foods and drugs, and also those laws passed to prevent the handling, preparation, storage and transportation of foods and drugs under unclean conditions.

The Food and Drug Act of this State passed in 1907 is in harmony with the provisions of the Federal Food and Drug Act, and this law has been amended by the passage of several acts, such as the Sanitary Act, the Non-alcoholic Beverage Act, the act prohibiting the use of sulphites in meats, and the act governing the production, handling and distribution of milk, cream and milk products. In addition to these acts, the Legislature has passed special laws governing the distribution and sale of Oleomargarine, the "Filled" Milk Act, the Methyl Alcohol Act, the Cold Storage Act, the Slaughter-house Act, the Egg-breaking Act, and the laws governing the production, sale and distribution of shellfish.

Dairy Farm and Milk Plant Inspection—Chapter 131 of the Laws of 1932 and the amendment to the same, regulating the production, handling, sale and distribution of milk, cream and milk products, place upon local boards of health the responsibility for their enforcement. The State Department of Health is charged with the duty of seeing to it that local boards carry out their duties imposed by this law and to see that milk, cream and milk products be not sold in this State, except such as meet the requirements of this law and are sold under permit. In the enforcement of this act it was soon found that most local boards were not adequately equipped with funds or trained personnel to meet the demands of the law.

Affecting as it does the health, happiness and general well-being, not only of the millions of consumer patrons of the industry, but of the

operators and thousands of workmen of varying degrees of intelligence employed by them, the enforcement of this far-reaching law becomes an extremely complex problem. The solution of this problem lies in the education, so far as possible, of all persons in a position to aid in carrying out the provisions of the law.

The policy of holding producers and distributors of milk, cream and milk products responsible for the fitness of these articles for food has been continued with increasing vigilance directed especially over those sources of questionable repute. By this means we have succeeded in exposing a considerable number of dealers and producers who have failed to comply with our law. The dealers' permits have been revoked, penalties collected, and thousands of dairymen, whose products formerly reached our markets, are now excluded from selling here.

The inspectors of this Bureau act as supervisors in directing the action of local inspectors of dairies and milk plants, some of which are as far west as Wisconsin and supply cream for table use in this State, as well as for manufacturing purposes.

Our first duty has been to safeguard consumers against diseases which might result from careless handling of milk and milk products. Since approximately ninety per cent of the fluid milk consumed in the State is pasteurized for the purpose of making it safe, it would readily be seen that it is very necessary to supervise closely the plants where processing is done.

A number of new and remodeled milk plants with pasteurizing equipment have been constructed during this year. These activities have made it necessary to make numerous inspections, to offer criticisms and approve the plans and the plants for licenses when completed. Milk plants which have become dilapidated from age and lack of care, and those in which the business has developed beyond the plant's capacity, have been condemned. Operators who fail to maintain adequate help to operate the plants in a cleanly manner, as well as those receiving milk from unclean dairies, have been reprimanded and penalized.

The chief violations observed and corrected during the year were as follows: sales of milk from licensed plants which were unclean; milk from dairies with unclean equipment or methods; so-called pasteurized milk which was not heated and held at proper temperatures for the required period of thirty minutes; milk produced by diseased cows; common, dirty milk from indiscriminate sources under labels indicating

it was selected milk; raw milk under labels indicating it was pasteurized; pasteurized milk under labels indicating it was raw; misbranded raw milk falsely labeled as to the day of production; misbranded pasteurized milk falsely labeled as to the time and place of pasteurization; milk without labels; milk and cream without permits; milk and cream from sources previously approved but fallen in disrepute from lack of care; and common milk from mixed breeds of cattle under labels indicating it was selected from a particular breed.

Our experience in the past year has proven, conclusively, that additional help is necessary if we are to maintain sufficient control to prevent filthy milk and cream from being sold here by firms unwilling to restrict purchases to properly inspected and approved supplies.

The following table shows the number of inspections of milk plants and dairy farms made by representatives of this department during the year.

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Inspections of Milk Plants</i>	<i>No. of Inspections of Dairies</i>
New Jersey	1,704	3,885
Delaware	2	24
Indiana	1	113
Maryland	3	64
Massachusetts	1	40
New York	23	808
Pennsylvania	39	514
Wisconsin	10	220
	<hr/> 1,783	<hr/> 5,668

The following table shows the number of reports of inspections of milk plants and dairy farms received from local boards of health in this State:

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Inspections of Milk Plants</i>	<i>No. of Inspections of Dairy Farms</i>
District of Columbia	3	.....
Indiana	1	343
Maryland	1	378
Michigan	1	353
New York	46	3,937
Ohio	2	99
Pennsylvania	19	1,809
Tennessee	5	72
Virginia	1	48
	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 7,039

Collection of Milk, Cream and Milk Products—During the year 4,648 samples of milk and cream collected by agents of this Department were examined chemically. None of these samples contained preservatives and a very small number of samples of milk had been adulterated with water. A small percentage of the samples collected failed to meet the legal standards for total solids or for milk fat.

Ice Cream Factory Inspection—A large number of counter type ice cream freezers were installed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. In order to regulate the manner in which these counter type ice cream freezers were installed, it became necessary to enact a specific regulation, which provides that when such freezers are installed in a room which is a drug, confectionery, or other establishment to which the public has access, the freezer shall be enclosed in a tight glass or other enclosure extending at least two feet above freezer and having a dust proof top. When the freezer is installed within twelve feet of outside doors or beneath transoms, the freezer shall be enclosed on four sides and top with a dust proof enclosure. Regulations governing ice cream manufacture in general were revised and adopted at the meeting of the Department held in September, 1936. It became necessary to require that the location of counter type ice cream freezers be approved by this Department before the installation to prevent the placing of the machines at points accessible to the public or exposed to dust and dirt from the street. A large number of conferences with persons desiring to install freezers in stores have been held and many special inspections have been made to assist persons in the proper installations of the counter type ice cream freezers.

In the inspection of ice cream plants, special attention has been given to the cleaning of equipment and to the source of the raw materials used in the preparation of the ice cream. Under the laws of the State, it is necessary for manufacturers of ice cream to procure the milk, cream or ice cream "mix" intended for use in the manufacture of ice cream from plants holding permits from this Department. In certain cases it became necessary to revoke licenses issued to manufacturers of ice cream for failure to secure milk, cream or ice cream mix from approved sources.

During the year, 1,032 inspections have been made of places where ice cream, sherbets or ices are manufactured for distribution in New Jersey, and 480 samples have been collected for examination. Of this number, 33 samples were found to differ from the legal standard.

Custard and Cream Filled Bakery Products—During the year emphasis has been placed upon the enforcement of the regulations adopted in 1935 governing the preparation and distribution of custard and cream filled bakery products. The agents of this Department have continued the instruction of bakers by taking filling machines apart and demonstrating the necessity for a thorough cleaning of this equipment after use. Advice is also given regarding the necessity for the protection of the custard filling at all points in the handling of the substance. Because of the necessity for the cooling and handling of the custard filling in the preparation of the custard filled pastries, some bacterial contamination of the filling is certain to occur. In order to prevent the development of poisonous toxins as a result of bacterial growth, the refrigeration of the filling and of the filled pastries to a temperature of 50° F. or below is essential.

A study was made during the year of the effects of rebaking the filled pastries in an attempt to sterilize the fillings by heat. One of the large baking firms co-operated with this Department by making experimental lots of custard filled pastries and then subjecting them to temperatures ranging from 350° F. to 450° F. for different periods of time. These experiments proved that it was possible to reduce the numbers of bacteria in the filled pastries very materially without impairing the quality of the pastries, but also proved that it was not possible under ordinary conditions prevailing in bakeries to secure complete sterilization of the fillings. As a result of these experiments it was concluded that the rebaking of custard filled pastries would probably delay the development of bacteria and of toxins resulting from their growth, but that the rebaking of the pastries was not a substitute for cleanliness in the preparation of the fillings or for refrigeration of the filled pastries.

During the year 970 sanitary inspections of bakeries located in New Jersey and also in the States of Pennsylvania and New York distributing products in New Jersey have been made by agents of this Department. Verbal instructions given by the agents of this Department in the bakeries have been followed by confirmatory written instructions or orders from the office. In certain cases owners of bakeries have been given hearings to show cause why legal action should not be taken because of violations of the laws of the State.

This Department acknowledges the co-operation of the associations of bakers of the State and also of certain local boards of health.

Eggs—During recent years the business of hatching chickens from eggs by the use of artificial heat has grown to large proportions. A certain percentage of the eggs placed in incubators fail to produce chickens because of the infertility of the eggs or because of death of the embryo. Infertile eggs regardless of the incubation period do not develop foul odors and, consequently, when broken out into cans and frozen, have been offered for sale to bakers or other manufacturers of food, who could not detect the decomposed condition of the eggs. This Bureau has taken the stand that infertile incubated eggs are not fit for food and several lots have been seized, condemned and destroyed. Several of the lots seized had been shipped into New Jersey from States great distances from New Jersey.

The assistance and co-operation of the agents of the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in these investigations is gratefully acknowledged.

In order to prevent the illegal diversion of inedible incubated eggs to food manufacturers, it seems necessary to secure legislation requiring that all eggs removed from incubators shall be broken out and denatured at the hatcheries.

Non-Alcoholic Beverage and Bottled Water Plant Inspection—During the year, 150 inspections were made of beverage and water bottling plants, and 25 samples were collected for analyses.

Slaughter-House Inspection—During the year 281 inspections were made of the slaughter-houses in this State. These inspections show that these plants are operated in substantial compliance with the law.

Canning Factory Inspection—During the year 107 inspections were made of canning factories in this State. Special attention was given to the sorting of raw materials to prevent the entrance of unfit materials into canned foods. Our investigations showed that the food was good, and the operators of the canning factories were co-operative in meeting the requirements in force in this State.

Penalties.—During the year \$4,635.16 was collected in penalties and costs for violations of the Food and Drug Laws.

Fees—The following fees were collected during the year for licenses and permits:

Milk Permits	619	@	\$25.00	.....	\$15,475.00
Ice Cream Licenses	16	@	100.00	.....	1,600.00
Ice Cream Licenses	16	@	50.00	.....	800.00
Ice Cream Licenses	8	@	25.00	.....	200.00
Ice Cream Licenses	33	@	10.00	.....	330.00
Ice Cream Licenses	518	@	5.00	.....	2,590.00
Cold Storage Plant Licenses	26	@	10.00	.....	260.00
Narcotic Drug Licenses	12	@	5.00	.....	60.00
Narcotic Drug License	1	@	50.00	.....	50.00
					<hr/>
					\$21,365.00

SAMPLES OF MILK, CREAM, FOODS, DRUGS, COLLECTED FOR ANALYSES

	Above Standard	Below Standard	Total
Milk and cream	4,582	66	4,648
Foods	2,046	118	2,164
Drugs	608	94	702
Alcoholic beverages	44	2	46
Miscellaneous	12	3	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,292	283	7,575

SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE FOODSTUFFS ARE
PRODUCED, PREPARED, PACKED, STORED OR OTHERWISE HANDLED

	Inspections
Dairy farms	5,668
Milk plants	1,783
Ice cream factories	1,032
Non-alcoholic beverage and water bottling plants	150
Slaughter-houses	281
Cold storage warehouses	244
Egg breaking establishments	57
Canning factories	107
Alcoholic beverage establishments	26
Restaurants	297
Bakeries	970
Meat packing plants	81
Drug stores	5
Macaroni factories	4
	<hr/>
	10,705

Cold Storage—Section 8, Chapter 101, of the Laws of 1916 (the Cold Storage Act), provides that the State Director of Health shall extend the period of storage beyond twelve months for any particular article

of food, providing the food is found to be in proper condition for further storage. A report on each particular lot of food on which extensions of time were granted shall be included in the annual report of the Director of Health. During the last fiscal year from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, extensions of time were granted for the storage of food in cold storage, as follows:

Quantity	Article	Extension Granted
14,770 pounds	fresh meat	3 months
2,712 boxes	cheese	3 months
2,248 boxes	cheese	5 months
3,531 boxes	cheese	6 months
4,660—30 lb. cans	egg yolk	2 months
276—30 lb. cans	egg yolk	3 months
4,660—30 lb. cans	egg yolk	5 months
640—30 lb. cans	whole egg	5 months
3,450—30 lb. cans	egg albumen	3 months
821—30 lb. cans	egg albumen	5 months

In each case where extensions of time were granted the articles were examined and found to be in suitable condition for the additional period of storage.

Sanitary Shellfish Control—The sanitary control of the shellfish industry has been conducted with a personnel of seven and the facilities of three field laboratories located at strategic points along the coast. During the year a boat was purchased for use in the Raritan Bay section, which completed the program of having a boat for sampling and patrol purposes at each station.

A survey of all shellfish producing waters along the coast was conducted with the aid of the State Laboratory Boat "Inspector," which has completed twenty-five years of service in this work. It was found necessary to condemn the waters of Black Hole, a tributary to Absecon Inlet at Brigantine, N. J. Further studies of seasonal summer pollution in the vicinity of Wildwood resulted in the establishment of definite dates between which certain moderately polluted waters were closed to the taking of shellfish. A half-mile area adjoining the Keansburg sewer outfall was closed to the taking of shellfish following a survey which disclosed that the effluent of the Keansburg sewer plant was discharging pollution into Raritan Bay.

Considerable use was made of the boat at the Highlands station in the patrol of the State line which bisects Raritan Bay, to prevent clams taken from polluted waters in New York State from gaining access to the New Jersey markets. This illegal activity reached such a pitch that it became necessary to enlist the facilities of the State Board of Shellfisheries, who assigned a fast skiff and two guards to assist in this work. After several weeks' activities this illegal practice was broken up.

The enormous production of shellfish and the extensive oyster shucking activities in the Delaware Bay section were closely controlled and when time permitted, a survey was carried on of the creeks flowing into Delaware Bay through Cumberland and Cape May Counties. Many of these creeks are used as natural shellfish beds and require close supervision to maintain proper sanitary standards.

During the past fiscal year 370 shippers of shellfish in the shell, and 20 shucking houses, have been granted shipping certificates. There have been made 1,444 inspections of shippers-in-the-shell, 276 inspections of shucking establishments, 34 special inspections of shellfish waters and 227 miscellaneous inspections including retail dealers and roadside stands. There have been examined in the three field laboratories and in the floating laboratory boat "Inspector" 1,366 samples of water, 131 samples of oysters, 81 samples of hard clams, and 38 samples of soft clams. A short survey of the bacterial quality of fresh crab meat was also made in the Atlantic City section, involving the examination of 12 samples of fresh crab meat, all of which were found to be of satisfactory quality.

One of the experimental shellfish treatment plants was continued in active use throughout the year by a commercial dealer, with very satisfactory results.

The recommendations regarding the tagging of shellfish approved by a committee of the American Public Health Association were made compulsory by this Department on April 1, 1937. By reason of a campaign of education conducted through the office and the field representatives, a complete compliance with this new tagging system was secured from the shellfish shippers of the State. The source of all shellfish used in the shucking establishments was also required to be placed upon the shipping tag. The Department feels that this provision must be enforced in the case of every shipment of shucked shellfish originating outside the State. As a result of similar activities in certain neighboring

States, there has now been instituted a uniform system of identification of shellfish upon the shipping tags, through which the original source, date of removal, and history of handling and shipment is readily apparent to any health official upon examination of the package.

A limited investigation has been made of the source of shellfish and system of records kept by hotels, restaurants, roadside stands and similar places. A campaign is being conducted to require that such establishments purchase shellfish only from dealers holding Shellfish Shipping Certificates from the Department.

As has been the custom for several years, the Department assigned an experienced member of its personnel, at the request of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, to take charge of the patrol of the polluted areas in the Atlantic City section to prevent the possibility of shellfish from such polluted areas being surreptitiously removed for food purposes. This patrol has done efficient work during the summer vacation season.

Proper sanitary control of the shellfish industry requires the expenditure of considerable time and effort on account of its wide distribution along approximately 150 miles of coastline containing numerous bays and thorofares, and the frequent inaccessibility of dealers and growing beds which must be inspected. It is, however, felt that great strides have been made in improving the general sanitation and supervision of this industry, and that the product produced in this State under proper supervision is safe for consumption in the uncooked state.

ARTICLE	SUMMARY OF THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF FOODS IN COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES IN NEW JERSEY ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1936-1937											
	July 1936	Aug. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1936	Nov. 1936	Dec. 1936	Jan. 1937	Feb. 1937	March 1937	April 1937	May 1937	June 1937
Pears, cases	706,628	670,830	507,000	392,816	249,741	90,211	90,314	47,898	141,040	380,078	657,024	822,126
Eggs, broken, lbs.	4,896,749	5,098,446	4,658,686	4,487,232	4,142,671	3,638,015	3,909,466	3,421,654	3,357,550	4,641,874	6,170,875	8,708,823
Cheese, lbs.	6,108,038	6,945,470	7,074,790	7,490,480	6,180,108	6,966,492	5,504,934	5,237,370	4,927,040	4,806,050	4,771,803	5,639,724
Butter, lbs.	5,247,167	5,276,709	5,088,329	5,118,967	5,483,941	3,936,826	3,581,473	1,885,700	461,873	192,170	357,201	3,075,206
Poultry, lbs.	6,948,660	8,311,680	9,118,800	8,028,836	12,920,850	15,687,868	14,471,822	12,005,712	10,602,000	10,792,849	11,804,429	11,312,008
Fresh meats, lbs.	4,841,888	5,442,649	6,501,667	5,777,668	7,635,770	12,244,078	15,780,541	18,027,349	12,751,187	10,376,022	8,612,602	6,373,637
Fresh fish, lbs.	2,032,039	3,054,140	2,130,670	3,100,339	4,008,415	4,364,910	3,769,153	1,884,136	640,942	964,065	1,108,160	3,737,700
Milk and milk products, lbs.	268,150	337,618	398,454	401,694	389,186	245,394	145,283	91,148	42,000	3,100	63,650	87,835
Edible fats and oils, lbs.	1,040,656	1,508,128	964,554	483,330	466,291	1,524,688	2,319,545	3,214,800	2,783,607	2,880,286	2,901,628	2,520,663
Game, lbs.	1,488	1,488	1,488	874	874	874	687	672	707	685	330	300
Miscellaneous articles, pgs.	372,053	322,976	611,368	1,133,867	1,049,892	988,350	931,901	977,155	814,658	685,836	621,402	551,000

Report of the Bureau of Bacteriology

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

J. V. MULCAHY, CHIEF

The year ending June 30, 1937, has been a particularly busy one owing chiefly to the fact that there has been a large increase in the diagnostic examinations performed. During the year 111,730 examinations have been made. This number is 17,126 more than last year although that year showed the greatest number of examinations of any previous year.

The Syphilis Control Program apparently has been responsible for the marked increase in the number of specimens submitted for the complement fixation test for syphilis. The total number of examinations for this test was 68,140 which is 13,873 more than last year. To provide for the increasing number of specimens of this kind it will be necessary to have larger quarters than the present ones for this work and an increased personnel.

At the present time five technicians are handling these specimens, opening them, separating the serum from the blood clot, inactivating the serum and setting up the tests. Increased examinations mean more work for our office force and for the force responsible for preparing the mailing cases used for the collection of these specimens.

Our greatest need at the present time is larger quarters for the preparation of these outfits and more room for the washing of test tubes, bottles and other glassware. Besides preparing the various mailing cases for the collection and transmission of specimens examined by the Bureau and sterilizing the different enclosures used in these outfits, all the culture media used by the water laboratory and by the Bureau of Engineering for use in field work and culture media supplied for the examination of shellfish is prepared, tubed and sterilized by the workers in this one room. As additional force is added to these other

Bureaus additional material is required for their needs. During the year 2,089,500 cc. of media was prepared.

The washroom where all the glassware is washed is a small room in close contact with steam and hot-air sterilizers and is inadequate in size for the large volume of glassware handled. The clerical force that types and files all the laboratory reports requires more space.

The following table shows the total number of specimens received for examination during the year. These specimens, in other tables in this report, are classified under the name of the disease for which they were examined.

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1937.

Diphtheria	8,860
Tuberculosis	10,270
Typhoid Fever	3,745
Typhoid bacilli (feces and urine)	5,847
Gonorrhoea	8,078
Syphilis	68,140
Miscellaneous specimens	6,790
Total	111,730

In this table the most marked increase is in the number of specimens examined for syphilis by means of the Wassermann reaction. On all specimens giving a positive reaction a Kahn test is also made.

It is interesting to note an increased number of specimens submitted for evidence of gonorrhoea, which would seem to indicate a greater interest on the part of the physicians in the venereal diseases.

The specimens for examination as shown in this table are received from physicians of the State engaged in private practice, from physicians connected with State, county and city institutions and from physicians employed in some of the industrial plants of the State.

Sputum specimens to be examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli continue to increase yearly, largely due to the submission of specimens from a number of institutions for the care of tubercular patients. These specimens are sent in periodically from patients in these institutions as a check on the treatment of these patients, also specimens sent in by the physicians of the State from their private practice.

Feces specimens, urine and blood specimens are examined from food handlers. The majority of food handlers from whom specimens are examined are men and women who are milk handlers of certified milk, New Jersey Official Grade "A" Milk, persons engaged in handling foods in C.C.C. camps, recreational camps under the supervision of other organizations, local boards of health and schools, and in cases of outbreaks of diseases, from persons engaged in handling other varieties of food. During the year it will be seen from Table I that 5,847 specimens of feces and urine from various sources were examined.

The miscellaneous specimens shown in Table I totaling 6,790 show an increase of over 1,200 specimens over last year. The examinations listed under this designation compose a variety of examinations as shown in Table XI classifying the various miscellaneous examinations.

Special investigations have been made on the bacterial content of silverware, glasses, cups and plates used in various restaurants, diners, roadside stands and glasses used in beer taverns.

These specimens are collected on swabs inserted in cork stoppers and placed in test tubes containing 5 cc. of water and sterilized in an autoclave. The swabs do not reach the water until ready to use. The swabs are then moistened with the water in the tube and rubbed over the article to be tested. When they reach the laboratory the swab is immersed in the dilution water and shaken vigorously. Using 1 cc. of the water, agar plates are poured and thoroughly mixed. Counts are made after 48 hours' incubation.

The counts from different establishments varied from a comparatively few bacteria to many thousands, depending upon the methods used in washing silverware and dishes.

The bacterial content of cream puffs was undertaken to determine whether subsequent heating after the cream puffs were prepared and subjected to different oven temperature for varying periods of time would reduce the bacterial content of these cream puffs. Comparative counts on this material before and after heating showed a considerable reduction in the bacterial count when held at an oven temperature of 400° F. for a period of twenty minutes. Longer heating did not seem practical due to drying out of the filling. This work was done in co-operation with one of the large bakeries in the State.

Bacterial counts have been made on broken eggs kept under refrigeration in large containers and in most instances this material has shown

a high bacterial content. The use of these eggs in the preparation of the cream filling used in the preparation of cream puffs and eclairs, unless well heated in the preparation of these bakery products, would account for the high count found in many of these cream filled pastries. Keeping the finished products under refrigeration prevents the undue multiplication of these bacteria. Repeated outbreaks of food poisoning in this State have been traced to the consumption of bakery products that contain custard filling.

It is equally important that the purchaser of these products keep them in the ice box and use them without undue delay after purchase.

During the past year the laboratory in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service took part in the evaluation of the performance of serodiagnostic tests for syphilis. Blood specimens from various stages of syphilis and from a non-syphilitic group were submitted for examination to this laboratory. This study in the performance of this test was made in thirty-nine State laboratories. A feature of this study was that the work in any laboratory using any serologic test could be compared with any other laboratory using any other serologic test since the blood examined in the State laboratory was collected from the same donors at the same time and transmitted under conditions which were as comparable as it was possible to make them. These specimens were submitted by number only and the results of the laboratory examination were forwarded to a representative of the Public Health Service on a special form designating the results as positive, doubtful and negative.

About two hundred specimens were sent from all stages of syphilis and from non-syphilitics. After the completion of these tests the results of the performance of the tests in the various State laboratories were tabulated. A comparison of these results showed that this laboratory obtained a good rating in specificity (freedom from false positives) and sensitivity (true positive reactions).

During the year 407 animal inoculations were made. Of this number 218 inoculations were made of various body fluids for the detection of evidence of infection with tubercle bacilli. In this group 142 specimens of urine were from suspected cases of renal tuberculosis, five specimens of joint fluid, 47 specimens of pleural fluid, 7 specimens of spinal fluid, 16 specimens of sputum and one of blood.

Subdural inoculations were made on 143 animals with emulsions made from the brains of animals sent in for examination for rabies. Inoculations are made on these specimens for rabies only when the microscopical examination fails to show Negri bodies and are used as a confirmatory check on all negative microscopic findings or when the brain material was so badly decomposed that a satisfactory microscopic examination could not be made.

Inoculations for the virulence of the diphtheria bacillus were made on 32 cases where the organism persisted in the throat of convalescent cases of diphtheria for an unusually long period of time and from well persons who are carriers of these bacilli. Other inoculations were made in three instances for evidence of tularemia and one specimen of feces from a suspected case of undulant fever.

Not many specimens have been received during the year for the diagnosis of pneumonia by means of the Neufeld method. The laboratory is prepared to make a prompt examination of sputum from pneumonia patients by this method to determine the invading type of pneumococcus if a fresh specimen of sputum is sent without delay to the laboratory.

Due to the delay in receiving specimens of sputum from suspected cases of pneumonia sent by mail to a central laboratory, visits were made to all the approved laboratories in the State and a number of hospital laboratories to determine the facilities available in these laboratories for typing pneumonia sputum. The information obtained regarding facilities for typing pneumonia sputum in different sections of the State will be assembled and made available to the physicians of the State. These local laboratories can render quick service in typing these sputum specimens for local physicians and thus avoid any delay in serum treatment in those cases of pneumonia where serum treatment is indicated.

The following table gives a comparison of the yearly examination of animals for rabies from the year 1928 up to and including June 30, 1937:

TABLE II
YEARLY TOTALS OF ANIMALS EXAMINED FOR RABIES FROM 1928 TO 1937, INCLUSIVE

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Positive	93	106	96	80	177	130	86	75	150	82
Negative	116	115	121	114	123	121	93	94	121	138
Unsatisfactory	19	22	11	8	27	21	10	12	12	12
Total	228	243	228	202	327	272	189	178	283	232

It will be seen from this table that less dogs were found rabid during the past year than last year when rabies was more prevalent.

Table XIII shows the species of animals examined during the year and the results of these examinations. Table XIV shows the distribution by towns and counties of these cases of rabies. While rabies is less prevalent according to our laboratory record than last year the 82 cases of rabies shown in this table constituted an unnecessary menace to the people of the State.

In Table XII is shown the examination of specimens for evidence of undulant fever. Of 872 specimens examined 110 gave agglutination with the B. abortus antigen. Of this number of positive reactions 108 were specimens of blood and the other two reactions were obtained on specimens of cow's milk.

Table XV shows that 128,082 mailing cases for the collection and transmission of specimens were prepared and shipped to various repositories located in pharmacies throughout the State for the use of physicians in sending specimens from suspected cases of communicable diseases to the laboratory. These specimen containers are also supplied to local boards of health and to physicians connected with State institutions. These mailing containers are prepared in the laboratory with proper enclosures for the collection of different kinds of specimens and are all put up in compliance with the Postal Regulations that require a specified container for transmitting specimens of communicable disease material through the mails. Only those outfits supplied by the laboratory should be used by the physicians when sending specimens to the laboratory for examination. The history slips used in these various outfits have been approved by the U. S. Post Office Department.

It is permissible to write on these history slips a description of the bacteriological specimen, the name and address of the patient from whom the specimen is taken, together with the name and address of the physician and other information concerning the patient, all for the purpose of description, without subjecting the container to first-class postage. Such forms filled out in writing are permissible enclosures and may be sent at third-class postage rates but are to be pouched with first-class mail.

The correct postage for each outfit is printed on the wrapper pasted on these mailing cases, the Postal Regulation Section applying to these

outfits also is given and a statement that these bacteriological specimens are to be pouched with letter mail.

If any physician sending specimens in the outfits provided by the laboratory is required by his local post office to pay more postage than is printed on the labels of these outfits he should write the Department and the matter will be taken up with the Post Office Department.

Table XVI shows the various kinds of culture media prepared, tubed and sterilized for use in this Bureau and for use of other bureaus of this Department. It has kept the force who prepare this culture media very busy and with our limited space for sterilization has made it difficult to meet the increasing demands.

It will be seen in the tables that follow the various examinations made during the year and the scope and extent of the laboratory work.

TABLE III

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR DIPHTHERIA BACILLI, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary			Secondary			Total
	+	-	Uns.	+	-	Uns.	
July	1	657	31	..	124	4	817
August	6	332	10	4	125	5	482
September	1	346	4	..	103	2	456
October	16	860	15	53	304	8	1236
November	7	419	6	11	133	5	633
December	16	464	13	12	265	5	775
January	7	385	23	12	228	14	669
February	7	362	21	22	229	20	681
March	10	355	7	20	238	6	636
April	7	329	11	6	197	4	554
May	10	614	24	30	433	11	1122
June	11	451	8	17	312	10	809
Total	99	5574	188	167	2743	94	8860

During the year thirty-two tests were made for the virulence of the diphtheria bacillus.

TABLE IV

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary			Secondary			Total
	+	-	Uns.	+	-	Uns.	
July	51	336	2	108	341	..	888
August	42	234	9	121	329	3	738
September	49	247	2	97	329	3	727
October	41	321	..	109	374	1	846
November	53	321	6	106	316	1	803
December	48	352	7	130	344	12	893
January	39	279	3	99	366	1	787
February	42	358	2	107	357	8	869
March	38	433	5	78	427	3	1004
April	33	453	3	84	423	5	1001
May	34	395	3	78	384	2	896
June	50	337	4	99	374	4	868
Total	520	4086	46	1216	4364	88	10270

TABLE V

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TYPHOID FEVER REACTION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary			Secondary			Total
	+	-	Uns.	+	-	Uns.	
July	8	217	8	..	72	5	310
August	13	178	13	3	75	3	285
September	14	217	17	8	54	5	315
October	12	302	12	3	36	4	369
November	6	150	5	1	65	1	226
December	6	239	9	6	73	1	304
January	3	206	6	2	74	3	294
February	7	233	5	4	64	2	315
March	..	234	4	..	60	..	298
April	3	184	5	2	55	2	251
May	..	196	10	1	53	2	252
June	2	261	4	1	156	2	426
Total	74	2677	96	31	887	30	3745

TABLE VI

SPECIMENS OF FECES AND URINE EXAMINED FOR TYPHOID BACILLI, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary			Secondary			Total
	+	-	Uns.	+	-	Uns.	
July	1	396	11	2	63	2	476
August	5	236	5	15	103	..	364
September	4	464	21	13	112	5	619
October	6	469	7	17	111	..	610
November	5	263	9	4	66	2	349
December	2	440	3	4	132	5	686
January	2	428	16	9	118	..	573
February	..	498	29	5	103	18	633
March	..	325	19	5	155	1	505
April	2	198	8	3	58	1	270
May	3	223	11	7	58	4	306
June	1	351	13	1	167	4	537
Total	31	4291	152	85	1246	42	5847

TABLE VII

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR GONOCOCCI (PUS SMEARS), PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary			Secondary			Total
	+	-	Uns.	+	-	Uns.	
July	99	339	10	26	92	6	574
August	117	304	14	35	103	4	577
September	113	407	15	24	96	5	690
October	106	470	8	17	110	3	714
November	91	372	10	26	124	3	633
December	56	336	19	28	117	13	597
January	94	383	26	23	185	18	729
February	77	408	13	25	133	10	661
March	81	416	11	19	158	5	690
April	101	398	12	20	124	6	661
May	78	410	29	19	135	12	633
June	102	480	14	23	264	16	869
Total	1145	4718	181	287	1641	106	8078

TABLE VIII

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary			Secondary				Total
	+	-	Uns.	+	-	Uns.		
July	78	409	5	11	82	..	565	
August	89	417	6	7	90	1	619	
September	67	459	3	5	93	..	627	
October	85	434	2	7	81	1	610	
November	64	321	3	17	48	..	453	
December	81	292	4	15	54	3	449	
January	84	334	2	7	42	1	470	
February	96	388	6	16	71	5	532	
March	113	344	5	2	45	1	510	
April	93	397	8	16	43	1	538	
May	84	472	6	8	41	..	611	
June	74	607	2	13	48	1	745	
Total	1008	4874	52	124	718	14	6790	

TABLE IX

SPECIMENS OF BLOOD AND SPINAL FLUID EXAMINED FOR SYPHILIS (COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST), WITH ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT BEEF HEART ANTIGEN, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary							Secondary							Total
	4+	3+	2+	+	±	-	Uns.	4+	3+	2+	+	±	-	Uns.	
July	282	9	11	17	18	3559	179	190	13	10	17	26	645	54	5033
August	208	15	7	15	13	2940	115	132	17	9	27	22	642	42	4205
September	216	6	14	12	11	3484	119	189	24	13	12	33	713	42	4888
October	234	13	12	17	12	3864	121	162	16	14	27	17	821	33	5363
November	233	9	2	15	23	3586	107	189	12	11	11	33	673	40	4944
December	211	23	2	9	23	3372	163	152	29	11	20	27	751	79	4872
January	229	25	4	10	20	3364	138	224	41	19	34	37	854	38	5037
February	195	11	24	15	7	3839	76	129	14	26	20	15	810	27	5208
March	224	10	18	21	23	5880	149	171	13	22	34	30	1082	32	7659
April	229	17	24	12	29	5111	131	172	14	23	26	41	875	35	6739
May	274	5	10	18	41	4812	144	224	4	17	29	50	1083	51	6712
June	264	9	18	21	30	5352	241	171	8	18	22	32	1195	84	7480
Total	2799	152	146	182	250	49163	1683	2106	205	188	279	386	10044	557	68140

TABLE X

SPECIMENS OF BLOOD AND SPINAL FLUID EXAMINED FOR SYPHILIS (COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST), WITH CHOLESTERINIZED ANTIGEN, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Primary							Secondary							Total
	4+	3+	2+	+	±	-	Uns.	4+	3+	2+	+	±	-	Uns.	
July	340	..	..	28	7	3521	179	264	..	..	25	9	606	54	5033
August	264	..	..	13	9	2912	115	225	..	..	15	12	598	42	4205
September	274	..	..	20	4	3445	119	282	..	..	47	8	647	42	4888
October	301	..	..	16	3	3832	121	231	..	..	19	4	773	33	5363
November	285	..	..	27	3	3533	107	249	..	..	34	2	647	40	4944
December	262	..	..	50	4	3324	163	233	..	..	38	4	713	79	4872
January	300	..	2	39	3	3308	138	385	..	..	76	3	745	88	5037
February	267	2	..	12	1	3309	76	217	..	1	17	3	776	27	5208
March	302	1	..	19	1	5858	149	290	..	..	29	..	883	32	7659
April	303	1	1	19	5	5093	131	254	..	1	46	4	816	35	6739
May	336	1	..	34	6	4763	144	339	..	..	53	4	961	51	6712
June	340	..	..	39	10	5305	241	267	..	..	74	7	1113	84	7480
Total	3374	5	3	336	56	48718	1683	3293	..	2	473	60	9380	537	68140

TABLE XI

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED, POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY
DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Specimen for	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory
Rabies	82	138	12
Amoeba .....	..	12	..
Anthrax .....	..	2	..
Bacterial infection (body fluids, bile, blood, feces, pus, urine, etc.)	506	293	12
B. tuberculosis (body fluids, pus, tissue, feces and urine)	37	218	1
B. typhosus (bile, blood, water and pus)	5	32	..
Para-typhoid fever	1	1,513	16
B. para-typhosus (bile, blood, feces, urine and water)	9	1,049	2
B. dysentery (feces, urine and bile)	4	138	8
Dysentery (blood reaction for)	4	20	1
Gonococcus infection (urine) .....	..	2	..
Hemolytic streptococci (throat cultures)	43	438	..
Hemolytic streptococci (milk)	44	73	..
Malarial parasite (blood) .....	..	33	..
Meningococci .....	..	4	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum	54	29	2
Pneumonia	1	4	1
Rocky mountain spotted fever	1	6	..
Treponema pallida	1	1	..
Tularemia	4	55	..
Typhus fever (blood reaction for)	2	26	..
Undulant fever	110	754	8
Vincent's angina	97	288	1
Special bacterial count of egg samples .....	..	49	..
Special examination of restaurant utensils .....	..	210	..
Other unusual examinations	127	205	2
Total	1,132	5,592	66
Grand total			6,790

TABLE XII

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR EVIDENCE OF BRUCELLA INFECTION, DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Undulant fever	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory
Agglutination test of human blood	108	733	7
Human blood (culture for type of organism) .....	..	3	1
Feces (culture for type of organism) .....	..	4	..
Urine (culture for type of organism) .....	..	3	..
B. Abortus			
Agglutination test of cow's milk	2	10	..
Agglutination test of goat's milk .....	..	1	..
Total	110	754	8
Grand total			872

TABLE XIII

RABIES SPECIMENS, SPECIES OF ANIMALS, POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY
EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Dogs—Positive, 79; Negative, 130; Unsatisfactory, 12.
Cats—Positive, 1; Negative, 4.
Cows—Positive, 1.
Human—Positive, 1.
Hogs—Negative, 2.
Rabbits—Negative, 1.
Prairie Dogs—Negative, 1.

TABLE XIV

MUNICIPALITIES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES, FROM WHICH RABID ANIMALS WERE
EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Atlantic County—Atlantic City, 2; Pleasantville, 3.
Burlington County—Bridgeboro, 1; Burlington, 6; Marlton, 1; Moorestown, 3; Riverside, 1; Riverton, 1.
Camden County—Audubon, 1; Berlin, 1; Camden, 7; Clementon, 2; Merchantville, 2; Oaklyn, 1; Pensauken, 1; Stratford, 1.
Gloucester County—Mantua, 1; Wenonah, 1.
Hunterdon County—Clinton, 2; Frenchtown, 2; Pattenberg, 1.
Mercer County—Harbourton, 4; Lawrenceville, 1; Trenton, 12; West Trenton, 1.
Middlesex County—Metuchen, 1; New Brunswick, 2; Stelton, 1.
Monmouth County—Asbury Park, 1.
Morris County—Dover, 1; Mendham, 2.
Ocean County—Toms River, 1.
Somerset County—Bedminster, 1; Millstone, 1.
Union County—Cranford, 1; Linden, 1; Rahway, 4; Westfield, 6.

TABLE XV

MAILING CASES FOR THE COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION OF SPECIMENS SUPPLIED
TO PHYSICIANS AND REPOSITORIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Diphtheria—Regular mailing cases	12,162	
Serum tubes and swabs	150	
Extra swabs	1,870	
		14,182
Tuberculosis mailing cases		14,292
Typhoid fever mailing cases		4,051
Malaria mailing cases		153
Gonorrhoea mailing cases		10,472
Feces and urine mailing cases		8,346
Syphilis mailing cases		76,335
Ophthalmia neonatorum mailing cases		251
Total		128,082

TABLE XVI

CULTURE MEDIA PREPARED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

Endo Agar	116,000 c. c.
Brilliant Green Agar	240,000 c. c.
Infusion Agar	42,000 c. c.
Triple Sugar Agar	19,000 c. c.
Plain Agar	100,000 c. c.
Dextrose Agar	5,000 c. c.
Liver Agar	3,000 c. c.
Double Strength Broth	500,000 c. c.
Single Strength Broth	700,000 c. c.
Infusion Dextrose Broth	12,000 c. c.
Infusion Broth	44,000 c. c.
Sheep Serum Broth	5,000 c. c.
Dextrose Broth	8,000 c. c.
Neutral Broth (Fermentation Tubes)	10,000 c. c.
Brilliant Green Bile	230,000 c. c.
Blood Serum	5,500 c. c.
Dilution Water	50,000 c. c.
Total	2,089,500 c. c.

Report of the Bureau of Chemistry

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

JOHN E. BACON, CHIEF

The Bureau of Chemistry makes chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples of foods, drugs, water, sewage, and trade wastes collected by the Department's representatives in the enforcement of the Public Health Laws of New Jersey. The facilities of the laboratory are also extended to Local Boards of Health, State Department of Public Instruction, State Purchasing Commissioner, New Jersey State Police, State Board of Pharmacy, Fish and Game Commission, Milk Control Board, State Institutions and State Tax Department. Analyses are also made of various samples of foods and supplies purchased under specifications for institutional use, drugs collected by the inspectors of the State Board of Pharmacy, rural school waters submitted by Local Boards of Education, drinking water, lakes and streams from camps maintained by benevolent associations and other miscellaneous samples.

Assistance is given to Local Boards of Health and water works laboratories desiring to install chemical control or supplement existing laboratory facilities. Instructions in chemical procedures are given the personnel of such laboratories when requested. The Bureau makes investigations of those establishments producing chemicals which give rise to obnoxious, objectionable fumes and furnishes expert advice to Local Boards of Health to assist in abatement of such nuisances.

One chemist was added to the personnel to take care of the increased samples submitted the laboratory as a result of the additional district health units set up under the Bureau of Local Health Administration. A Hydrobiologist was employed for a temporary period of three months. Odors, colors and tastes in drinking water are mostly caused by marine growths, and the desirability of a competent technical man to make biological studies of the streams and water reservoirs of this State has

long been obvious. The few investigations already made should result in more palatable water being delivered to some consumers if certain recommendations are carried out. The results warrant continuing the investigations next year, and it is planned to make studies of the marine life of all the reservoirs of the State. The enumeration, classification and illustration of these marine growths will furnish data which have long been needed. Both these men were employed with moneys furnished from Social Security Funds.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and ten samples of food, drugs, water, sewage and miscellaneous preparations have been examined during the past year. The tabulations indicate the variety of products analyzed.

The number of samples examined in the water laboratory constantly increases and the working facilities are overcrowded. Refrigerators and Incubators have to be placed in the hallway and the workers are not able to efficiently handle the volume of samples due to being in each other's way. An additional room in which to set up a large 20°C. Incubator for Biochemical Oxygen Demand determination and a long table for bacterial examinations should be provided to relieve this congestion.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937

	Above Standard	Below Standard	Total
Milk	3,870	55	3,925
Bacteriological Milk	30	...	30
Chocolate Milk	5	...	5
Human Milk	2	...	2
Cream	588	3	591
Sour Cream	107	11	118
Ice Cream	477	17	494
Ice Cream Products	17	4	21
Butter	159	8	167
Cheese	24	...	24
Hamburg	854	38	892
Pork Sausage	366	17	383
Cranberry Sauce	58	5	63
Powder for Alkaloids	7	...	7
Alcoholic Beverage	57	2	59
Soft Drinks	32	13	45
Cakes	12	9	21
Extracts	4	3	7

	Above Standard	Below Standard	Total
Fruits and Vegetables for Arsenic Spray	47	...	47
Vinegar	1	3	4
Eggs	64	2	66
Olive Oil	96	8	104
Gasoline	8	...	8
Miscellaneous	23	3	26
Total Foods	6,908	201	7,109
Argyrol	65	20	85
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia	24	21	45
Aspirin	10	10	20
Boric Acid	47	1	48
Brown Mixture	3	2	5
Camphorated Oil	95	7	102
Castor Oil	14	...	14
Cod Liver Oil	16	4	20
Citrate of Magnesia	71	13	84
Epsom Salts	4	1	5
Disinfectant	20	...	20
Hydrogen Peroxide	189	19	208
Milk of Magnesia	54	4	58
Rubbing Alcohol	12	3	15
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	143	71	214
Spirits of Camphor	18	4	22
Seidlitz Powders	35	9	44
Tincture Iodine	189	16	205
Somnos	3	3	6
Cascara	9	...	9
Witch Hazel	83	6	89
Miscellaneous	79	8	87
Urinalysis	18	...	18
Total Foods and Drugs	8,100	423	8,523

SAMPLES ANALYZED IN WATER AND SEWAGE LABORATORY FROM JULY 1, 1936, TO JUNE 30, 1937

1936	Total Samples	Public Water Supplies	Collected by Local Boards of Health	Local Health Administration Camp	Samples	Pay Samples	Miscellaneous Samples	County and State Institutions	Dairy Supplies	School Supplies	Bottled Water Supplies	Bathing Water Samples	Waterbed Samples	Stream Samples	Sewage Samples	Trade Waste Samples	Sort Samples	Experimental Samples	Sand Samples	
July	1,780	188	59	36	36	5	26	11	1	8	8	17	77	185	639	3	449	76	1	
August	945	180	38	39	39	13	7	25	2	2	2	19	77	204	194	10	203	10	3	
September	584	214	40	33	33	2	5	14	4	3	3	2	135	53	68	2	10	3	3	
October	495	182	31	19	19	1	8	24	4	66	1	1	124	113	22	2	10	8	2	
November	578	171	16	21	21	5	1	15	1	122	1	1	43	159	15	9	15	6	2	
December	555	186	25	18	18	3	15	6	3	111	1	1	47	113	9	17	17	2	2	
1937																				
January	831	306	17	11	11	5	1	20	4	164	164	1	106	12	141	7	7	36	1	
February	601	177	8	9	9	1	5	11	6	108	108	1	16	24	229	6	229	6	4	
March	649	169	19	25	25	3	8	21	4	16	16	1	121	40	184	5	184	5	4	
April	605	239	24	8	8	2	10	16	13	11	13	1	54	74	36	15	121	17	4	
May	1,243	239	8	23	23	7	7	14	8	34	19	9	74	114	299	12	347	37	1	
June	921	252	21	41	41	9	21	13	9	17	4	9	131	82	94	5	180	22	1	
	9,787	2,484	306	283	283	60	110	190	55	662	39	48	881	1,007	2,034	81	1,300	223	12	

Report of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

For the Calendar Year 1936

JULIUS LEVY, M.D., CONSULTANT

NEWER ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Under the Social Security Program \$68,000 has been given to the State Department of Health for further extension and development of its Maternal and Child Health work.

Part of this money is being used for employing additional nurses, particularly in the more rural and needy areas. These nurses carry on the same kind of work which has been developed by the 175 nurses who are under the supervision of the Bureau. In general this work may be described as the education of mothers in the care, management and feeding of themselves and their children with the purpose of lessening morbidity and mortality and of increasing the healthfulness and vigor of the children. The rest of the money is being used to develop phases of maternal and child health work which have long been in our minds but which we did not have before the proper opportunity or money to develop.

Through the active co-operation of the Medical Society of New Jersey efforts are being made to increase the interest and the understanding of physicians in certain phases of preventive medicine. The Medical Society, since 1926, has been developing county maternal welfare committees and, finally, a State Maternal Welfare Committee which had in mind the same idea, but since the work necessarily had to be of an entirely voluntary and sporadic character; only moderate progress was being made in this field. Under the new plans the Chairman of the State Maternal Welfare Committee has been made Chief Advisory Obstetrician to the Bureau, and sixteen field physicians, most of them

specially trained and interested in obstetrics, have been appointed. The general purpose of the maternal health work is to give physicians an opportunity to increase their interest and knowledge in the newer concepts of maternal welfare work. For this reason prenatal centers have been developed which will serve the two-fold purpose of giving better care to mothers and of granting an increasing number of physicians an opportunity to become familiar with the routine of this type of work. Lectures have been arranged in each county on important phases of maternal care. Standards of prenatal care, obstetrical care in the home and certain routines in the hospitals have been set up by the Maternal Welfare Committee and distributed to each physician. Each field physician has been given a definite district, in which he is expected to visit each physician to discuss with him the standards of care which have been prepared by the Maternal Welfare Committee of the Medical Society. Pamphlets setting forth standards for prenatal care, hospital care and home delivery were prepared by the Maternal Welfare Committee of the State Medical Society and distributed to all physicians.

There have been made available, to insure better care of obstetrical patients at home, free obstetrical consultative service and free nursing delivery service. These services are limited to the low-wage groups. Physicians are free, just as in private practice, to call in consultation any physician in their vicinity in whom they have confidence. We think that this service will be of two-fold value. First, it will frequently enable physicians through proper consultation to save life; second, it will permit them more freely to take advantage of what has always been an accepted method of medical post-graduate education, that is, to consult other physicians in difficult and complicated situations. While the fees for the consultation and for the delivery nurse are paid by the Department, there is no change from the present method of private practice in their selection. During the year 43 physicians were called in consultation. This service has not been used as much as we expected.

The free nursing delivery service should be a great help both to the mothers and to the doctors. While there exists a certain amount of nursing delivery service at the present time, it is limited to restricted areas and, in many instances, to those who can pay. There is no doubt that among certain families, where very little help is available during this critical period, a properly trained and experienced nurse will enable

the doctor to do better obstetrics as well as to make this period more comfortable for the mother. The doctors have been advised to use the staffs of the Visiting Nurse's Association, wherever it is possible. In order to develop a delivery service of a similar high order of competence and supervision, a Supervisor of Delivery Service has been made a member of the Department, who will help in the selection of nurses and in their supervision and further training. During the year, there were 287 nurses employed for this service.

It is recognized by the medical profession that it is desirable to make available educational opportunities for further obstetrical training, particularly for physicians in isolated areas. We hope through the Maternal Welfare Committee to develop these opportunities in the various hospitals within and outside of the State. Such arrangements have been made with the Hague Maternity Hospital, Jersey City. We hope in the future to have other facilities available.

Now the second phase of the work which is being developed through these newer funds, is in the field of infant health. Plans have been made for lecture courses in various parts of the State, to which all physicians will be invited without cost. Secondly, arrangements have been made to pay physicians attending Baby Keep-well Stations, especially in the rural areas. These physicians are being selected on the basis of interest and qualifications by representatives of the county medical and State Medical Society. We think this plan will be one of the most effective ways of increasing an interest in and an understanding of preventive medicine as it applies to infants. Education of mothers in infant care will then be extended to the 5,000 physicians of the State rather than limited to the Baby Keep-well Stations. It is contemplated also to arrange for a special course in preventive pediatrics for physicians in areas where there is less opportunity for this kind of training.

In co-operation with the Bureau of Venereal Disease, efforts are being made to increase the recognition of congenital syphilis. Syphilis causes a considerable proportion of prematurity and an appreciable amount of the deaths in the first days of life. The importance of this period must increasingly be recognized. There has been practically no reduction in the mortality of the first days of life. The entire reduction of infant mortality has occurred after the first week. The Venereal Disease Bureau has set up standards for the after-treatment of mother and child

for syphilis. Through the field physicians we hope to increase interest in detecting this disease and in giving prompt and effective treatment.

Finally, we wish to refer to a venture in a new field of activity for the Health Department, and that is, mental hygiene. Since this word is used in so many different ways by various groups, it will be well to make clear that we refer entirely to parent-child relationships. We have long felt that the nurses who visit expectant mothers, infants, and pre-school children have an unusual opportunity to teach mothers an appreciation of the influence of their attitudes and of their conduct on the behavior of their children and to help them understand their children's mental and emotional development. It is being recognized more and more that unhappiness, maladjustments, juvenile delinquency and psychoses are the result of poor behavior patterns and personality difficulties established in childhood. When we speak of mental hygiene, we are using the word in the same way as we use child hygiene, that is, a form of instruction and care which will make for healthy normal living, and in that way prevent morbidity and mortality. We are not speaking of it, as it is frequently used by psychiatrists, as better care of those who are already suffering from conflicts and difficulties or as earlier recognition of mental disorders like schizophrenia.

For this purpose there has been added to our staff a Supervisor in Parent-Child Relationships, who is developing plans for helping the nurses better to understand the issues involved and to transmit this information and guidance to mothers. The method of instruction for the staff has been through teaching, conferences and the distribution and study of pamphlet material and books. Courses have been held through the year at Newark University for the nurses in northern New Jersey and at Camden for those in the southern part of the State. Ninety-three nurses have taken courses during the past year and have received college credits for their work.

Practical demonstrations in actual home situations of the theory and subject-matter studied and read have been given the nurses. After a nurse finishes a course of study, the Supervisor in Parent-Child Relationships spends a day or two visiting homes in her district with the nurse for purposes of observation, demonstration and instruction.

Many conferences of nurses and supervisors have been held to discuss the practical application of mental hygiene principles.

Understanding of mental hygiene principles gained by the staff has had further effects than already enumerated. Many nurses have become aware of their own attitudes, drives and prejudices, as these have effected their work. Many, through a better understanding of the emotions and behavior of the mothers with whom they work, have increased their effectiveness in their general child hygiene work. A number, through the application of Mental Hygiene principles to difficulties of their own family and parent-child relationships, have made desirable readjustments. Some have been helped with personal difficulties by consultation with the advisor in Mental Hygiene.

There has been co-operation in this field of work with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, The Child Study Association of America, and Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics of Rutgers University.

The Supervisor in Parent-Child Relationships has lectured for the following organizations: Bergen County School Nurses' Association, New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association, Senior Class Nurses in Hackensack Hospital, Child Hygiene Section of the State Organization for Public Health Nursing and the State Dental Association.

We realize that there is some uncertainty in certain quarters as to our ability to influence mothers or parents sufficiently to enable them to change their methods of dealing with their children, and so we consider this work experimental. If our experience justifies further elaboration, there may be hope of preventing at the source this ever-increasing need for re-education and court and institutional care for so many of our children and adults.

Through Social Security Funds, nurses are being subsidized for courses at the University of Pennsylvania. During the year four child hygiene nurses matriculated. The course covered four months of theory and one month of practice. The nurses will receive credits toward a degree in public health. Plans have been made to subsidize four nurses each year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
6.1 5.9 6.2 5.6 6.0 6.2 5.4 6.1 5.7 5.3 5.7 5.9 5.7 5.1 5.3 4.5 3.7

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the maternal mortality rate for 1936 was 3.7. This rate is the lowest ever reported for the State of New Jersey. While the maternal mortality rate over a long span of years has remained practically constant throughout the country, including New Jersey, a tendency to lower rates began to appear in 1933. In 1935, for the first time, the maternal mortality rate was below 5 per 1,000 births. Undoubtedly the activities of the Maternal Welfare Committee of the Medical Society of New Jersey have contributed a great deal to this result. In addition, however, there are a number of factors which must be considered in trying to determine the direct cause.

There has been a great increase in prenatal advice from public health nurses and in prenatal care from physicians. It must be recognized too that the percentage of women having more than one child has markedly diminished. It is known, for instance, that the mortality from hemorrhage is greater among multipara than among women having their first child. Therefore, with a reduction of practically 25 percent in the birth rate, due almost entirely to a reduction among multipara, it can readily be seen that the percentage of primipara has increased considerably.

There is still a good deal of variation in the maternal mortality rates of the counties, as indicated below:

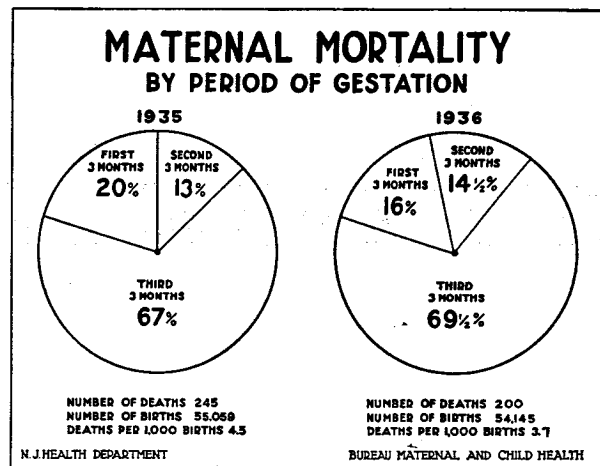
RATES FOR A FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1932-1936

Urban		Rural	
Atlantic	5.7	Burlington	5.8
Bergen	4.1	Cape May	6.1
Camden	5.4	Cumberland	6.5
Essex	3.9	Gloucester	5.0
Hudson	4.7	Hunterdon	8.9
Mercer	6.4	Ocean	5.0
Middlesex	4.6	Salem	5.2
Monmouth	6.3	Somerset	4.0
Morris	4.0	Sussex	4.0
Passaic	5.5	Warren	7.0
Union	4.0		

Where we show the maternal mortality rates for the five-year period, 1932-6, it will be noted that the rural counties, Cape May, Cumberland, Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren, present the highest rates; that the semi-rural counties, Mercer and Monmouth, show a slightly lower but very similar rates; that the lowest rates appear in our highly urbanized counties, Bergen, Essex and Union.

Any attempt to further influence maternal mortality must recognize that approximately one-third of the deaths occur in the first six months of pregnancy and approximately 20 per cent in the first three months of pregnancy. These facts, together with the knowledge that the effective treatment of syphilis in expectant mothers should be begun before the fifth month of pregnancy, are sufficient to emphasize the importance of placing expectant mothers under prenatal supervision before the third month of pregnancy.

PUERPERAL DEATH BY PERIOD OF GESTATION

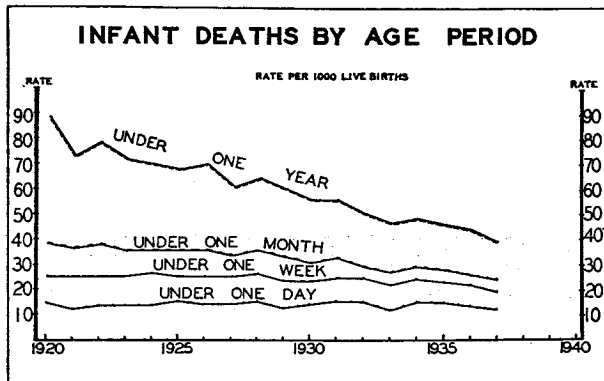


There were 4,211 colored births and 26 colored maternal deaths, giving a colored maternal mortality rate of 6.4. The maternal mortality rate among white mothers in New Jersey was 3.4. While the greater tendency of colored mothers to rickets may be a contributing factor, it is

reasonable to believe that the social and economic status, which prevents early prenatal care or good obstetrical care, is the important factor in the difference in these rates.

INFANT MORTALITY

The lowest infant mortality rate in the history of the State was reached in 1936. The rate of 44 per 1,000 live births is 2 points lower than any previous rate. The following chart shows that the reduction in infant mortality has occurred between one month and one year, that in more recent years there has been some reduction between one week and one month, an almost imperceptible reduction between one day and one week and an invariable rate under one day.



It becomes obvious that a further reduction of infant mortality must come principally from a reduction in the mortality in the first weeks of life. These deaths are closely associated with obstetrical care of the mother and with the care of the newborn infant. As continued advances are made in this field, we can look forward to an additional reduction in the infant mortality.

Of the 21 counties in the State, Somerset County with an infant mortality rate of 31 has the best record; while Ocean County with a rate of

73 has the highest rate. Both of these counties are rural, and on account of the small number of births single-year variations do not have any significance. Of the urban counties, Morris, with an infant mortality rate of 38, was low, closely followed by Hudson, Middlesex and Union, all with a rate of 40. Mercer County, with a rate of 52, was high among the urban counties.

East Orange, with a rate of 39, is again low among the ten largest cities in the State. Passaic with 65 has the highest rate.

Of those cities with a population between 25,000 and 50,000, West New York has the lowest rate, 24; and Orange the highest rate, 53.

Among the cities with a population between 10,000 and 25,000, West Orange had the lowest rate, 21 and Burlington had the highest rate, 65.

EXTENSION OF HEALTH SUPERVISION

The number of child hygiene nurses increased from 160 in 1935 to 178 in 1936. They covered 469 communities. One hundred and twenty-nine of these nurses were paid entirely by the communities in which they worked. There were 25 paid entirely by the State and 24 partly by the State and partly by the communities in which they worked. An increase in the number of nurses paid through the State was due mostly to the allotment of Social Security Funds from the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Nurses were placed in the following communities during 1936 for the demonstration period:

Atlantic County—	Hunterdon County—	Salem County—
Corbin City	Bethlehem Twp.	Oldsman Twp.
Folsom	Bloomsbury	Upper Pittsgrove
	Lambertville	Elmer
Bergen County—	Tewksbury	
Hackensack	Glen Gardner	Sussex County—
Lyndhurst (2nd nurse)		Newton
North Arlington	Middlesex County—	Vernon Twp.
	New Brunswick (4th nurse)	
Camden County—	Sayreville	Union County
Oaklyn	Woodbridge (3rd nurse)	Hillside
Gloucester County—		
Logan Twp.		

During the year, 20 communities assumed whole or part of the salary of the child hygiene nurse. The amount of money appropriated locally made it possible to appoint six nurses for new demonstrations.

The communities assuming whole or part of the nurse's salary were:

Bergen County— Northvale East Paterson Haledon	Mercer County— Hamilton Twp.	Salem County— Penn's Grove
Essex County— Belleville	Middlesex County— South Amboy South Brunswick Twp.	Sussex County— Montague Twp. Sussex Liberty Twp. Frelinghuysen Twp.
Gloucester County— Westville	Morris County— Kinnelon	Blairstown Hardwick Twp. Franklin Twp.
Hunterdon County— High Bridge	Passaic County— W. Milford Twp.	

CONFERENCES

The Annual Child Hygiene Conference took place at the Stacy-Trent Hotel in Trenton on October 29, 1936. The attendance of 400 was made up largely of nurses but included teachers, social workers and physicians.

The theme of the conference was "Child Health and Welfare." Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, spoke on this subject for the United States as a whole. The New Jersey speakers were Mr. Joseph Alloway for the State Board of Children's Guardians, Mr. Joseph G. Buch for the New Jersey Crippled Children's Commission and Dr. Julius Levy for the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health.

In the afternoon session Dr. E. V. McCollum of the Johns Hopkins University spoke on the "Present Status of Our Knowledge of the Vitamins." Dr. Leonard Blumgart of New York discussed the "Influence of Early Experiences on Adult Behavior."

TRAINING OF CHILD HYGIENE NURSES

The training period of two weeks for newly employed nurses was extended to one month. This has made it possible for the nurses to have a better understanding of preventive public health work as applied to the maternal and child health work before beginning in a new district. During the year there were 22 nurses in training.

While most of the training is given by the Educational Director, specialists on the staff, such as the Advisor in Mental Hygiene, contribute. In addition to the didactic instruction, definite field work is arranged in certain districts.

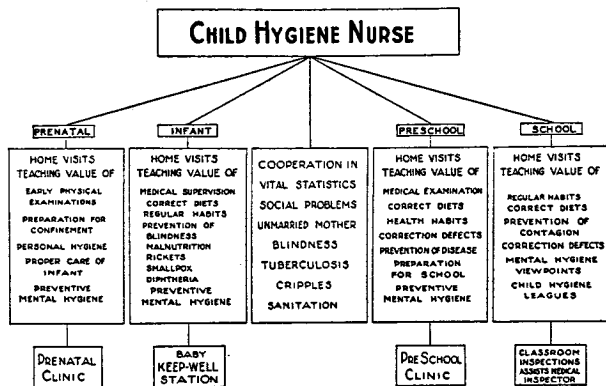
AUDIOMETER

In June of 1932 an audiometer for testing the hearing of children was purchased. It is estimated that since the purchase of the audiometer the hearing of more than 50,000 children has been tested. Many defects in hearing were detected that had previously been overlooked. Children with defective hearing were referred to physicians. In many instances improvements were effected. Where this was impossible, arrangements were made with teachers to place children in front of the room and thus benefit from their school work.

A nominal charge has been made for the use of the audiometer. Including original cost, records, repairs and all expenses incidental to the operation of the audiometer, it has cost \$926.55 from the time of purchase in June, 1932, to the end of 1936. The income from the use of the audiometer during this period was \$1,073.33.

During the past year the audiometer has been in constant demand. However, the present machine has about given its full service. Unless a new machine can be purchased in the coming year, the use of the audiometer may have to be discontinued.

CHART INDICATING ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILD HYGIENE NURSE



N.J. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

A careful study of this chart indicates very clearly the varied activities and functions of a child health nurse. Twenty years of experience with this type of work has convinced us that the most economic and efficient method of conducting public health education is to place all the preventive public health aspects of maternal and child health in the hands of one nurse. Where a community requires more than one nurse, it is better to subdivide the territory than the functions.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE NURSES' WORK

One hundred and seventy-eight child hygiene nurses, supervised by the State Department of Health, had under supervision 8,053 expectant mothers, 23,808 babies, 44,919 children between one and six years of age and 130,784 school children.

129 nurses were paid by the communities in which they work
 24 were paid partly by the community and partly by the State
 25 were paid entirely by the State (includes those paid through Social Security Funds)

These nurses covered 476 communities and conducted 175 Baby Keep-Well Stations weekly.

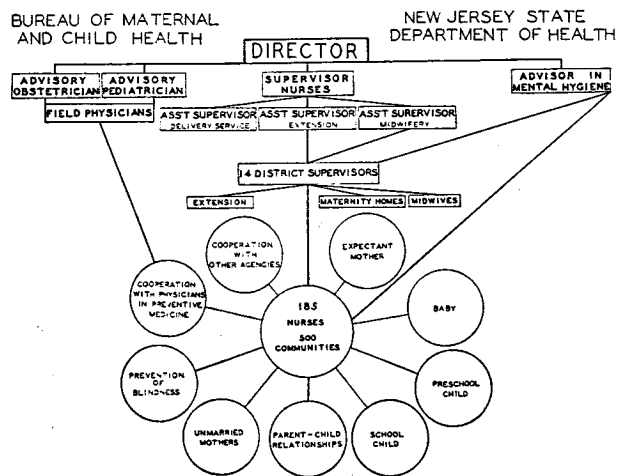
Visits made in the homes by the nurses	352,262
To expectant mothers	34,563
To babies	132,301
To children of preschool age	120,053
To school children	65,345
Visits to Baby Keep-well Stations	87,983
By babies	64,142
By preschool children	23,841
Prenatal advice (expectant mothers)—	
Supervised prenatal cases	8,053
Attendant at births—	
Hospital	2,523
Doctor at home	1,979
Midwife	489
Not specified	19
Total pregnancies terminated	5,010
Infant Care—	
Babies supervised	23,808
New cases	13,202
Preschool Care—	
Children 1 to 6 supervised	44,919
New cases	14,415
Illnesses and defects (not including school child)—	
Detected	7,978
Corrected	4,432
Co-operation—	
Cases referred to proper authorities for care or correction	7,869
Prenatal cases	2,339
Relief cases	1,702
Contagious diseases (suspected)	2,092
Tuberculosis cases (suspected)	515
Venereal disease (suspected)	150
Unsanitary conditions	637
Behavior problems	434
Child Hygiene Leagues Conducted	913
Eye smears taken	38

Children under five years of age vaccinated					4,621	
Free vaccinations					2,133	
Paid vaccinations					2,488	
Vaccinations by Age Groups—						
Under 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years		
381	578	575	725	2,362		
Children under five years of age immunized against diphtheria						6,998
Free immunizations						4,372
Paid immunizations						2,626
Immunizations by Age Groups—						
Under 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years		
2,075	1,691	1,164	906	1,162		
School Children—						
Inspections (annual, general, classroom or assisting doctor)						919,825
Defects detected						127,240
Defects corrected						51,043
Pupils excluded by principal						15,621
Children receiving toxoid						5,102

Particular attention is directed to the large number of cases listed under *Co-operation*. While the nurses have been designated as child health nurses or teachers of child hygiene, it is obvious that they carry on generalized public health activities and are prepared to deal with or refer all situations in families which effect their welfare and health. With more adequate provision in certain fields in the rural counties, especially in the social welfare field, the nurses will be in a position to refer an even greater number of families for proper care and attention.

Under immunization it is worth noting that the nurses succeeded in having 2,000 infants immunized before they were one year old and 3,700 before they were two years old. We mention these facts to show that an effective immunization campaign depends to a large degree on a public health nurse visiting newborn babies and urging this procedure during the entire first year.

THE FOLLOWING CHART INDICATES THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
BUREAU ON JANUARY 1, 1937



MIDWIFERY

In 1936 there were 346 licensed, registered midwives in New Jersey. Of these, 302 were supervised by the State Department of Health, 46 were supervised locally.

Of the 302 licensed, supervised midwives 87 delivered more than 12 cases a year, 189 delivered less than 12 cases and 70 did not deliver a single case during the year.

UNLICENSED MIDWIVES

In 6 instances investigations were made to find whether or not unlicensed midwives were practicing in the State. With one exception there were no unlicensed midwives practicing.

CASES DELIVERED BY MIDWIVES

The total births in 1935 was 55,059 and in 1936, 54,145, a decrease of 954. The total births delivered by midwives in 1935 was 3,678 or 6.7 of the total births, whereas in 1936 they delivered 3,231 or 5.9 of the total births.

The following table of total births and births delivered by midwives shows the rapid decrease of women delivered by midwives:

	1918	1923	1928	1933	1936
Total births	70,935	76,530	68,297	56,072	54,145
Births delivered by midwives	30,000	17,645	11,352	5,135	3,234
Percentage births delivered by midwives	42.2	23	16.6	9.1	5.9

In a few instances midwives delivered more than 10 percent of the total births in counties during 1936. This was true in two counties whereas it was true in four counties last year. Midwives delivered 15 percent of the births in Somerset County and 20 percent in Middlesex County.

There were 9 cities where midwives delivered over 10 percent of the births. In 1935 there were 13 cities included in this group.

	Total Births	Delivered by Midwives	Percentage
Carteret	196	98	50
South River	157	66	42
Perth Amboy	589	225	37
Garfield	381	107	28
Elizabeth	1,472	370	25
Cliffside Park	217	43	19
Hoboken	619	120	19
Passaic	703	93	13
Long Branch	266	30	11

Supervision—There were 76 meetings with a total attendance of 1,040 held by the nine County Midwives' Associations.

The lectures at meetings were given by local physicians and midwives gave various demonstrations in their work.

The 13th Annual Conference was held in the Essex House in Newark on May 21, 1936. There were 125 midwives in attendance. Reports of the activities during the past year were given.

Prenatal Cases—The midwives under supervision of the State Department of Health referred 1,159 or about 35.8 of the total cases delivered by them for prenatal supervision.

Abnormal Cases—One hundred and ninety-six or 6 percent of the total cases delivered by midwives were reported as abnormal. Of these, doctors were called in 149 instances, patients were sent to hospitals in 34 instances and no doctor was called in 13 instances. Therefore, 93 percent of the abnormal cases were attended by doctors.

Maternal Mortality—After careful investigation of all maternal deaths, it was found that while midwives attended 5.9 of the total births, they were in attendance on 4.5 of the maternal deaths.

After a thorough investigation of 16 abnormal cases to determine whether or not midwives were guilty of malpractice, no evidence was found against any midwife and no midwives were referred for prosecution during the year. The cases investigated included 9 puerperal deaths, 4 infant deaths and 3 others.

Congenital Deformities—Five cases of congenital deformities were referred to the Crippled Children's Commission.

MATERNITY HOMES

There were 24 applicants for licenses to conduct maternity homes:

New licenses granted	1
Homes relicensed	21
Homes rejected	2
1935 homes discontinued	5

The majority of homes were granted licenses for from 1 to 4 patients.

The licensed homes were conducted by:

Graduated nurses	4
Practical nurses	10
Physicians	5
Licensed midwives	3

Total number of cases delivered in maternity homes was 357.

Maternal deaths	0
Infant deaths	3
Stillbirths	6

REPORT OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK CASES

YEAR	Total Births	Total Illegitimate Births	Percentage Illegitimate Births	Colored Illegitimate Births	Mothers Under 10 Years of Age	Mothers 10 to 21 Years of Age	Mothers 21 to 35 Years of Age	Mothers Over 35 Years of Age	Mothers Age Not Given	REMARKS
1932	61,215	1,297	2.1%	461 35.8%	94	693	460	43		7 sets of twins
1933	56,072	1,272	2.2%	427 33.5%	80	705	433	49		5 sets of twins
1934	54,841	1,321	2.4%	462 34.8%	72	741	447	52	1	8 sets of twins
1935	55,059	1,346	2.4%	468 34.2%	89	643	542	60	2	8 sets of twins
1936	54,145	1,243	2.2%	473 38.8%	67	599	513	57	1	7 sets of twins

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REPORTED BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	Population 1930 Census	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Five-Year Average Illegitimate Births	Five-Year Average All Births	Illegitimate Rate per 10,000 Population	Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Births
Atlantic	124,822	81	93	77	80	96	81	1,645	6.5	49.2
Bergen	384,077	37	46	49	45	43	48	4,943	1.0	9.7
Burlington	93,541	36	36	35	31	43	45	1,367	4.0	32.1
Camden	252,312	118	95	115	121	121	134	8,590	4.5	37.6
Cape May	29,436	10	10	26	13	14	14	404	4.2	34.6
Cumberland	69,393	49	46	52	45	51	48	1,029	6.9	46.6
Essex	835,513	213	232	241	232	270	242	11,546	2.5	20.9
Gloucester	79,892	22	24	14	26	21	20	1,040	2.8	19.2
Hudson	690,730	166	151	157	171	129	154	9,261	2.2	17.3
Hunterdon	34,723	29	26	41	36	32	32	443	9.4	72.2
Mercer	187,143	127	120	113	111	80	112	2,753	5.9	40.6
Middlesex	212,203	68	38	65	50	53	52	2,983	2.4	17.6
Monmouth	147,209	36	56	39	49	44	44	2,082	3.3	22.9
Morris	110,445	39	18	40	33	21	30	1,593	2.9	18.9
Ocean	33,069	10	13	9	16	12	12	477	3.6	25.1
Passaic	302,129	60	80	90	92	85	88	4,017	2.6	20.6
Salem	36,834	29	42	35	36	43	37	627	10.0	59.0
Somerset	65,132	11	18	9	10	14	12	879	1.9	12.2
Sussex	27,830	5	14	7	14	7	9	451	3.2	19.9
Union	306,209	86	73	65	77	72	65	4,389	2.3	17.7
Warren	49,319	13	21	22	19	12	17	656	3.5	25.9
State	4,041,334	1,297	1,272	1,321	1,346	1,246	1,296	56,261	3.2	23.3

Report of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control

For the Year Ending June 30, 1937

A. J. CASSELMAN, M.D., Dr.P.H., CONSULTANT-IN-CHARGE

The year 1936-37 was characterized particularly by the more common acceptance by reputable magazines and newspapers of authoritative articles on the prevention and cure of syphilis. The enthusiasm of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. P. H. S. for control of syphilis was met by the publication of his articles on syphilis control and the widespread approval of the reading public.

In his address before the American Medical Association in June, 1937, at Atlantic City, Surgeon-General Parran summarized the basic principles of syphilis control briefly as follows:

1. There should be a trained public health staff to deal with syphilis in each State and city.

2. Minimum State laws should require reporting of cases, follow-up of delinquents, and the finding of sources of infection and contacts.

3. Premarital medical certificates, including serodiagnostic tests, should be a legal requirement.

4. Diagnostic services should be freely available to every physician without charge and should meet minimum State standards of performance.

5. Treatment facilities should be of good quality, with convenient hours and location. Wherever possible the clinic service should be a part of an existing hospital dispensary. Hospital beds should be provided for patients needing bed care.

6. The States should distribute antisyphilitic drugs to physicians for the treatment of all patients.

7. Routine serodiagnostic tests need to be used much more widely. In particular, every pregnancy, every hospital admission, every complete physical examination should include this test.

8. The informative program in modern diagnosis, treatment and control should be prosecuted vigorously among physicians and health officers, especially through the use of trained consultants.

9. The public educational program must be persistent, intensive, and aimed especially at those individuals in the age groups in which syphilis is most frequently acquired.

If these principles are applied to meet varying local conditions, no one can doubt that the shadow of syphilis will be lifted from the land.

During the past year this Bureau has attempted to adhere to all these principles, most of which have been practiced by this Bureau for over fifteen years.

The third principle, a legal requirement of a premarital medical certificate, has not yet been adopted in New Jersey. Various bills requiring premarital medical certificates have been introduced over fifteen years ago, but have never become law. Last year such a bill was prepared but various delays in the legislature prevented its introduction. It is being given publicity and is receiving much favorable comment.

The fourth principle is met in that the diagnostic services are freely available, regardless of any ability of the patient to pay, although they have not yet been standardized. A relatively simple method of standardization of the serologic tests by the use of stable dried syphilitic serum has been worked out. The employment of a full-time technician has been authorized by the State Board of Health, and the checking of results in all laboratories in the State will soon begin. A simplification of the darkfield apparatus has been developed by the consultant through the co-operation of a manufacturer of microscopes. The entire apparatus is fastened securely in correct adjustment. The microscope, mirror and light source are lined up on a board and fixed in position. The cardioid condenser, after centering, is fixed in position with set screws so that it is necessary only to focus the condenser and objective each time a dark-field examination is made. Three of these have been purchased for loan to laboratories in parts of the State where no such facilities are available.

The problem of adequate treatment facilities in rural communities has not been met, but a sum of \$2,500 is in this year's budget for paying physicians for treating infectious cases.

The State for over fifteen years has been distributing free drugs to every physician as a subsidy when in each individual case the physician named the source of infection. This name of the source of infection was required by the State law to be given in the original report, but more names of sources of infection could always be obtained through more effort and more time spent by the physician in further questioning of the patient. For about thirteen years drugs have been supplied to a list of co-operating physicians who received not over \$2.00 per visit or per week from the patient or a local health department, but only for the last three years have the drugs been available on the same basis to all practicing physicians for the treatment of indigent or semi-indigent patients.

It is hoped that free drugs will be available soon for all venereal patients regardless of their ability to pay.

The campaign of education of the reading public has increased their desire for more frequent use of the routine serodiagnostic test.

Some physicians and health officers still need to be shown the value of syphilis control, but this educational program has been carried on by a trained consultant for the past eighteen years.

In the past year the public educational program has been made much more intensive by the addition of Social Security funds for this purpose.

More than one-half of the State funds for venereal disease control now come from the Federal Government. This doubling of the available funds could not be used to the fullest advantage because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable trained personnel under the conditions of their employment. We lost the services of the Assistant Physician who was offered another post at a considerable increase in salary, and only four investigators have been engaged instead of the five authorized. It is the intention to add two Assistant Physicians to the staff.

It is practically impossible to differentiate between the work done by the State funds and the Federal funds so there is no attempt in this report to do so.

STATISTICS

The leading table of a statistical nature is the one which follows, giving the reported cases in New Jersey for the calendar year 1936, by county, sex, and disease, together with the yearly rate per thousand.

County	Gonorrhoea		Syphilis		Chancroid		Total	Popu- lation	Rate Per M
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Atlantic	194	43	209	240	2	..	688	138,400	4.971
Bergen	90	24	130	160	..	..	404	416,000	.971
Burlington	57	7	69	54	..	..	187	97,400	1.919
Camden	157	38	183	207	3	..	588	272,800	2.155
Cape May	24	3	18	15	1	..	61	32,800	1.859
Cumberland	35	6	46	35	..	..	122	72,700	1.678
Essex	894	286	1,386	1,599	26	4	4,195	893,600	4.694
Gloucester	24	5	27	30	..	..	86	78,300	1.098
Hudson	91	25	55	87	2	..	260	711,100	.365
Hunterdon	16	6	18	56	..	..	96	35,300	2.719
Mercer	140	42	236	153	4	1	576	196,200	2.935
Middlesex	100	27	130	86	4	..	347	228,700	1.517
Monmouth	73	26	211	232	2	..	544	161,200	3.374
Morris	56	15	54	51	..	..	176	119,600	1.471
Ocean	16	8	20	20	..	..	64	36,700	1.743
Passaic	131	43	106	87	2	2	371	316,300	1.172
Salem	51	7	74	36	5	..	173	36,900	4.688
Somerset	33	9	20	20	..	..	82	70,800	1.158
Sussex	14	6	5	9	..	..	34	28,800	1.180
Union	134	29	193	110	3	..	469	340,000	1.379
Warren	10	1	11	16	..	..	38	50,700	.749
Total	2,340	656	3,201	3,303	54	7	9,561	4,328,000	2.209

For purposes of comparison the totals of the cases of gonorrhoea, syphilis and chancroid reported for the calendar years of 1934, 1935, and 1936 are here reproduced:

	Gonorrhoea		Syphilis		Chancroid		Total
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
1934	3,227	31.8	6,837	67.4	75	00.8	10,139
1935	3,256	33.1	6,522	66.3	53	00.6	9,831
1936	2,996	31.4	6,504	68.0	61	00.6	9,561

The largest change is in the number of cases of gonorrhoea which are 260 less than the preceding year, while there has been a drop of only 18 in the cases of syphilis. Chancroid has increased 8 cases. The net result is 9,561 cases of the three venereal diseases as contrasted with 9,831 the year previous, a net drop of 270.

CLINIC PATIENTS FOR YEARS 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Syphilis	4,810	4,663	4,516	3,890	3,891
Gonorrhoea	2,638	2,381	2,445	2,276	2,176
Total	7,448	7,044	6,961	6,166	6,067

From the above table it will be seen that the total number of clinic patients for 1937 was 6,067 as against a grand total reported of 9,561. This indicates the usual slight change in the ratio between clinic and private patients. Six hundred and thirty-five out of every thousand went to clinics as compared with 627 in 1936, while 365 out of the thousand had treatment elsewhere in 1937 instead of 373 as in the year before.

Unquestionably there was a number of private patients who were not reported. But as they were under treatment they could not be regarded as menaces. An intelligent, infected person, who has means with which to pay for treatment, is no problem at all.

ANALYSIS OF SOURCES OF INFECTION

The following table classifies the sources of infection that were reported to the State Department of Health for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937:

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Professional prostitutes and brothels	35	37	47	39
Clandestine prostitutes	245	226	176	169
Husband or wife	207	197	225	165
Congenital	344	311	301	252
Miscellaneous	5	...	...	2
Total	836	771	749	627

Efforts to obtain data with regard to sources of infection bring forth very poor results. It is believed that if all physicians were really interested better success would be obtained. Some physicians hardly ever fail to give information while others never report any. During the last fiscal year information of a general nature was given in only 627, or 6½ percent, of the reported cases, the smallest number since 1932. As

usual congenital syphilis was in the lead with 252 cases, while professional prostitutes were represented by 39. One hundred and thirty-nine cases were contracted from the clandestine ones. Spouses were again well represented in 165 out of 627 known infections.

ACTION TAKEN ON SUSPECTED SOURCES OF INFECTION

One hundred and fifty-seven cases, in which a definite person was named as the probable source of a venereal infection, were referred to the local health executive of the community where the alleged source resided, a considerably smaller number than in the three years preceding. A failure to locate the individual was reported in 36 cases. In most instances this was due to a fictitious name or address being given and there was no clue upon which the health executive might work. Twenty-nine cases were found to be negative. Fifty-seven cases were either put under medical treatment or a satisfactory disposition arranged for. The number where there was unsatisfactory ending was only 4, caused probably by the person moving and leaving no address.

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Under supervised medical treatment	59	56	52	37
Unable to locate the person named	51	70	59	36
Examined but found presumably non-infectious	48	32	34	29
Other acceptable disposition (agreed to take treatment, etc.)	21	25	25	20
Disposition unknown, or unsatisfactory (evaded supervision by moving, etc.)	7	1	..	4
Referred to health officials in other states	24	20	21	22
Handled by police authorities	3	5	3	2
No response from local health authorities	13	9	9	7
Total	226	218	203	157

It was necessary to refer 22 cases to health officials in other States, and the number of local health authorities absolutely indifferent was **only** seven.

The Bureau referred to health officers 93 cases of individuals requiring supervision, although they were not necessarily sources of infection. It was found that 55 were either under treatment or satisfactorily disposed of, 8 negative, 5 had moved to other States, and 16 could not be located.

Twenty-nine delinquents who had been reported to the Bureau were referred to health officers.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In line with the recommendation of the United States Public Health Service that the treatment of infected persons is the most direct approach to the problem of venereal disease control, much of our work during the past year has been directed toward the improvement of standards of treatment and treatment facilities. In connection with this effort to make adequate treatment readily available to those who need it, we have attempted to develop a more adequate case finding and case holding program in the State. A survey of the clinics showed the need for more strenuous efforts to trace sources of infection and contacts and to prevent delinquency. Therefore, provision was made in our budget for the employment of five case workers to demonstrate to local communities the value of a case finding and case holding program. The duties of these employees were outlined as follows:

To demonstrate the value of a venereal disease case finding program in local communities: The worker will be directly responsible to the State Venereal Disease Bureau but will act as an agent of the local health officer in the community to which she is assigned. Her duties will be: To investigate suspected cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis; to co-operate with the clinic or clinics which serve the community in interviewing patients to get the names of sources of infection and contacts, and to instruct in the necessary precautions which the patient must take to protect others; to prevent delinquency in so far as possible by maintaining friendly relationship with patients and instructing them as to the need for continuous treatment until cured; to follow up delinquent cases or arrange for the follow-up of these cases by the proper agency; to investigate sources of infection and contacts and arrange for examination and treatment as needed; to assist private physicians of the community, upon request, in the follow-up of delinquent patients; to foster the co-operation of the police and courts in handling uncooperative venereal disease patients who are a menace to the public health; to contact workers of health and social agencies in the community with a view to correlating the venereal disease control activities already carried on; to interest lay groups in the program as opportunity offers.

A Civil Service examination was held to provide a list of qualified persons for the positions. Appointments have been made from this list. There have been unavoidable delays in making appointments and

a considerable turnover in personnel which has hampered the work. In spite of these hindrances two to four employees have been engaged in this work during the year. The following results are reported: After a seven months' demonstration in Middlesex County, with headquarters at New Brunswick, our worker was withdrawn. The County Welfare Board appointed a full-time nurse to continue the work as a permanent part of the county health program.

A worker has been in the western section of Bergen County during the past year. She has had especially fine co-operation from private physicians and has succeeded in arranging for the treatment of many semi-indigent cases by private physicians, as well as building up the clinic attendance. The Venereal Disease Committee of the Bergen County Medical Association has requested that another case worker be assigned to cover the eastern section of the county next year.

In Passaic, an industrial city, our worker has made special effort to interest the industries. In addition to the development of a follow-up system in the two clinics in the city, the worker has arranged for 20 meetings at which the film "For All Our Sakes" has been shown. Literature has been distributed freely at these meetings, and in many industrial plants where meetings have not yet been arranged. In contacts with the industries, routine Wassermann testing of employees is being urged.

In Camden the demonstration was interrupted after six months by the resignation of the worker. Considerable interest was aroused and another worker will be assigned to Camden in the fall.

Two workers now are receiving training in syphilis epidemiology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Dr. John H. Stokes. Two other employees will be sent to this three months' course when it is repeated in the fall. Interest in the course has been stimulated among case workers already employed by local boards of health. Some of these workers will be allowed a stipend from Social Security funds by the State Department of Health to take this course next year.

One more worker will be added to the four now employed and either assigned to field work or in process of training. The plan is to shift these workers to other communities as arrangements can be effected for

the continuance of their work under local auspices. A statistical report of activities during the year follows:

Clinic sessions attended	209
Home visits or office conferences	1,665
Co-operative visits	481
Delinquent patients returned for treatment	269
Sources of infection and contacts examined	217

2,841

INSTITUTE

May 18, 1937, was a red letter day in the history of Venereal Disease Control in New Jersey. The Bureau, assisted by the New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the New Jersey Health Officers' Association, Rutgers University, and the New Jersey May Day Committee, united in a venereal disease institute which was held in New Brunswick. It opened at 10:00 A. M. with the showing of the motion picture "Damaged Lives" in the State Theatre, and which attracted an audience of 1,300. This was followed by a luncheon at the Woodrow Wilson Hotel, which tested the capacity of the dining room. Dr. Mahaffey, the Director of Health of New Jersey, and Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, Assistant Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, both made addresses. Beginning at half past two, four groups were organized to handle special venereal disease programs. These groups were: A Demonstration of the Physician Handling a Venereal Disease Problem in His Private Practice; Official Problems and Responsibilities; Preventive Medical Social Service; Maternal and Child Health. These were well attended and a series of excellent papers relating to venereal disease control were presented. Then at 8:00 P. M. in the Rutgers Gymnasium an audience of over a thousand heard an address by Professor Winslow, and Dr. Clarke discuss our venereal disease program in a popular vein. One familiar with the history of the social hygiene movement in New Jersey could not help but reflect upon the early meetings when it was considered successful when 25 or 30 people assembled to hear an address. The audience in attendance at this institute, upwards of a thousand people, would have been a credit to any meeting and served to make one feel that the barriers of ignorance and false modesty were almost things of the past.

The Field Supervisor has given fresh impetus to the publicity side of our work and many new leaflets, posters, placards, etc., have been prepared for distribution through health officers to the general public. This move was a most popular one with health officers.

The American Social Hygiene Association instituted a move for the celebration of Social Hygiene Day and an appeal was issued country-wide to join in its observance. The "Day" was stretched into two months and during that period one hundred and two meetings were held in New Jersey, with audiences of over 6,000, under the leadership of the Bureau working with a number of unofficial organizations. These meetings culminated in the splendid, brilliant institute in New Brunswick on May 18 referred to elsewhere. The line of attack which made the most impression was the appeal for publicity.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOL

Consultant and Field Supervisor each gave a series of lectures to students in the public health course conducted by Rutgers University and this Department during the winter, and the Chief of the Bureau gave his regular lectures in the Summer School course, managed by the State Department of Health, at Rutgers.

NEW CLINICS

With the assistance of the money provided by the Federal Social Security Law it has been possible to establish four new clinics in Monmouth County and one new one in Middlesex County, where it has been possible to pay clinicians on the basis of \$5 an hour for 50 hours in a year. The fees are met half by the federal funds administered through this Bureau, and half by a local agency. The State provides equipment and drugs. The experiment, of having small rural clinics, is working out well and has the approval of the medical profession. Clinicians must be approved by the local County Medical Society and the State Medical Society before receiving any pay.

FREE DRUGS

One hundred and ninety-five physicians were furnished neoarsphenamine and bismuth for reporting the name and address of the probable source of infection. This is a dropping off from 263 physicians who

were so rewarded the preceding year, but on the other hand 1,162 physicians qualified for free drugs by treating indigent infectious cases. The preceding year only 550 doctors were given drugs. Inasmuch as the Federal Government allots sufficient funds to purchase drugs, it is only proper that the State should endorse the objective of Surgeon-General Parran; namely, that free drugs should be furnished in all cases of syphilis. In our last report we spoke of the effort made to extend the use of the darkfield in diagnosing early cases of syphilis. We are glad to report that in addition to facilities already in existence, four microscopes have been purchased and are to be located at strategic points in the State, where it will be possible to obtain a darkfield examination in a very few hours, at a time when every hour before undertaking treatment counts.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DIAGNOSIS

An exhibit on the standardization of the darkfield apparatus and of the Wassermann and flocculation test for syphilis was shown at the meetings of the New Jersey State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Dental Association.

The exhibit of the darkfield outfit shows the advantage of semi-permanent adjustments of light source, mirror, microscope and centering of darkfield condenser. Adjustments are unnecessary for periods over a year.

The only efficient Wassermann or flocculation control is a weakly positive serum. Liquid serum is too unstable to be used as a permanent standard. A standard serum of a single given potency, preserved in lyophile form, can be kept under refrigeration for six months or longer without detectable change, is suitable for mailing, and will permit every laboratory to determine the exact sensitivity of its methods. A generally agreed on strength of serum will permit the adoption of the same degree of sensitivity in every laboratory. Descriptive charts showed the wide discrepancy of reports from different laboratories on the same specimens and the need for standardization to avoid the present confusion of physicians by the various laboratories.

C. C. C.

The Bureau's activities in the Civilian Conservation Corps have continued and considerably expanded. Seventy-eight talks were given, with a total attendance of 21,504. Complete instructions as to the preventive measures have been stressed and full co-operation has been given by the enrollees, especially the few who have become infected. These men in most cases have very readily revealed the sources of infection, as the result of which many girls and women have been placed under treatment and continue their home life. Others have been found to be of a promiscuous type, and as a result of court action have been sent to the State institutions, including the State Reformatory for Women, State Home for Girls, and the Marlboro State Hospital.

Every case of venereal disease found in the camps is immediately reported to the Bureau, and the patient interviewed as soon as he reaches the army hospital which, in about 60 percent, results in tracing the source. As soon as the patient is able to be discharged from the hospital the Bureau is notified, and a notification is immediately sent to the health officer in the town in which the patient resides. During the year 72 discharged patients have been reported to local health officers for supervision. Of this number 55 have been located and treatments continued where found to be required. Seventeen cases are still pending for investigation.

Considerable attention has been given to the so-called speakeasy situation in the vicinity of the various camps, including Camp Dix, located in the State, as the result of which four of the houses have been placed under ban by the commanding officer. In one case the liquor license was revoked.

During the year the Bureau has been successful in securing through the War Department a modification of a rigid regulation regarding the immediate discharge of enrollees found to be infected with a venereal disease, and in obtaining the consent of the War Department to examine the blood of each and every enrollee for evidence of latent syphilis, and having such persons treated without being discharged. This work has just been started among the camps of the State of New Jersey, where there are approximately 8,000 young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. With a new enrollment occurring every six months this means the examination of about 10,000 young men and free

treatment for all who are found syphilitic. The expense of the drugs is borne by the State Department of Health, and the treatment given at any one of the army hospitals located in the State.

In the handling of these cases of suspected persons there has been the heartiest co-operation on the part of the courts. In all cases but one the suspected person has been prevailed upon to plead guilty and immediate evidence has been obtained and treatment started at once. In one case the source of infection was the inmate of one of the most vicious and well-known establishments of the State. Every effort was made by her and her co-workers to prevent the trial, even to the extent of furnishing \$5,000 cash bail. When her case was heard by a jury an immediate conviction was obtained. This incidentally was the eighth time she had been convicted of similar charges.

INVESTIGATIONAL

Many requests have come to the Bureau for investigation of supposedly infected people. Many of these are soon found to come under the jurisdiction of the Overseer of the Poor, and, although syphilitic, are not infectious. Pathetic cases of vulvo-vaginitis come up at irregular intervals calling for immediate action to locate the source. Provision must then be made for treatment of the children who are infected.

A very important investigational activity is presented by the prostitute. The professional, commercial prostitute, usually infectious, needs the strong arm of the law. Here the Bureau has received needed co-operation from the enforcing authorities. Three disorderly houses, operating for many years, were actually closed up as public menaces. In other houses inmates, known sources, have been removed, and either pleaded guilty, or were convicted of being common prostitutes. Five prostitutes who proved to be sources of infection in from two to seven cases were sentenced to the Clinton Reformatory for indeterminate terms. The courts have been both sympathetic and interested in this work.

No effort is made to undertake any investigation without the consent of the local health executive.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS HELD EACH MONTH, WITH THE TOTAL ATTENDANCE FOR THE MONTH, AND THE TYPE OF ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETINGS

1936	No.	Men		Women		Men and Women Together		Students		Total	
		No.	Attend.	No.	Attend.	No.	Attend.	No.	Attend.	No.	Attend.
July	17	4,510	1	8	..	..	1	150	19	4,668	
August	8	2,529	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2,529	
September	4	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	200	
October	10	4,228	21	1,990	3	679	5	1,630	39	8,527	
November	16	2,333	15	1,655	8	477	1	60	40	4,525	
December	14	1,587	9	261	6	442	5	525	34	2,815	
1937											
January	14	2,394	13	409	10	660	1	20	38	3,483	
February	10	540	9	385	10	646	..	..	29	1,571	
March	10	790	15	590	11	677	5	802	41	2,859	
April	19	2,903	9	395	16	1,175	7	785	51	5,258	
May	24	2,231	5	345	5	365	6	2,095	40	5,036	
June	21	1,902	..	..	1	60	..	..	22	1,962	
Totals	167	26,147	97	6,038	70	5,181	31	6,067	365	43,433	

GROUPS ADDRESSED

During the past fiscal year meetings have been held as follows:

Name of Group	Number of Meetings	Attendance
Civilian Conservation Corps	78	21,504
Parent-Teacher Associations	72	3,227
Student Nurses	44	1,676
Children of High School Age	31	6,027
Miscellaneous Men's Meetings	24	1,723
Kiwanis Clubs	20	629
Rotary Clubs	19	688
Miscellaneous Mixed Groups	17	1,556
Miscellaneous Women's Meetings	17	1,045
Lions Clubs	11	441
Health Officials	10	590
Medical Groups	5	431
Junior Order of American Mechanics	5	288
Factory Employees	3	2,708
Independent Order of Odd Fellows	3	260
Colored Groups	3	195
American Business Clubs	2	65
Reformatory Inmates	1	380
Total	365	43,433

Below is a recapitulation of the number of meetings, the total attendance and the pamphlets distributed for each year since 1920:

	Number of Meetings	Attendance	Pamphlets Distributed
1920	376	72,192	353,873
1921	255	28,912	84,389
1922	232	28,111	120,032
1923	229	30,058	65,668
1924	300	41,629	49,560
1925	334	39,415	45,000
1926	357	38,923	50,000
1927	307	35,095	89,354
1928	308	28,624	38,146
1929	285	28,151	30,589
1930	388	37,954	49,502
1931	421	31,316	52,778
1932	327	25,276	27,279
1933	508	70,356	18,578
1934	482	66,427	24,441
1935	408	61,175	33,527
1936	353	43,841	18,438
1937	365	43,433	61,615
Total	6,235	750,788	1,212,769

Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the Calendar Year 1936

DAVID S. SOUTH, STATE REGISTRAR

The Bureau, which was established by law in 1878, has the custody of more than seven million records of births, marriages and deaths which date back to 1848. During 1936, 20,863 searches were made and copies of the records found issued, for which \$10,847.00 were received and paid to the State Treasurer. More than 9,000 of the copies were issued to widows, veterans and veterans' organizations for compensation and other pension purposes; for children to enter school or procure employment; for enlistment in the Army or Navy of the United States and for old age pension, for all of which purposes no charge is made. Attention is called to the increase, which approximated a fourth, in the number of copies supplied during the year. The increase, largely due to Social Security Legislation, imposed a heavy load upon the personnel of the Bureau. Additional personnel will undoubtedly be necessary to cope with the increased use of the records, anticipated for many years to come.

The registration of births, marriages and deaths was supervised in each city, borough and township of the State. Blanks for birth, marriage and death certificates, burial and transit permits and other forms were supplied by the Bureau as required by law.

During the year 1936, the Bureau received, examined, classified, indexed and permanently filed more than 135,000 certificates of birth, marriage and death, part of which records were for unreported events which occurred in previous years. The annual growth of the records requires approximately two hundred cubic feet of storage space.

The indexing of the records of births for the period May 1, 1848, to May 31, 1878, which was started on October 31, 1935, as a W. P. A. project, has been completed. The eight workers employed upon the project are now double indexing the records of births for the following

ten-year period. It is hoped to double index all birth records prior to 1901, when a strictly alphabetical arrangement of the records for the entire State was started. Similar double indexing of marriage records is also contemplated both by husbands' and wives' names. The records prior to 1900 are in extensive use for old age pension purposes, as when the birth record of an applicant is not available the age given upon a marriage record or certificate of birth of a child is accepted.

The Bureau compiled an increased amount of special statistical data, for the use of insurance companies, chambers of commerce, students, statisticians and agencies interested in disease and accident prevention.

GENERAL SUMMARY

	1920	1930	1936
Births registered, tabulated and indexed	76,431	68,282	54,145
Marriages registered, tabulated and indexed	31,327	28,499	32,771
Deaths registered, tabulated and indexed	40,820	43,190	44,659
Stillbirths registered, tabulated and indexed	3,221	2,647	1,846
Total records registered, tabulated and permanently filed	151,799	142,618	133,421
Searches made and certified copies issued for which fees were received	4,664	10,523	11,597
Certified copies issued and searches made in pension and other cases for which no fees were received	4,232	6,938	9,266
Fees returned to State Treasurer for searches and certified copies	\$4,051	\$9,601	\$10,847

CHARTS AND TABLES, 1936

- Table 1. Births, marriages and deaths reported, with rates, 1879-1936.
- Table 1a. Births, marriages and deaths by months.
- Table 1b. Births, marriages and deaths and deaths under one year of age by counties, cities, boroughs and townships.
- Table 2. Deaths by age groups, with the percentage which each group forms of total deaths: 1936.
- Chart 1. Births and deaths per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Table 3. Deaths of infants under five years of age and percentage of total deaths, 1904-1936.
- Table 4. Number of births, stillbirths, deaths under one month, deaths under one year and maternal deaths with rates per 1,000 live births, 1906-1936.

- Table 5. Deaths under one year, deaths under one month, stillbirths and maternal deaths per 1,000 live births, by counties.
- Table 6. Deaths under one year, deaths under one month, stillbirths and maternal deaths per 1,000 live births in the ten largest cities of New Jersey.
- Table 7. Births, birth rates, deaths under one year and infant mortality rates, by counties.
- Chart 2. Deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Table 8. Comparison between typhoid fever death rates in New Jersey and the United States Registration Area, 1927-1936.
- Table 9. Typhoid fever in urban and rural districts.
- Table 10. Typhoid fever rates by counties, 1927-1936.
- Chart 3. Deaths from measles per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Chart 4. Deaths from scarlet fever per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Chart 5. Deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Chart 6. Deaths from diphtheria per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Table 11. Average annual death rates from all causes and from tuberculosis of lungs, by counties for 58 years, with rates for 1936.
- Chart 7. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Table 12. Cancer and other malignant tumors by sex, age periods and organs affected.
- Chart 8. Deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors per 100,000 population, 1880-1934.
- Table 13. Suicide by sex, age periods and means employed.
- Table 14. Percentage of the various causes of total deaths and each sex of total.
- Table 15. Death rates, total, white and colored, from important causes, per 100,000 total, white and colored population.
- Table 16. Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) by causes and months of death.
- Table 17. Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) from each cause of the Abridged International List, by age, sex and color.
- Table 18. Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) by causes, by days, weeks and months of the first year of life.
- Table 19. Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) under one year of age, by causes and months of death.
- Table 20. Deaths from each cause, Detailed International List, in the counties of New Jersey and selected municipalities of 5,000 or more inhabitants in 1930.
- Table 21. Deaths by occupations, age groups and certain selected causes.

Table 22. Deaths by causes, sex, color and age periods in the counties and cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants in 1930. (County figures include cities which follow):

Atlantic County— Atlantic City	Essex County (con.)— Newark Nutley Orange South Orange West Orange	Monmouth County— Asbury Park Long Branch Red Bank
Bergen County— Englewood Garfield Hackensack Rutherford	Gloucester County—	Morris County— Dover Morristown
Burlington County— Burlington City	Hudson County— Bayonne Harrison Hoboken Jersey City Kearny Union City West New York	Ocean County—
Camden County— Camden City Gloucester	Hunterdon County—	Passaic County— Clifton Passaic City Paterson
Cape May County—	Mercer County— Trenton	Salem County— Somerset County— Sussex County— Union County— Elizabeth Linden Plainfield Rahway Summit Westfield
Cumberland County— Bridgeton Millville	Middlesex County— New Brunswick Perth Amboy	Warren County— Phillipsburg
Essex County— Belleville Bloomfield East Orange Irvington Montclair		

Population—The estimated midyear population of the State for 1936 was 4,328,000. It has been found necessary to abandon the arithmetical method of computing estimates of population and to use the United States Bureau of the Census estimates which are now based upon reported births and deaths, net immigration (or emigration) and school censuses, etc. The estimated population of the counties and incorporated municipalities of the State which had 10,000 or more inhabitants in 1930 appears at the foot of the mortality tables for the places.

Births—The number of births for 1936 was 54,145 which was equivalent to a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population. Total births reported showed a decrease of 914 from the number for the previous year. The

previous year showed the first increase in the number of births reported since 1927 when there were 72,799 births in the State.

The number of illegitimate births reported for 1936 was 1,246, of which 481 were babies born to colored mothers. The figures for 1935 were 1,339 and 470.

Marriages—The number of marriages reported for 1936 was 32,771, an increase of 3,047 over the number for the previous year. The marriage rate was 7.5 compared with 6.9 for 1935. The ease and rapidity with which marriage licenses have been obtained in certain adjacent States has materially affected the New Jersey rate. Economic conditions have also been a considerable factor and were undoubtedly partly responsible for the gradual decline which occurred in the marriage rate during past years.

Deaths—The number of deaths for 1936 was 44,659. The death rate, 10.3 for the year showed little variation from the 1935 rate of 10.0. The rate for 1935 was the same as for 1933 which was the lowest rate since the State Department of Health was established in 1878.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths reported for 1936 was 1,846. The number for the previous year was 1,905. The 1936 rate was 34.0 per 1,000 live births. The 1936 rate for the colored population was 54.8.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION; BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS REPORTED WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	Estimated Population	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
		Number of births reported	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Number of marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
1879	1,110,489	23,116	20.8	7,096	6.3	20,440	18.4
1880	1,133,731	23,680	20.8	7,963	7.0	18,967	16.7
1881	1,163,112	23,484	20.2	8,109	6.9	20,312	17.5
1882	1,196,493	23,108	19.3	8,337	7.3	20,539	17.2
1883	1,227,874	24,430	19.8	9,166	7.4	23,310	18.9
1884	1,239,256	25,268	20.0	8,968	7.1	21,716	17.2
1885	1,290,638	24,077	18.6	8,989	6.9	23,807	18.4
1886	1,322,020	25,407	19.2	12,351	9.3	22,734	17.1
1887	1,353,402	27,340	20.2	15,416	11.3	24,331	17.9
1888	1,384,784	28,074	20.2	16,023	11.5	27,173	19.6
1889	1,416,166	29,099	20.5	15,726	11.1	26,543	18.7
1890	1,448,548	30,103	20.7	15,564	10.7	28,530	19.6
1891	1,492,462	28,332	19.3	15,805	10.2	28,340	19.2
1892	1,536,336	30,627	19.9	16,032	10.4	32,063	21.2
1893	1,580,209	32,285	20.4	17,178	10.8	30,590	19.3
1894	1,624,083	33,662	20.7	16,245	10.0	30,094	18.4
1895	1,667,957	31,742	19.0	15,878	9.5	30,834	18.3
1896	1,711,831	31,207	18.2	16,370	10.7	30,787	17.9
1897	1,755,705	31,593	17.9	18,171	10.3	29,822	16.9
1898	1,799,578	32,515	18.0	18,213	10.1	27,537	15.3
1899	1,843,452	33,419	18.1	18,338	10.0	30,800	16.6
1900	1,887,326	34,323	18.2	18,463	9.8	31,738	16.8
1901	1,931,200	35,227	18.2	18,588	9.6	31,819	16.5
1902	1,975,074	36,131	18.3	18,713	9.4	31,900	16.2
1903	2,018,948	37,035	18.3	18,838	9.3	32,081	16.0
1904	2,062,822	37,939	18.4	18,963	9.2	32,262	15.8
1905	2,106,696	38,843	18.4	19,088	9.1	32,443	15.6
1906	2,150,570	39,747	18.5	19,213	9.0	32,624	15.4
1907	2,194,444	40,651	18.5	19,338	8.9	32,805	15.2
1908	2,238,318	41,555	18.6	19,463	8.7	32,986	15.0
1909	2,282,192	42,459	18.6	19,588	8.6	33,167	14.8
1910	2,326,066	43,363	18.7	19,713	8.5	33,348	14.6
1911	2,369,940	44,267	18.7	19,838	8.4	33,529	14.4
1912	2,413,814	45,171	18.7	19,963	8.3	33,710	14.2
1913	2,457,688	46,075	18.8	20,088	8.2	33,891	14.0
1914	2,501,562	46,979	18.8	20,213	8.1	34,072	13.8
1915	2,545,436	47,883	18.8	20,338	8.0	34,253	13.6
1916	2,589,310	48,787	18.8	20,463	7.9	34,434	13.4
1917	2,633,184	49,691	18.9	20,588	7.8	34,615	13.2
1918	2,677,058	50,595	18.9	20,713	7.7	34,796	13.0
1919	2,720,932	51,499	18.9	20,838	7.6	34,977	12.8
1920	2,764,806	52,403	18.9	20,963	7.5	35,158	12.6
1921	2,808,680	53,307	18.9	21,088	7.4	35,339	12.4
1922	2,852,554	54,211	19.0	21,213	7.3	35,520	12.2
1923	2,896,428	55,115	19.0	21,338	7.2	35,701	12.0
1924	2,940,302	56,019	19.0	21,463	7.1	35,882	11.8
1925	2,984,176	56,923	19.1	21,588	7.0	36,063	11.6
1926	3,028,050	57,827	19.1	21,713	6.9	36,244	11.4
1927	3,071,924	58,731	19.1	21,838	6.8	36,425	11.2
1928	3,115,798	59,635	19.1	21,963	6.7	36,606	11.0
1929	3,159,672	60,539	19.1	22,088	6.6	36,787	10.8
1930	3,203,546	61,443	19.1	22,213	6.5	36,968	10.6
1931	3,247,420	62,347	19.1	22,338	6.4	37,149	10.4
1932	3,291,294	63,251	19.2	22,463	6.3	37,330	10.2
1933	3,335,168	64,155	19.2	22,588	6.2	37,511	10.0
1934	3,379,042	65,059	19.2	22,713	6.1	37,692	9.8
1935	3,422,916	65,963	19.2	22,838	6.0	37,873	9.6
1936	3,466,790	66,867	19.3	22,963	5.9	38,054	9.4

* Federal estimates.

TABLE 1A.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1936

Month	(Births and Deaths Corrected for Residence)		
	Births	Marriages	Deaths
January	4,715	1,721	4,351
February	4,402	2,094	4,172
March	4,719	1,342	4,334
April	4,207	2,469	3,997
May	4,559	2,368	3,692
June	4,638	4,747	3,377
July	5,081	2,451	3,726
August	4,583	2,859	3,117
September	4,441	3,975	3,011
October	4,368	3,420	3,394
November	4,209	3,286	3,586
December	4,223	2,039	3,902
Total	54,145	32,771	44,659

TABLE 1B.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE BY COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES AND TOWNSHIPS, 1936 (Births and Deaths Corrected as to Residence)

NAME OF PLACE	ATLANTIC COUNTY			
	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Absecon City	37	9	81	1
Atlantic City	313	613	1010	35
Brigantine City	4	1	2	2
Buena Vista Township	55	42	24	4
Corbin City	3	...	...	...
Egg Harbor City	51	36	47	2
Egg Harbor Township	37	18	40	1
Estelle Manor City	6	3	3	...
Folsom Borough	2	2	1	...
Galloway Township	60	10	32	1
Hamilton Township	29	23	37	...
Hamorton Town	128	72	74	7
Linwood City	29	14	20	...
Longport Borough	2	...	...	...
Margate City	28	23	35	1
Mullica Township	13	8	13	2
Northfield City	42	9	43	...
Pleasantville City	184	118	207	10
Port Republic City	3	11	4	...
Somers Point City	26	15	27	1
Ventnor City	63	55	85	2
Weymouth Township	16	3	5	1
Total	1629	1082	1754	68

BERGEN COUNTY				
NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allendale Borough	33	7	28	2
Alpine Borough	4	6	4	...
Bergenfield Borough	132	63	72	3
Bogota Borough	86	37	79	2
Carlstadt Borough	58	29	35	4
Cliffside Park Borough	217	76	164	9
Closter Borough	25	21	29	1
Cresskill Borough	30	19	14	...
Demarest Borough	3	3	13	...
Dumont Borough	79	33	48	...
East Paterson Borough	62	24	53	4
East Rutherford Borough	109	80	61	3
Edgewater Borough	45	91	46	2
Emerson Borough	12	9	10	...
Englewood City	230	155	237	14
Englewood Cliffs Borough	4	7	4	...
Fair Lawn Borough	104	43	67	4
Fairview Borough	119	114	59	5
Fort Lee Borough	110	222	98	4
Franklin Lakes Borough	10	3	9	...
Garfield City	381	171	166	12
Glen Rock Borough	52	14	48	8
Hackensack City	350	256	294	22
Harrington Park Borough	9	5	9	2
Hasbrouck Heights Borough	59	58	70	...
Haworth Borough	8	8	1	...
Hillsdale Borough	84	12	33	1
Hobokus Borough	14	24	8	...
Hobokus Township	45	21	26	4
Leonia Borough	59	38	49	1
Little Ferry Borough	68	85	45	4
Lodi Borough	181	90	91	6
Lyndhurst Township	220	143	147	4
Maywood Borough	39	21	47	2
Midland Park Borough	84	45	39	5
Montraile Borough	16	6	11	1
Moanachie Borough	17	9	12	1
New Milford Borough	24	27	36	4
North Arlington Borough	141	58	55	3
Northvale Borough	15	18	12	1
Norwood Borough	19	26	13	1
Oakland Borough	10	6	10	1
Old Tappan Borough	2	9	7	...
Oradell Borough	28	6	31	1
Palisades Park Borough	121	61	69	4
Paramus Borough	34	14	37	3
Park Ridge Borough	27	41	33	1
Ramsey Borough	29	23	32	1
Ridgefield Borough	29	42	47	2
Ridgefield Park Borough	144	72	133	5
Ridgewood Village	100	105	147	5
River Edge Borough	30	12	24	1
Rivervale Township	12	9	9	...
Rochelle Park Township	47	16	21	...
Rockleigh Borough	...	...	...	...
Rutherford Borough	185	83	178	7
Saddle River Borough	10	6	9	...
Saddle River Township	18	8	11	...
South Hackensack Township	13	5	6	...
Teaneck Township	240	63	162	18
Tenafly Borough	82	32	57	2
Teterboro Borough	...	...	...	...
Upper Saddle River Borough	10	5	6	...
Waldwick Borough	22	11	19	...
Wallington Borough	126	21	59	9
Washington Township	...	...	...	...
Westwood Borough	47	41	62	4
Woodcliff Lake Borough	9	3	10	...
Wood Ridge Borough	60	25	46	4
Wyckoff Township	41	8	23	...
Total	4766	2641	3658	200

BURLINGTON COUNTY				
NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bass River Township	7	7	11	1
Beverly City	54	13	44	5
Bordentown City	72	50	71	8
Bordentown Township	...	...	...	...
Burlington City	133	107	131	12
Burlington Township	36	1	23	4
Chester Township	86	37	34	3
Chesterfield Township	...	...	...	...
Cinnaminson Township	23	17	19	2
Delanco Township	33	12	30	1
Delran Township	32	9	13	2
Eastampton Township	7	...	7	...
Edgewater Park Township	8	2	16	1
Evesham Township	35	4	15	1
Fieldsboro Borough	10	3	4	...
Florence Township	98	52	78	9
Hainesport Township	13	6	14	...
Lumberton Township	8	3	9	...
Mansfield Township	24	5	22	1
Medford Township	45	11	31	2
Moorestown Township	132	55	92	3
Mount Holly Township	110	66	108	4
Mount Laurel Township	23	2	22	2
New Hanover Township	15	14	11	2
North Hanover Township	4	3	4	...
Palmyra Borough	61	22	63	8
Pemberton Borough	22	17	18	1
Pemberton Township	30	8	35	2
Riverside Township	109	63	66	4
Riverton Borough	28	31	34	2
Shamong Township	3	1	12	...
Southampton Township	4	5	26	2
Springfield Township	15	1	12	...
Tabernacle Township	7	3	6	1
Washington Township	6	2	10	...
Westampton Township	8	3	8	2
Willingboro Township	1	2	3	...
Woodland Township	12	1	5	...
Wrightstown Borough	14	2	7	...
Total	1423	638	1149	81

CAMDEN COUNTY				
NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Audubon Borough	91	34	75	...
Barrington Borough	33	8	21	2
Bellmawr Borough	16	4	12	2
Berlin Borough	40	49	31	5
Berlin Township	29	19	26	1
Brooklawn Borough	35	10	12	1
Camden City	1764	1227	1422	90
Chester Borough	4	...	3	...
Clementon Borough	41	17	34	1
Collingswood Borough	125	85	137	8
Delaware Township	54	7	35	2
Gibbsboro Borough	16	4	8	2
Gloucester City	204	104	189	7
Gloucester Township	55	47	68	5
Haddonfield Borough	112	59	63	4
Haddon Heights Borough	65	81	65	1
Haddon Township	83	34	67	1
HINella Borough	1	...	...	...
Laurel Springs Borough	27	21	14	1
Lawsville Borough	34	4	23	2
Lindenwald Borough	32	14	38	4
Magnolia Borough	19	9	14	1
Merchantville Borough	162	52	72	6
Mount Ephraim Borough	38	16	17	1
Oaklyn Borough	64	30	42	1
Pensauken Township	132	88	162	1

CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Pine Hill Borough	18	5	18	3
Pine Valley Borough	38	24	23	6
Runnemede Borough	21	12	11	1
Somerdale Borough	18	6	11	1
Stratford Borough	19	14	6	1
Tavistock Borough	35	27	36	2
Voorhees Township	65	6	52	3
Waterford Township	32		21	
Winslow Township				
Woodlynne Borough				
Total	3592	2101	2853	163

CAPE MAY COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Avalon Borough	3	2	8	...
Cape May City	46	30	44	...
Cape May Point Borough	1	2	6	...
Dennis Township	37	11	34	2
Lower Township	16	6	25	2
Middle Township	51	22	70	1
North Cape May Borough	...	...	...	...
North Wildwood City	24	13	14	1
Ocean City	54	58	65	4
Sea Isle City	10	10	10	...
South Cape May Borough	...	...	...	...
Stone Harbor Borough	6	5	6	2
Upper Township	15	10	23	1
West Cape May Borough	6	1	16	1
West Wildwood City	1	...	5	...
Wildwood City	75	74	88	2
Wildwood Crest Borough	3	...	19	1
Woodbine Borough	22	11	20	...
Total	370	254	463	17

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bridgeton City	264	157	242	13
Commercial Township	38	20	41	3
Deerfield Township	17	8	14	...
Downe Township	21	9	21	1
Fairfield Township	44	10	20	4
Greenwich Township	18	5	33	...
Hopewell Township	19	6	5	...
Landis Township	171	81	164	6
Lawrence Township	35	5	25	1
Maurice River Township	19	10	28	1
Millsville City	233	114	202	13
Shiloh Borough	7	...	...	...
Stow Creek Township	12	2	10	1
Upper Deerfield Township	30	11	11	2
Vineland Borough	117	54	88	2
Total	1042	492	906	49

ESSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Belleville Town	377	150	268	15
Bloomfield Town	547	236	379	26
Caldwell Borough	68	40	83	1
Caldwell Township	13	4	9	...
Cedar Grove Township	35	7	19	1
East Orange City	793	407	795	31
Essex Falls Borough	15	13	9	...
Glen Ridge Borough	57	42	77	1
Irrington Town	722	420	509	25
Livingston Township	58	22	50	4
Maplewood Township	595	105	242	6
Millburn Township	127	44	77	4
Montclair Town	506	327	445	14
Newark City	5882	4489	5172	287
North Caldwell Borough	7	...	9	1
Nutley Town	270	128	183	13
Orange City	566	343	337	30
Roseland Borough	11	8	13	...
South Orange Village	117	120	152	6
Verona Borough	95	51	62	...
West Caldwell Borough	45	7	21	...
West Orange Town	324	119	235	7
Total	10843	7052	9194	472

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clayton Borough	30	19	39	2
Deptford Township	67	17	54	4
East Greenwich Township	28	12	20	3
Elk Township	18	5	35	2
Franklin Township	35	7	37	...
Glassboro Borough	78	56	46	3
Greenwich Township	28	9	21	1
Harrison Township	27	6	23	3
Logan Township	27	5	20	2
Mantua Township	49	14	34	2
Monroe Township	54	31	60	1
National Park Borough	42	17	29	7
Newfield Borough	27	3	9	1
Paulsboro Borough	126	77	79	9
Pittman Borough	68	30	87	2
South Harrison Township	3	2	4	...
Swedesboro Borough	48	41	43	1
Washington Township	17	7	23	1
Wenonah Borough	16	11	17	...
West Deptford Township	57	18	49	6
Westville Borough	51	26	57	1
Woodbury City	126	65	128	4
Woodbury Heights Borough	16	1	10	...
Woolwich Township	15	...	7	...
Total	1064	479	921	66

HUDSON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bayonne City	1078	671	752	48
East Newark Borough	20	13	28	1
Guttenberg Town	74	75	49	1
Harrison Town	215	154	135	13
Hoboken City	619	369	351	28
Jersey City	4242	2822	3472	176
Kearny Town	526	233	368	16
North Bergen Township	506	185	370	14
Secaucus Borough	74	45	67	4
Union City	633	636	686	30
Weehawken Township	123	143	173	4
West New York Town	497	478	329	12
Total	8609	6450	7000	347

HUNTERDON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alexandria Township	15	2	12	...
Bethlehem Township	12	1	5	...
Bloombury Borough	6	9	10	...
Calton Borough	5	5	10	...
Clinton Town	16	13	15	1
Clinton Township	21	8	27	1
Delaware Township	9	13	23	1
East Amwell Township	17	8	9	1
Flemington Borough	41	23	39	...
Franklin Township	15	29	1	1
Frenchtown Borough	14	8	17	...
Glen Gardner Borough	12	3	10	2
Hampton Borough	12	7	14	1
High Bridge Borough	25	14	32	2
Holland Township	11	1	13	1
Kingwood Township	17	5	16	1
Lambertville City	57	33	72	4
Lebanon Borough	4	9	22	1
Lebanon Township	9	2	16	...
Milford Borough	11	4	9	1
Raritan Township	26	2	27	...
Readington Township	38	19	43	...
Stockton Borough	4	6	10	...
Tewksbury Township	17	1	23	1
Union Township	12	3	16	2
West Amwell Township	4	3	5	...
Total	417	209	520	21

MERCER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
East Windsor Township	14	2	14	...
Swing Township	137	21	92	12
Hamilton Township	430	141	233	18
Hightstown Borough	56	44	38	4
Hopewell Borough	17	24	29	1
Hopewell Township	45	9	43	2
Lawrence Township	37	18	64	5
Pennington Borough	15	12	20	1
Princeton Borough	100	87	62	1
Princeton Township	48	5	28	2
Trenton City	1613	988	1380	88
Washington Township	11	...	12	1
West Windsor Township	26	6	20	2
Total	2590	1387	2115	137

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Carteret Borough	196	112	98	9
Crabtree Township	21	13	10	1
Dunellen Borough	88	53	48	2
East Brunswick Township	40	8	21	1
Helmetsa Borough	8	...	6	...
Highland Park Borough	102	58	76	3
Jamesburg Borough	35	27	26	...
Madison Township	43	13	31	4
Metuchen Borough	98	45	64	...
Middlesex Borough	51	13	29	...
Milltown Borough	61	18	36	3
Morroe Township	19	3	18	1
New Brunswick City	428	368	416	21
North Brunswick Township	57	11	30	2
Perth Amboy City	589	436	393	28

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Piscataway Township	73	22	53	5
Plainsboro Township	10	5	4	...
Raritan Township	123	41	84	7
Sayreville Borough	124	74	56	2
South Amboy City	137	90	82	5
South Brunswick Township	36	11	47	3
South Plainfield Borough	63	36	53	1
South River Borough	137	84	86	5
Spotswood Borough	21	3	14	1
Woodbridge Township	353	161	218	12
Total	2935	1724	1996	119

MONMOUTH COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allenhurst Borough	2	1	7	...
Allentown Borough	17	16	19	...
Asbury Park City	190	158	219	6
Atlantic Township	13	3	14	...
Atlantic Highlands Borough	34	31	36	...
Avon Borough	4	4	14	...
Belmar Borough	45	31	60	2
Bradley Beach Borough	44	26	35	2
Brielle Borough	15	5	14	...
Deal Borough	18	11	18	1
Eatonstown Borough	40	11	24	1
Englishtown Borough	14	6	13	...
Fair Haven Borough	23	7	23	...
Farmingdale Borough	18	14	10	1
Freehold Borough	113	64	100	3
Freehold Township	34	3	36	5
Highlands Borough	32	17	35	2
Holmdel Township	13	4	16	2
Howell Township	44	16	39	4
Interlaken Borough	9	1	13	1
Keansburg Borough	47	26	49	3
Keyport Borough	72	77	71	1
Little Silver Borough	1	1	1	...
Long Branch City	266	133	212	11
Manalapan Township	24	14	21	2
Manasquan Borough	25	46	31	...
Marlboro Township	20	8	41	1
Matawan Borough	35	13	39	2
Matawan Township	35	5	29	2
Middletown Township	118	72	147	5
Millstone Township	21	3	12	2
Monmouth Beach Borough	3	1	14	...
Neptune Township	133	48	165	7
Neptune City Borough	43	7	24	2
Ocean Township	49	11	50	1
Oceanport Borough	18	14	13	...
Raritan Township	21	3	21	2
Red Bank Borough	161	116	162	7
Rumson Borough	27	22	29	...
Sea Bright Borough	20	15	10	...
Sea Crt Borough	4	4	5	...
Shrewsbury Borough	19	21	20	1
Shrewsbury Township	8	5	25	2
South Belmar Borough	12	2	2	...
Spring Lake Borough	20	15	27	2
Spring Lake Heights Borough	20	17	14	1
Union Beach Borough	23	4	26	2
Upper Freehold Township	33	2	30	1
Wall Township	47	15	38	...
West Long Branch Borough	24	13	20	...
Total	2058	1163	2100	87

MORRIS COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Boonton Town	66	67	72	2
Boonton Township	2	...	5	1
Butler Borough	42	32	32	2
Chatham Borough	58	29	48	...
Chatham Township	8	4	14	1
Chester Borough	8	4	11	...
Chester Township	9	...	16	...
Denville Township	51	13	40	4
Dover Town	198	91	116	7
East Hanover Township	2	2	16	1
Florham Park Borough	6	6	28	...
Hanover Township	55	21	88	5
Harding Township	16	8	9	1
Jefferson Township	23	4	18	...
Kinnelon Borough	4	1	2	...
Lincoln Park Borough	27	5	20	8
Madi-on Borough	120	41	97	4
Mendham Borough	15	16	13	1
Mendham Township	3	3	6	...
Mine Hill Township	19	6	22	2
Montville Township	48	22	28	1
Morris Plains Borough	30	10	31	2
Morristown Town	186	104	177	8
Morris Township	71	11	63	1
Mountain Lakes Borough	21	10	22	1
Mount Arlington Borough	10	1	4	...
Mount Olive Township	13	4	7	...
Netcong Borough	31	20	15	1
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	40	12	35	1
Passaic Township	33	22	25	1
Pequanock Township	35	10	29	1
Randolph Township	27	10	26	2
Riverdale Borough	10	3	5	...
Rockaway Borough	46	54	40	...
Rockaway Township	41	6	43	...
Roxbury Township	76	22	36	1
Washington Township	22	7	24	...
Wharton Borough	83	84	85	8
Total	1511	724	1267	58

OCEAN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Seaside Heights Borough	7	4	6	4
Seaside Park Borough	5	8	3	1
Ship Bottom-Beach Arlington Borough	5	2	...	...
South Toms River Borough	9	1	6	1
Stafford Township	9	5	9	2
Surf City Borough	4	1	1	...
Tuckerton Borough	19	8	26	8
Union Township	11	6	18	1
Total	489	249	521	36

PASSAIC COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bloomingsdale Borough	38	17	26	1
Clifton City	660	193	305	25
Haledon Borough	61	64	82	4
Hawthorne Borough	151	67	111	6
Little Falls Borough	62	33	52	3
North Haledon Borough	28	14	20	2
Passaic City	703	734	890	46
Paterson City	1750	1162	1573	79
Pompton Lakes Borough	31	35	28	2
Prospect Park Borough	81	42	36	1
Ringwood Borough	25	4	13	3
Totowa Borough	51	20	32	2
Wanaque Borough	45	26	39	2
Wayne Township	75	28	44	1
West Milford Township	38	12	34	8
West Paterson Borough	29	6	38	1
Total	3848	2457	3061	182

SALEM COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Barnegat City Borough	8	...	1	...
Bay Head Borough	8	4	7	...
Beach Haven Borough	19	14	5	...
Beachwood Borough	6	...	8	...
Berkeley Township	13	9	11	1
Brick Township	25	11	24	...
Dover Township	56	83	73	4
Eagleswood Township	12	...	16	1
Harver Cedars Borough	2	...	...	...
Island Beach Borough	3	...	...	...
Island Heights Borough	3	4	4	...
Jackson Township	31	5	18	2
Lacey Township	19	4	18	...
Lakehurst Borough	20	6	12	...
Lakewood Township	97	78	112	8
Lavalette Borough	4	1	3	1
Little Egg Harbor Township	6	1	8	...
Long Beach Township	1	2	5	...
Manchester Township	20	8	16	4
Mantoloking Borough	1	1	3	...
Ocean Township	7	5	4	...
Ocean Gate Borough	1	...	5	...
Pine Beach Borough	...	...	4	...
Plumsted Township	25	7	24	...
Point Pleasant Borough	42	9	39	1
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	4	14	22	1

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alloway Township	34	12	5	...
Elmer Borough	27	8	22	1
Elsinboro Township	5	...	8	...
Lower Alloways Creek Township	19	3	8	...
Lower Penns Neck Township	91	8	34	8
Mannington Township	...	7	10	...
Oldmans Township	20	7	22	...
Penns Grove Borough	125	40	73	7
Pilesgrove Township	29	6	17	1
Pittsgrove Township	21	9	17	...
Quinton Township	18	5	14	2
Salem City	163	64	110	13
Upper Penns Neck Township	70	8	26	3
Upper Pittsgrove Township	27	7	26	2
Woodstown Borough	46	12	34	...
Total	718	196	426	38

HOMERSET COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bedminster Township	20	10	21	...
Bernards Township	43	22	28	2
Bernardsville Borough	33	34	25	1
Bound Brook Borough	105	115	70	1
Branchburg Township	14	...	22	...
Bridgewater Township	65	12	58	3
Far Hills Borough	14	4	11	1
Franklin Township	85	23	60	2
Green Brook Township	9	3	6	...
Hillsborough Township	41	7	29	...
Manville Borough	100	52	52	7
Hillstone Borough	4	2	1	...
Montgomery Township	17	8	6	...
North Plainfield Borough	131	96	101	5
Peapack-Gladstone Borough	21	14	22	...
Raritan Town	58	38	29	...
Rocky Hill Borough	8	5	12	2
Somerville Borough	127	56	115	3
South Bound Brook Borough	37	7	19	...
Warren Township	20	7	24	1
Watchung Borough	6	18	28	...
Total	985	504	733	30

SUSSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Andover Borough	10	1	9	...
Andover Township	8	...	7	3
Branchville Borough	9	8	13	1
Byram Township	4	...	7	...
Frankford Township	16	1	21	...
Franklin Borough	73	19	37	2
Fredon Township	5	2	3	...
Green Township	5	5	7	...
Hamburg Borough	20	9	16	2
Hampton Township	7	12	7	1
Hardyston Township	17	3	5	...
Hopatcong Borough	7	...	7	...
Lafayette Township	23	...	12	1
Montague Township	6	3	9	...
Newton Town	82	32	86	6
Ogdensburg Borough	25	7	18	...
Sandyston Township	7	4	6	...
Sparta Township	24	13	19	3
Stanhope Borough	15	12	22	...
Stillwater Township	19	3	6	...
Sussex Borough	31	14	23	1
Vernon Township	24	7	14	...
Walpack Township	8	1	1	...
Wantage Township	21	7	22	1
Total	464	168	373	26

UNION COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clark Township	16	7	16	...
Cranford Township	174	63	98	3
Elizabeth City	1472	1002	1129	62
Fanwood Borough	32	8	19	1
Hillside Township	49	23	23	2
Garwood Borough	196	80	183	10
Kenilworth Borough	45	8	22	1
Linden City	371	142	161	12
Mountainside Borough	13	6	7	...
New Providence Borough	35	10	28	...
New Providence Township	20	5	15	1
Plainfield City	478	316	594	20
Rahway City	237	111	183	8
Roselle Borough	167	81	127	10
Roselle Park Borough	96	37	71	3
Scotch Plains Township	68	23	51	2
Springfield Township	53	43	48	3
Summit City	198	115	152	8
Union Township	300	69	161	13
Westfield Town	188	97	157	10
Total	4199	2246	3010	169

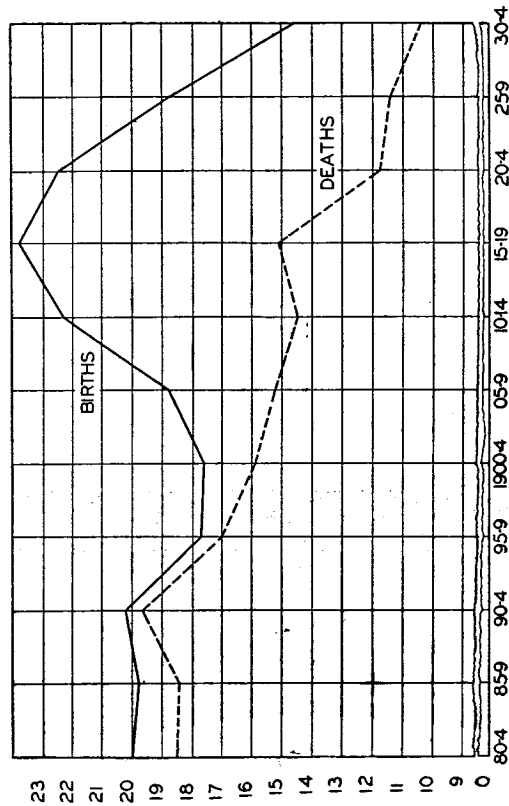
WARREN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allamuchy Township	1	2	3	...
Alpha Borough	28	30	22	2
Belvidere Town	26	35	38	1
Blairstown Township	19	13	19	...
Franklin Township	28	6	20	2
Frelighuysen Township	13	3	15	...
Greenwich Township	16	8	18	...
Hackettstown Town	48	18	47	4
Hardwick Township	3	2	5	...
Harmony Township	15	5	13	...
Hope Township	5	5	9	...
Independence Township	14	16	20	2
Knowlton Township	8	8	15	...
Liberty Township	8	...	8	1
Lopatcong Township	10	1	13	...
Mansfield Township	7	3	16	2
Oxford Township	20	11	30	...
Pahaquarry Township	1	...	1	...
Phillipsburg Town	223	140	215	10
Pohatcong Township	29	19	22	...
Washington Borough	66	33	61	2
Washington Township	...	...	20	1
White Township	14	2	14	...
Total	614	360	637	27
State Total	54145	32711	44659	2,388

TABLE 2.—TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1886

	AGE PERIODS													90 and over	Unknown		
	Total	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59			60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89
Deaths	44,689	2,383	276	147	124	110	3,039	464	905	1,846	2,646	4,878	7,831	9,871	9,074	4,305	624
Percentage of total..	100.0	5.3	.6	.3	.3	.3	6.8	1.0	2.2	4.1	5.9	10.9	16.4	21.0	20.3	9.0	1.5

NEW JERSEY BIRTHS AND DEATHS AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES 1,000 POPULATION



Infant Mortality—The infant mortality rate for 1936 was 44.0 per 1,000 babies born alive and was the lowest infant mortality rate ever attained in New Jersey. Reference to Table 4 will show the great decrease in the infant death rate in New Jersey since extensive baby welfare work was undertaken.

Colored Races—The infant mortality rate for the colored races was 79.5. The colored races have shown high mortality rates since vital statistics were first collected and analyzed.

Maternal Mortality—The rate for 1936 was 3.7 and for 1935, 4.5. This was the lowest maternal mortality rate since such rates were first computed in 1906. It is regrettable that a decrease comparable to the infant mortality decline has not been shown in deaths due to maternity. The colored maternal mortality rate was 6.6.

TABLE 3—NUMBER OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES, UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, AND THEIR PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DEATHS

CALENDAR YEAR	DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY				
	All Ages	Under one year		Under five years	
		Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
1904	35,298	7,472	21.2	10,927	31.0
1905	33,864	6,951	20.5	9,864	29.1
1906	35,670	7,773	21.8	11,246	31.5
1907	37,408	7,732	20.7	10,867	29.0
1908	35,597	7,823	22.0	10,869	30.5
1909	36,359	7,658	21.1	11,137	30.6
1910	39,494	8,352	21.1	11,648	29.5
1911	38,612	7,642	19.8	10,740	27.8
1912	37,772	7,457	19.7	10,309	27.3
1913	39,425	7,542	19.1	10,686	27.1
1914	39,967	7,431	18.6	10,278	25.7
1915	39,435	7,077	17.9	9,828	24.9
1916	43,376	7,348	16.9	11,188	25.8
1917	43,532	7,582	17.4	10,267	23.6
1918	60,852	8,372	13.8	13,709	22.5
1919	39,979	6,111	15.3	8,661	21.7
1920	40,820	6,672	16.3	9,569	23.4
1921	37,362	5,773	15.4	8,047	21.5
1922	40,086	5,864	14.6	8,371	20.9
1923	41,294	5,368	13.0	7,727	18.7
1924	40,531	5,359	15.5	7,344	21.3
1925	41,749	5,109	12.3	6,997	16.8
1926	44,396	5,090	11.5	7,442	16.8
1927	41,562	4,464	10.7	6,045	14.5
1928	44,555	4,600	10.3	6,438	14.4
1929	45,746	4,116	9.0	5,795	12.6
1930	43,190	3,870	9.0	5,205	12.1
1931	44,135	3,649	8.3	4,916	11.1
1932	42,826	3,089	7.2	4,049	9.4
1933	43,380	2,608	6.0	3,512	8.1
1934	43,547	2,686	6.2	3,518	8.1
1935	43,267	2,539	5.9	3,291	7.6
1936	44,659	2,383	5.3	3,039	6.8

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS, STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY, WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Year	Births Reported	Deaths Under 1 Year of Age	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths Under 1 Month of Age	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	Stillbirths	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Live Births
1906	42,677	7,773	182.1	2,545	59	2,399	56	322	7.5
1907	44,651	7,732	173.2	2,602	58	2,530	56	289	6.5
1908	47,405	7,823	165.2	2,655	56	2,617	55	329	6.9
1909	47,508	7,658	161.2	2,661	56	2,539	53	311	6.5
1910	53,942	8,352	161.8	2,801	51	2,737	50	377	6.9
1911	58,133	7,642	131.4	2,887	49	2,754	47	427	7.3
1912	60,073	7,457	124.1	2,836	47	2,953	49	415	6.9
1913	61,432	7,542	122.7	2,905	47	2,866	46	460	7.4
1914	65,403	7,431	113.6	2,995	45	3,074	46	416	7.4
1915	66,476	7,077	106.4	2,862	43	3,075	46	390	6.8
1916	70,211	7,348	104.7	3,075	43	3,221	42	383	5.4
1917	75,309	7,582	100.7	3,256	42	3,183	42	411	5.4
1918	74,549	8,372	112.3	3,175	42	3,525	42	417	5.5
1919	70,935	6,111	86.1	2,696	38	3,047	42	366	5.1
1920	76,431	6,672	87.2	2,961	38	3,221	42	472	6.1
1921	78,172	5,773	73.8	2,830	36	3,242	41	464	5.9
1922	74,479	5,864	78.7	2,773	37	3,033	40	466	6.2
1923	74,611	5,359	71.9	2,621	35	3,169	40	424	5.4
1924	76,550	5,109	68.8	2,739	35	3,177	41	466	6.0
1925	72,886	5,090	70.0	2,607	35	3,010	40	461	6.2
1926	74,193	4,464	61.3	2,537	35	3,074	41	394	5.4
1927	72,999	4,600	65.6	2,485	35	2,864	40	480	6.1
1928	70,076	4,116	60.2	2,233	32	2,767	40	367	5.3
1929	68,297	4,116	60.2	2,107	30	2,647	38	390	5.7
1930	64,078	3,670	56.6	2,064	32	2,578	38	378	5.9
1931	61,215	3,089	50.4	1,802	26	2,343	38	351	5.7
1932	56,072	2,608	46.5	1,533	27	2,073	36	289	5.1
1933	54,841	2,685	48.9	1,634	29	2,025	36	294	5.3
1934	55,059	2,530	46.1	1,560	28	1,905	34	249	4.5
1935	54,145	2,383	44.0	1,460	26	1,846	34	202	3.7

TABLE 5.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS—1936

	Rates per 1,000 live births			
	Deaths Under One Year	Deaths Under One Month	Stillbirths	Maternal Deaths
New Jersey	44	26	34	3.7
Atlantic	41	20	39	4.9
Bergen	41	27	30	3.5
Burlington	56	30	30	3.5
Camden	45	25	33	4.7
Cape May	45	24	40	2.7
Cumberland	47	23	35	1.9
Essex	43	27	31	3.2
Gloucester	53	31	27	3.7
Hudson	40	27	43	4.4
Hunterdon	50	33	35	7.1
Mercer	52	30	36	4.2
Middlesex	40	23	32	6.1
Monmouth	42	25	31	2.9
Morris	38	23	32	1.9
Ocean	73	40	34	2.0
Passaic	47	27	32	2.8
Salem	52	33	40	1.3
Somerset	31	17	33	3.1
Sussex	56	45	17	4.3
Union	40	24	32	3.3
Warren	43	26	24	3.2

TABLE 6.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS NEW JERSEY AND TEN LARGEST CITIES—1936

	Rates per 1,000 live births			
	Deaths Under One Year	Deaths Under One Month	Stillbirths	Maternal Deaths
New Jersey	44	26	34	3.7
Newark	48	28	34	3.9
Jersey City	41	26	43	3.3
Paterson	45	23	39	2.2
Trenton	54	31	39	4.9
Camden	51	26	34	4.5
Elizabeth	42	25	33	3.3
Bayonne	44	30	45	4.6
East Orange	39	31	29	..
Atlantic City	42	20	40	6.1
Passaic City	65	41	31	7.1

TABLE 7.—BIRTHS, BIRTH RATES, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS)—1936

	<i>Births (Exclusive of Still- births)</i>	<i>Birth Rates per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>
New Jersey	54,145	12.5	2,383	44
Atlantic County	1,629	11.7	68	41
Atlantic City	818	11.4	35	42
Hammonton Town	128	15.8	7	54
Pleasantville	186	13.7	10	53
Bergen County	4,766	11.4	200	41
Bergenfield	132	12.5	3	22
Cliffside Park	217	11.7	9	41
Englewood City	230	11.5	14	60
Fairview Borough	119	11.3	5	42
Fort Lee Borough	110	11.2	4	36
Garfield City	381	11.4	12	31
Hackensack City	350	13.0	22	62
Lodi Borough	181	14.2	6	33
North Arlington	141	13.5	3	21
Ridgefield Park	144	12.5	5	34
Ridgewood Village	100	7.2	5	50
Rutherford Borough	135	8.0	7	51
Wallington Borough	126	12.3	9	71
Burlington County	1,423	14.6	81	56
Bordentown City	72	16.3	2	27
Burlington City	183	16.0	12	65
Camden County	3,592	13.1	163	45
Audubon Borough	91	8.8	..	..
Camden City	1,764	14.7	90	51
Collingswood Borough	125	8.8	8	64
Gloucester City	204	14.2	7	34
Haddonfield Borough	112	11.3	4	35
Cape May County	370	11.2	17	45
Cumberland County	1,042	14.3	49	47
Bridgeton City	264	16.2	13	49
Millville City	235	15.9	13	55
Vineland Borough	117	14.8	2	17
Essex County	10,843	12.1	472	43
Belleville Town	377	12.2	15	39
Bloomfield	547	12.6	26	47
East Orange	793	10.7	31	39

	<i>Births (Exclusive of Still- births)</i>	<i>Birth Rates per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>
Irvington	722	10.7	25	34
Montclair	506	10.9	14	27
Newark	5,882	13.0	287	48
Nutley	270	11.1	13	48
Orange	566	15.6	30	53
South Orange	117	7.4	6	51
West Orange	324	11.9	7	21
Gloucester County	1,054	13.4	56	53
Woodbury	126	14.0	4	31
Hudson County	8,609	12.1	347	40
Bayonne City	1,078	11.5	48	44
Guttenberg	74	11.3	1	13
Harrison	215	13.7	13	60
Hoboken	619	10.4	28	45
Jersey City	4,242	13.1	176	41
Kearny Town	526	11.6	16	30
Secaucus	74	7.3	4	54
Union City	633	10.7	30	47
West New York	497	12.5	12	24
Hunterdon County	417	11.8	21	50
Lambertville	57	12.6	4	70
Mercer County	2,599	13.2	137	52
Princeton Borough	100	13.6	1	10
Trenton City	1,613	12.9	88	54
Middlesex County	2,935	12.8	119	40
Carteret	196	13.9	9	45
Highland Park	102	10.2	3	29
New Brunswick	428	12.1	21	49
Perth Amboy	589	13.3	28	47
Sayreville	124	13.3	2	16
South Amboy	137	15.7	5	36
South River	157	12.9	5	31
Monmouth County	2,058	12.7	87	42
Asbury Park	180	11.3	6	33
Long Branch	266	13.3	11	41
Red Bank	161	12.9	7	43
Morris County	1,511	12.6	58	38
Dover	169	16.7	7	41
Madison	120	14.8	4	33
Morristown	186	11.5	8	43

	Births (Exclusive of Still- births)	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population	Deaths Under One Year	Infant Mortality Rates
Ocean County	489	13.3	36	73
Passaic County	3,848	12.1	182	47
Clifton	660	12.3	25	37
Hawthorne	151	10.7	6	39
Passaic City	703	11.1	46	65
Paterson City	1,750	12.5	79	45
Salem County	718	19.4	38	52
Salem City	165	20.1	14	84
Somerset County	965	13.6	30	31
Bound Brook	105	13.2	1	9
North Plainfield	131	12.2	5	38
Somerville	127	14.4	3	23
Sussex County	464	16.1	26	56
Union County	4,199	12.3	169	40
Elizabeth City	1,472	12.1	62	42
Linden	371	14.5	12	32
Plainfield	478	13.0	20	41
Rahway	237	13.3	8	33
Roselle	167	10.8	10	59
Roselle Park Borough	96	9.5	3	31
Summit	198	12.3	8	40
Westfield	188	10.4	10	53
Warren County	614	12.1	27	43
Phillipsburg	223	11.1	10	44

Typhoid Fever—The number of deaths was 26 and the death rate only 0.6 per 100,000 population. Similar figures for 1935 were 22 and 0.5, respectively. That the New Jersey rate was low was proven by the 1935 rate of 2.7 for the United States. The rate for the country for 1936 was not available. The number of deaths from typhoid fever and other diseases of the international list of causes of death by counties and cities, may be obtained by referring to Table 20. Table 22 shows the more important causes by sex, color and age groups.

NEW JERSEY
TYPHOID FEVER
AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES
100,000 POPULATION

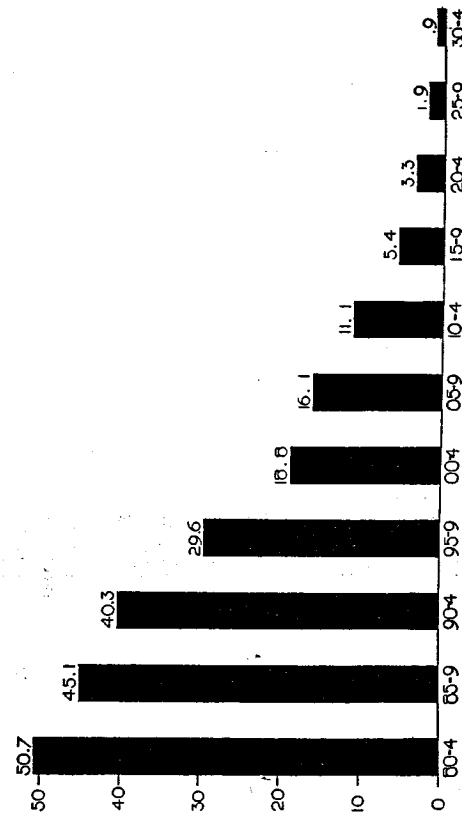


TABLE 8—COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA OF U. S. AND IN N. J. FOR 10 YEARS

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Registration area of the United States	3.5	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.7	
New Jersey	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6

TABLE 9—URBAN AND RURAL DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER—1936

	Estimated population	Deaths from typhoid fever	Rate per 100,000 population
New Jersey	4,328,000	26	0.6
Municipalities having 5,000 or more inhabitants in 1930	3,180,000	16	0.5
Remainder of State	1,148,000	10	0.8

TABLE 10—DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, FOR 10 YEARS

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Atlantic	5.3	2.1	1.0	8.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.5	5.8	4.3
Bergen	0.7	1.8	0.7	...	0.7	...	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.4
Burlington	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	3.1	4.1	...	...	1.0
Camden	0.8	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3
Cape May	5.4	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	3.2	6.2	8.0
Cumberland .....	...	1.4	1.4	...	1.4	1.3	2.5	...	...	...
Essex	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Gloucester .....	...	5.1	3.3	...	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.0	...	1.2
Hudson	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	0.2
Hunterdon	3.0	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	...	1.0
Middlesex	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.4	...	...	...
Monmouth	2.6	7.0	1.7	3.3	2.6	3.1	1.8	7.7	1.2	0.6
Morris	1.1	2.2	...	0.8	0.8	...	1.6	1.7	...	...
Ocean .....	...	...	...	2.9	2.9	...	2.7	...	...	...
Passaic	0.3	1.6	2.3	...	1.9	0.6	...	5.4	0.6	0.3
Salem	4.3	2.2	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	5.3
Somerset	3.6	3.5	...	4.5	...	...	5.6	1.4	1.4	2.8
Sussex .....	...	4.0	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.8	...	0.5	...	...	0.2
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6

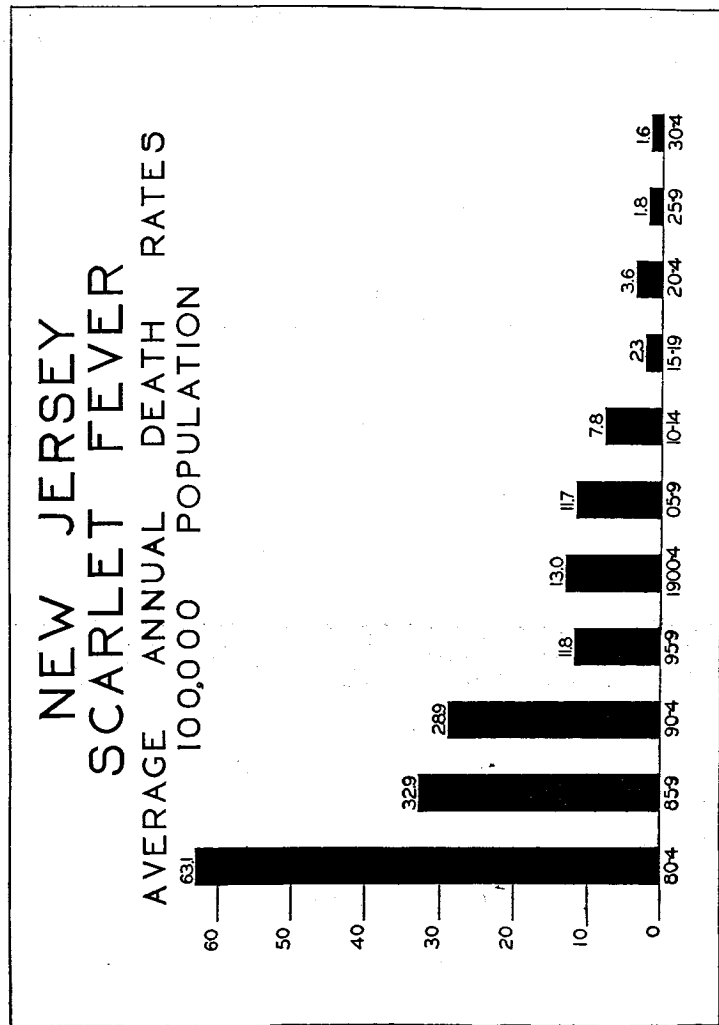
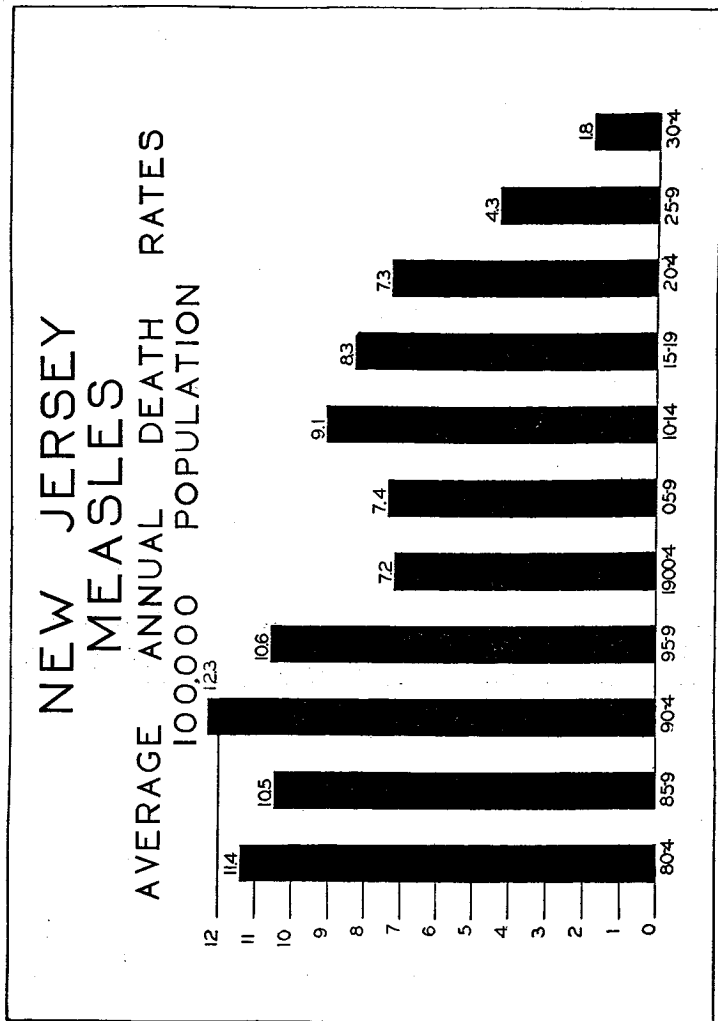
Malaria—As the following figures show, deaths during recent years from this affection are practically negligible in this State:

1879	268	1893	148	1907	29	1921	10
1880	293	1894	162	1908	30	1922	3
1881	431	1895	144	1909	25	1923	2
1882	379	1896	119	1910	25	1924	6
1883	290	1897	132	1911	25	1925	3
1884	230	1898	82	1912	29	1926	2
1885	209	1899	96	1913	11	1927	2
1886	243	1900	84	1914	10	1928	3
1887	217	1901	50	1915	17	1929	5
1888	264	1902	36	1916	10	1930	5
1889	203	1903	40	1917	5	1931	0
1890	195	1904	47	1918	13	1932	3
1891	180	1905	21	1919	2	1933	1
1892	198	1906	33	1920	5	1934	0
						1935	6
						1936	3

Smallpox—No deaths from smallpox have occurred in New Jersey since 1925, when as in 1924 the disease was prevalent in epidemic form in certain sections of the State.

Measles—This disease was responsible for 15 deaths during 1936. During the preceding year 55 deaths occurred. The death rate per 100,000 population was 0.3 and for 1935, 1.2.

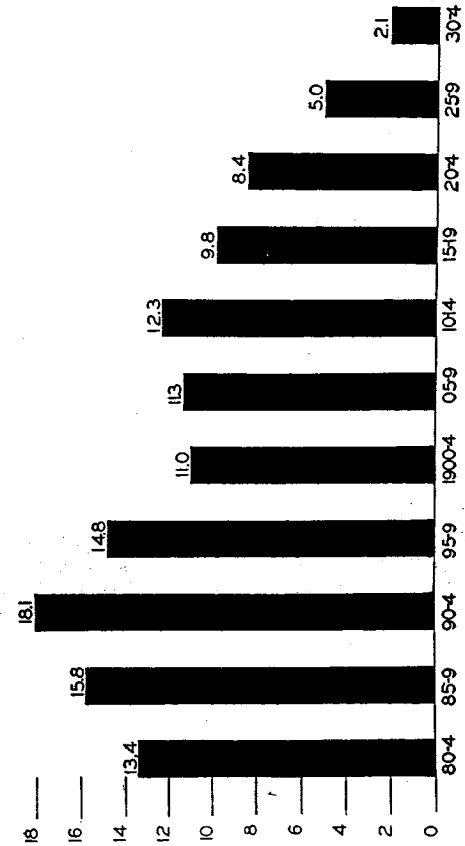
Scarlet Fever—The number of deaths from scarlet fever was 31, equivalent to a rate of 0.7 per 100,000 population. The number for the previous year was 25 and the rate was 0.5.

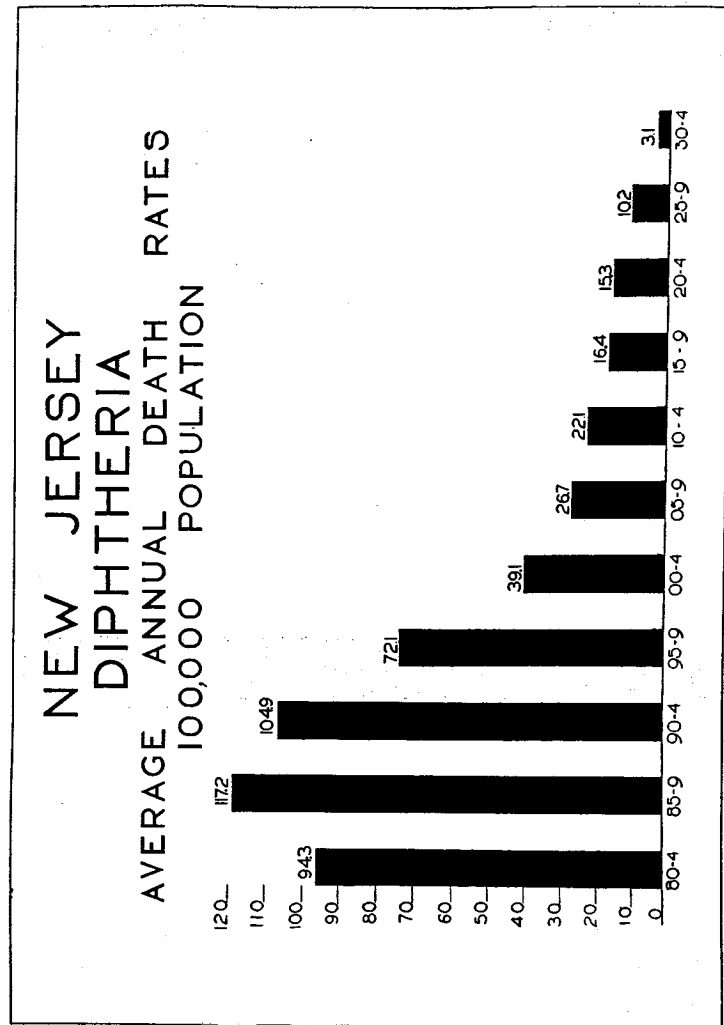


Whooping Cough—This disease caused 57 deaths during 1936, for 1935 the number was 98 and for 1934, 63. The 1936 death rate was 1.3 per 100,000 population.

Diphtheria—During 1936 only 21 persons died from diphtheria and laryngeal croup, equivalent to a rate of 0.4 per 100,000 population, compared with 1.1 for the previous year and 1.3 for 1934. The death rate from diphtheria for 1888 was 148 per 100,000 population. During the decade beginning with 1900 the rate declined from 48 to 25. The following ten-year period showed a decline to 18. The rate for 1936 was the lowest recorded and was decidedly favorable in comparison with the latest rate available for the United States, 3.1 for 1935.

NEW JERSEY
WHOOPING COUGH
AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES
100,000 POPULATION





Tuberculosis—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1936 was 2,167, of which 1,967 were deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The death rates per 100,000 population were 50.0 and 45.4, respectively. The rates for 1935 were 49.9 and 44.8, which were the lowest tuberculosis death rates recorded in New Jersey.

Colored Races—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 501 and the rate 218.3 per 100,000 of colored population. The number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 438; the rate 190.9. Rates for the white population were 40.6 and 37.3, respectively.

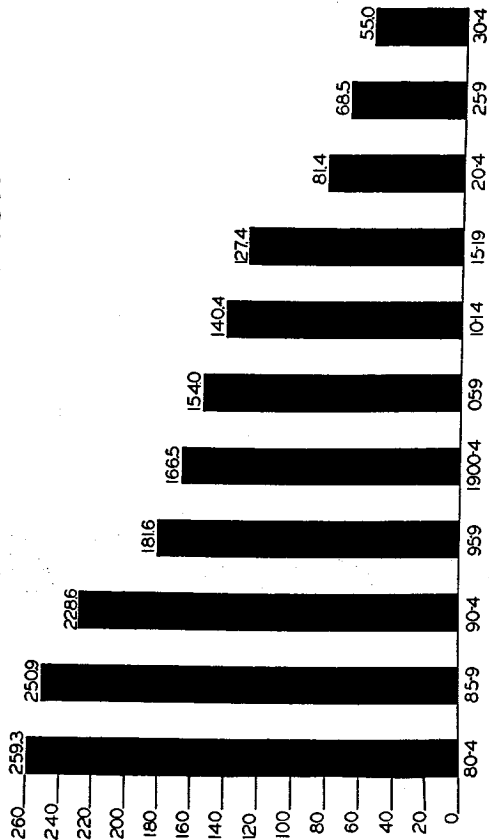
TABLE 11.—AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS FOR 58 YEARS, COMPARED WITH RATES FOR 1936

COUNTIES	Rates per 1,000 population		Rates per 100,000 population	
	Average annual death rates from all causes	Death rates from all causes, 1936	*Average annual death rates from tuberculosis of lungs	*Death rates from tuberculosis of lungs, 1936
Atlantic	15.2	12.6	111	44
Bergen	11.4	8.7	91	34
Burlington	14.4	11.7	124	33
Camden	15.1	10.4	135	32
Cape May	14.2	14.1	89	30
Cumberland	11.0	12.4	132	35
Essex	14.3	10.2	151	57
Gloucester	13.6	11.7	111	37
Hudson	15.4	9.8	156	46
Hunterdon	14.2	14.7	111	42
Mercer	14.6	10.7	149	49
Middlesex	13.0	8.7	105	46
Monmouth	14.9	13.0	115	53
Morris	12.0	10.5	128	38
Ocean	14.6	14.1	134	43
Passaic	13.7	9.6	123	47
Salem	13.6	11.5	123	37
Somerset	12.9	10.3	102	64
Sussex	12.7	12.9	104	13
Union	12.0	8.8	104	36
Warren	13.9	12.5	103	35
The State	14.1	10.3	130	45

* It should be noted that these rates are for tuberculosis of the respiratory system. Rates of all forms of tuberculosis appear among the tables of the Bureau of Local Health Administration.

Cancer—The number of deaths from cancer and other malignant growths for 1936 was 5,515 and the death rate was 127.4 per 100,000 population compared with 123.8 for the previous year. The mortality from the disease, with few exceptions, has steadily increased during the fifty-eight years recorded in New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION



NEW JERSEY CANCER AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION

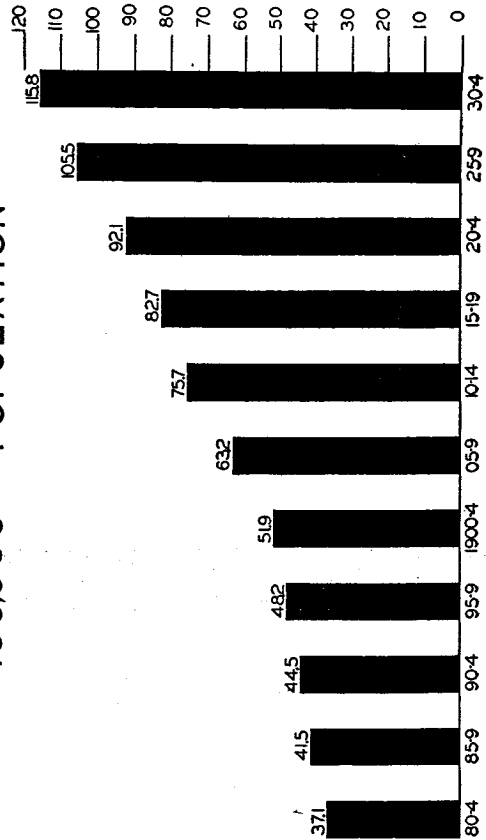


TABLE 12.—DEATHS FROM CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS BY ORGAN AFFECTED, NEW JERSEY, 1936

CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS	AGE PERIODS										Total										
	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44		45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx—																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Digestive Tract and Peritoneum—																					
Male	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Respiratory System—																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Uterus—Female																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Female Genital Organs																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Breast—																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Male Genitourinary Organs																					
Male	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
SKIN																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other or Unspecified Organs—																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Male	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total Female	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total Male and Female	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

Encephalitis Lethargica or Sleeping Sickness—Thirty-five deaths were assigned to this disease for the year 1936. In 1922, which was the first year that the deaths were separately classified, there were forty-five deaths. Twenty-six deaths were recorded for 1935.

Nephritis—Deaths due to acute and chronic nephritis totaled 3,271, compared with 3,388 for the previous year.

Suicide—While deaths by this means increased considerably during the years 1926 to 1932, it is gratifying to note that the trend has now reversed. Of the various means employed poisonous gas was responsible for the most deaths with hanging and firearms in second and third places. The number of deaths by suicide for ten years follows:

1927	505	1932	740
1928	565	1933	709
1929	622	1934	667
1930	601	1935	593
1931	694	1936	574

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES

Deaths due to accidents in which moving automobiles were involved totaled 1,122 compared with 1,199 for 1935. The figures include 14 deaths due to motorcycle accidents and 34 deaths of bicyclists who were struck by automobiles, but are exclusive of 11 deaths due to the accidental inhalation of motor exhaust.

Analyzed, the motor fatality data show the death of 587 pedestrians, which number is equivalent to 52 percent of the total. Slightly less than one-sixth of the pedestrians who died were children under fifteen years of age. Twenty-two percent of the drivers and occupants of automobiles who were killed were less than twenty years of age.

The following table shows deaths, in New Jersey, of both residents and non-residents of the State, arranged by age groups:

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES BY AGE PERIODS: 1936

Age	Pedestrians struck by motor vehicles		Deaths from other motor vehicle accidents		Totals	
	Residents	Non- Residents	Residents	Non- Residents	Residents	Non- Residents
Under 5 years	36	4	11	2	47	6
5 to 9	43	2	16	0	59	2
10 to 14	19	0	22	1	41	1
15 to 19	12	1	61	8	73	9
20 to 24	6	2	67	8	73	10
25 to 29	10	1	48	7	58	8
30 to 59	224	15	179	49	403	64
60 to 69	126	4	33	3	159	7
70 and over	79	3	16	4	95	7
Totals	555	32	453	82	1,008	114

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES BY SEX, COLOR AND TYPE OF ACCIDENT: 1936

	Males		Females	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
Pedestrians	434	24	121	8
Collision auto and train or engine	19	1	3	0
Collision auto and street car	1	0	0	0
Collision auto with stationary objects	68	12	16	3
Collision auto with another motor vehicle	174	13	71	1
Collision auto with bicycle	34	0	0	0
Motorcycle accident	11	0	3	0
Other accidents	76	8	20	1
Total	817	58	234	13

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES BY MONTHS OF DEATH: 1936

January	59	July	95
February	44	August	118
March	74	September	107
April	73	October	90
May	86	November	136
June	102	December	138
Total			1,122

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE OF THE VARIOUS CAUSES OF TOTAL DEATHS AND EACH SEX OF TOTAL IN NEW JERSEY—1936

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Percentage of Total	Males—Percentage of Total	Females—Percentage of Total
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.1	68	32
2	Typhus fever	..	100	..
3	Smallpox	..	..	..
4	Measles	..	47	..
5	Scarlet fever	..	58	..
6	Whooping cough	.1	83	..
7	Diphtheria	..	88	..
8	Influenza	.8	47	..
9	Plague	..	..	..
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4.4	63	..
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	.4	55	..
12	Syphilis	.8	69	..
13	Malaria	..	67	..
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.7	90	..
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	12.4	48	..
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	.5	31	..
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.1	80	..
18	Diabetes mellitus	3.0	35	..
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	.2	88	..
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1.6	43	..
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	.4	81	..
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	7.9	46	..
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1.2	52	..
24	Diseases of the heart	29.2	54	..
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1.9	43	..
26	Bronchitis	.8	58	..
27	Pneumonias	6.6	58	..
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	.7	61	..
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	.5	51	..
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1.2	80	..
31	Diseases of the digestive system	1.7	32	..
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	2.8	61	..
33	Nephritis	7.3	49	..
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1.2	64	..
35	Puerperal septicemia	.2	..	100
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	.3	..	100
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	.8	62	..
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	3.3	59	..
39	Senility	.3	41	..
40	Suicide	1.3	74	..
41	Homicide	.8	63	..
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	6.3	70	..
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	.1	66	..
	All causes	100.0	58.8	48.7

TABLE 15—DEATH RATES, TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED, FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES, PER 100,000 TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY—1936

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths per 100,000 Estimated Population	White Deaths per 100,000 Estimated White Population	Colored Deaths per 100,000 Estimated Colored Population
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	0.6	0.6	0.8
2	Typhus fever	..	..	..
3	Smallpox	..	..	..
4	Measles	0.3	0.3	0.4
5	Scarlet fever	0.7	0.7	0.4
6	Whooping cough	1.3	1.0	5.2
7	Diphtheria	0.4	0.4	0.4
8	Influenza	8.1	7.8	13.0
9	Plague	..	..	..
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	45.4	37.3	100.9
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4.6	3.3	27.4
12	Syphilis	8.0	5.2	58.8
13	Malaria	..	..	..
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	6.9	6.4	16.5
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	127.4	129.1	97.2
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	5.5	5.8	13.0
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1.2	1.2	0.4
18	Diabetes mellitus	31.2	30.6	30.0
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	2.8	2.5	7.4
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	16.2	15.9	21.3
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	3.7	3.0	14.8
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	80.7	80.0	93.7
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	12.3	12.1	15.7
24	Diseases of the heart	301.7	300.1	329.9
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19.8	19.3	27.8
26	Bronchitis	3.0	2.9	6.1
27	Pneumonias	67.7	63.1	149.6
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	4.9	6.6	12.6
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	5.3	4.9	12.6
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12.0	11.6	18.7
31	Diseases of the digestive system	17.4	18.0	6.9
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	24.0	23.2	37.4
33	Nephritis	75.5	73.3	115.0
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	12.7	12.5	15.2
35	Puerperal septicemia	1.6	1.4	8.2
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	3.0	2.8	6.9
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	3.0	2.9	6.1
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	34.5	32.5	70.1
39	Senility	3.0	3.1	1.7
40	Suicide	13.2	14.0	4.3
41	Homicide	6.0	1.9	23.1
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	35.1	68.6	92.1
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	0.8	0.7	1.7
	All causes	1031.6	1002.6	1551.8

TABLE 19.—DEATHS (exclusive of stillbirths) UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, BY CAUSES AND MONTHS OF DEATH, IN NEW JERSEY—1946

CAUSE OF DEATH	MONTH OF DEATH											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total	228	223	233	220	230	192	183	150	105	100	180	200
1 All causes	2383											
2 Typhoid and paratyphoid fever												
3 Typhus fever												
4 Smallpox												
5 Scarlatina	4				1	1						
6 Measles	36	4	5	3	2	3	2	3	0	2	1	5
7 Whooping cough	1											
8 Diphtheria	21	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
9 Influenza	19	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	19	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Other forms of tuberculosis	23	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
12 Syphilis	26	2	4	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	1
13 Malaria												
14 Infectious and parasitic diseases												
15 Cancer and other malignant neoplasms												
16 Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified												
17 Chronic rheumatism and gout	1											
18 Arthritis												
19 Alcoholism (acute or chronic)												
20 Other general diseases and chronic poisonings												
21 Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	50	2	6	2	5	2	5	2	3	5	1	0
22 Convulsions												
23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	30	2	2	6	3	5	1	1	1	4	1	2
24 Diseases of the heart	8	2	1	1	1	1						
25 Other diseases of the circulatory system	3	1	1									

26 Bronchitis	18	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2
27 Pneumonias	410	44	42	52	68	37	15	13	22	19	18	51
28 Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis and emphysema)	16	5	2	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29 Diarrhea and enteritis	121	10	12	6	13	10	6	14	12	7	10	6
30 Appendicitis	1											
31 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1											
32 Other diseases of the digestive system	32	3	3	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	4	0
33 Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	1	1	1	1	1					1	1
34 Puerperal septicemia												
35 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state												
36 Diseases of the skin and venereal disease, and of the bones and joints	0	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		
37 Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	1472	124	130	137	110	155	124	102	103	108	111	135
38 Stillbirths												
39 Infanticide	5	1										
40 Suicide												
41 Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	53	10	4	5	6	1	2	4	5	5	3	5
42 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1						1					

TABLE 20.—DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE COUNTIES
FIGURES INCLUDE PLACES

	State Total	Atlantic County	Atlantic City	Hammoncton	Plainsville	Bergen County	Bergenfield	Cliffside Park	Englewood	Fairview	Furt Lee	Garfield	Hackettast
54. Nonmalignant tumors	175	7	4	..	..	15	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
55. Tumors of which the nature is not specified	64	4	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56. Acute rheumatic fever	121	3	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
57. Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis	51	2	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
58. Gout	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59. Diabetes mellitus	1325	35	16	2	4	115	1	8	10	3	4	10	13
60. Scurvy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61. Beriberi	8	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. Pellagra	9	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63. Rickets	9	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Osteomalacia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65. Diseases of the pituitary body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66. Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands	153	3	3	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
67. Diseases of the thymus gland	52	3	1	1	1	7	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
68. Diseases of the adrenals	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
69. Other general diseases	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70. Hemorrhagic conditions	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71. Anemias	87	3	2	..	1	10	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
72. Leukemias and pseudoleukemias	196	3	2	..	..	22	1	1	3	1	..	2	..
73. Diseases of the spleen	19	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74. Other diseases of the blood and blood-making organs	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75. Alcoholism	123	5	4	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
76. Chronic poisoning by other organic substances	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78. Encephalitis	32	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79. Meningitis	75	4	4	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
80. Progressive locomotor ataxia	21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
81. Other diseases of the spinal cord	97	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
82. Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	3497	63	83	5	26	272	3	11	19	5	9	33	20
83. General paralysis of the insane	140	11	7	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
84. Dementia praecox and other psychoses	34	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Epilepsy	63	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86. Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87. Other diseases of the nervous system	118	4	1	..	2	11	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
88. Diseases of the organs of vision	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	101	5	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
90. Pericarditis	24	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91. Acute endocarditis	142	1	1	..	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
92. Chronic endocarditis, valvular diseases	3235	62	26	1	12	114	3	1	1	2	5	6	14
93. Diseases of the myocardium	6491	217	97	21	28	512	10	25	28	10	12	28	31
94. Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	2260	113	77	3	5	224	7	6	16	1	7	5	16
95. Other diseases of the heart	2623	134	76	2	27	172	5	8	22	4	6	8	5
96. Aneurysm	73	8	7	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
97. Arterio sclerosis	653	32	22	..	1	40	2	3	2	1	..	4	..
98. Gangrene	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
99. Other diseases of the arteries	56	2	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
100. Diseases of the veins	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
101. Diseases of the lymphatic system	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102. Idiopathic anomalies of the blood-pressure	23	3	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
103. Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104. Diseases of the nasal fossae and anæxæ	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105. Diseases of the larynx	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106. Bronchitis	133	2	2	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
107. Broncho pneumonia	1125	46	28	1	6	84	1	3	5	..	2	6	10
108. Lobar pneumonia	1697	64	43	5	7	163	1	3	15	4	1	7	13

OF NEW JERSEY AND MUNICIPALITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1930. COUNTY WHICH FOLLOW: 1936—Continued

	Lodi	North Arlington	Ridgeland Park	Ridgewood	Rutherford	Wallington	Burlington County	Bordentown	Burlington City	Camden County	Ancbon	Camden City	Collingswood	Glocester City	Haddonfield	Cape May County	Cumberland County	Bridgeton	Millville	Vineland	Essex County	Belleisle		
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	6	1	3	1	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	48	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	14	..	
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	24	1
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	
..	2	3	..	..	..	..	18	..	
..	..	3	2	4	5	1	30	2	2	94	4	49	1	8	4	12	25	11	6	..	..	291	7
..	
..	
..	..	1	1	1	1	1	6	..	1	7	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	43	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
..	1	1	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	
..	2	..	
..	2	..	
..	..	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	16	..
..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	34	..	
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	4	..	
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	7	1	12	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	20	..
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
..	2	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	
..	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	21	..	
..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	
..	6	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	1	24	..	
..	..	7	4	11	14	18	2	38	8	11	219	12	102	16	15	10	60	101	21	34	9	646	16	
..	3	1	1	9	1	5	..	..	1	8	1	1	..	..	15	2	
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	1	10	..	5	6	2	4	16	78	30	13	7	277	11
..	..	4	1	3	2	..	3	1	1	15	136	1	55	6	9	4	16	78	30	13	7	277	11	
..	..	7	10	25	29	24	6	184	8	14	410	7	186	23	21	17	90	144	32	28	18	1317	37	
..	..	4	3	9	6	16	..	54	2	7	176	13	84	4	8	9	18	33	9	8	3	478	17	
..	..	7	1	6	5	4	1	31	..	5	119	4	67	5	10	1	23	15	3	3	..	562	17	
..	2	6	..	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	
..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	26	6	2	23	1	104	1	1	3	2	14	16	4	7	88	2	
..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
..	1
..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		

TABLE 20.—DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE COUNTIES FIGURES INCLUDE PLACES

	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County	Woodbury
54. Nonmalignant tumors	2	3	5	4	22		1	1	1	1	1
55. Tumors of which the nature is not specified		1			12					1	1
56. Acute rheumatic fever		2	1	3	15			1	1	3	
57. Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis			2		3	1				1	
58. Gout											
59. Diabetes mellitus	12	15	20	15	168	7	7	6	6	85	8
60. Scoury											
61. Beriberi											
62. Pellagra											
63. Rickets											
64. Osteomalacia					1					1	
65. Diseases of the pituitary body											
66. Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands	1	6	6		21	2	1		2	5	
67. Diseases of the thymus gland		1	1		6		1			1	
68. Diseases of the adrenals					1					1	
69. Other general diseases					2						
70. Hemorrhagic conditions					8						
71. Anemias		2	2	1	10		1			3	2
72. Leukemias and pseudo-leukemias	2	4	1	1	18	3	1		2	1	
73. Diseases of the spleen					3						
74. Other diseases of the blood and blood-making organs					1						
75. Alcoholism		1	2	1	16					1	
76. Chronic poisoning by other organic substances					1						
77. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances					1						
78. Encephalitis					2					1	
79. Meningitis	1	2			14	1	1			2	
80. Progressive locomotor ataxia					2					1	
81. Other diseases of the spinal cord	2	1		3	12	1	2		1	2	1
82. Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	29	56	33	36	334	15	32	16	23	87	5
83. General paralysis of the insane		5	4	3	17		2		2	3	1
84. Dementia praecox and other psychoses		1	2	3	8					1	
85. Epilepsy		1		2	6		1			1	
86. Convulsions (under 5 years of age)					1						
87. Other diseases of the nervous system	1	2	2	1	13	2	3	1	1		
88. Diseases of the organs of vision											
89. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	1	1	1		14	2	1	1	1	1	1
90. Pericarditis				1	2		1	1			
91. Acute endocarditis	1	4		2	19	2			1	4	
92. Chronic endocarditis, valvular diseases	15	33	15	16	116	8	19	7	14	33	8
93. Diseases of the myocardium	60	142	84	85	670	14	66	26	41	120	18
94. Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	42	50	19	23	235	18	11	11	15	41	9
95. Other diseases of the heart	12	28	25	14	418	7	12	5	3	44	14
96. Aneurysm			2	2	18						
97. Arterio sclerosis	3	8	4	11	40	4	3	3	15	2	
98. Gangrene					1						
99. Other diseases of the arteries					6						
100. Diseases of the veins					1						
101. Diseases of the lymphatic system					1						
102. Idiopathic anomalies of the blood-pressure	1				5		1	1	1	1	
103. Other diseases of the circulatory system					1						
104. Diseases of the nasal fossae and annexes					1						
105. Diseases of the larynx					1						
106. Bronchitis		2	1		21		2			4	1
107. Emphysema pneumonia	7	21	10	12	135	4	4	2	5	19	1
108. Lobar pneumonia	13	26	15	21	228	5	18	6	7	40	3

OF NEW JERSEY AND MUNICIPALITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1930. COUNTY WHICH FOLLOW: 1936—Continued

	Rutson County	Bayonne	Guttenberg	Harrison	Hoboken	Jersey City	Kearny	Secaucus	Union City	West New York	Hunterdon County	Lambertville	Mercer County	Pfinceton	Trenton	Middlesex County	Careret	Highland Park	New Brunswick	Perth Amboy	Sayreville	South Amboy	
22	1			1	2	9	3	1	1	2			6	1	3	8		1		1			
11	2	1				5	1						1			1							
20	6	1			1	3	2		3	4			1			1							
6	1				2	2						1	1	5	3	3				1			2
192	13	5	1	14	95	9			23	11	6	3	50	3	31	51	3	3	13	9	1	1	
2						2							1										
1																							
23	4				2	13	2		1	2	2		5	1	1	7		1	1	1			
1					1	1							1			2	3	1	1	1			
5						3			2		1		3										
1						1																	
14						7										6				2			
35	5				3	16	4		1	1	3	1	12		10	7	2		2	1	3		
2						2			2	1	1		2		2	1			1				
23	3	1			3	12		1	1	1	3		7		2	5	4	1		1			
1					1																		
10	1				1	2	1		1				1		1	1							
3	1				1	2	1		1				1		1	1			1				
9	1					3				4		2	5		2	9					4	1	
484	59	3	12	38	242	24	3	48	19	69		13	177	10	110	144	6	3	28	28	5	6	
19	3	1	1	1	9			1	1	1			3		1	1			2	1			
8	2				3	1							1		1	1							
8	1				1	1	1		2	1			3		2	6				4			
2	1				1	1			1						1	1							
18	2				3	10			2				4	1	1	5			2	1			
1					1						1												
19	3				11	1		1	1	1			4	1	3	4							1
22	3				1	2	12		1	1			8		6	3	1			1			
2					1	2	12						3		1	1							
188	19	3	3	11	81	14			21	12	20	2	48	3	30	71	7	6	10	13	2	2	
1273	118	8	29	130	592	68	14	121	60	78	7	373	17	224	237	5	7	59	44	11	7		
204	22				11	104	6	3	20	15	20	3	123	6	76	68	2	4	12	18	2	2	
523	45	4	15	60	295	21	4	20	21	33	4	75	1	59	132	5	3	37	19	3	7		
7					5				1	1			2		2	2							
87	10				14	42	2		6	4	10	1	41		26	28	1	1	4	5	2	3	
9	1				1	5			1	1	1	1	3		3								1
2					2				1	1	1		2		1	1							
4					2						1	1	1		1	1							
3	1				1											2				1			
1					1																		1
18	1				6	1			1	1		1	11		6	3			1	1			1
217	29	3	3	19	113	4	2	21	8	7	1	1	63	2	89	47	2		11	5		2	
275	29	3	3	22	151	14	4	23	8	18	1	1	80	2	48	65	1	3	17	14	2	4	

TABLE 20.—DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE COUNTIES
FIGURES INCLUDE PLACES

	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County	Woodbury
158. Congenital debility		1			4		1			2	
159. Frequent cough	11	13	7	4	103	9	16	1	3	13	2
160. Injury at birth	5	1	1	1	21	1	2	1	1	6	
161. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	1	1	1	14	2			2	6	
162. Senility	1	1			1	1				4	
163. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons or by absorption of corrosive substances		6	2		5						
164. Suicide by poisonous gas	2	4	7	1	35		4	2			
165. Suicide by hanging or strangulation					10						
166. Suicide by drowning				1	1						
167. Suicide by firearms		2	3	1	8	1	1	2	1	6	
168. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments					2						
169. Suicide by jumping from high places					10						
170. Suicide by crushing								1			
171. Suicide by other means											
172. Infanticide											
173. Homicide by firearms	1	1			15			1			
174. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments		1	1		10		2		1		
175. Homicide by other means				2	7	1				2	1
176. Attack by venomous animals					1						
177. Poisoning by food					1						
178. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas		2	1		18				1		
179. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted)			1		5	1	1			2	
180. Contagration		1	1		2					4	
181. Accidental burns (contagration excepted)		1	1	1	13		1			8	
182. Accidental mechanical suffocation	3	1	1		15				1	4	2
183. Accidental drowning	1		2		15		2	1	1	2	
184. Accidental traumatism by firearms		1			3				1	4	2
185. Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments					3					1	
186a. Accidental traumatism by fall	2	19	6	5	120	5	10		4	18	
186b. Accidental traumatism by crushing, landslide	12	11	14	4	112	6	4	3	7	37	8
187. Catarrhs											
188. Injuries by animals											
189. Hunger and thirst											
190. Excessive cold											
191. Excessive heat	1	2	1		11					1	
192. Lightning			1		1					1	
193. Accidents due to electric currents					1				1		
194. Other accidents	1	3	1		19		1	2	4	1	
195. Violent deaths of which the nature is unknown					1	1				1	1
196. Wounds of war											
197. Execution of criminals by belligerent armies											
198. Legal executions											
199. Sudden death											
200. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined				1	2		1			3	1
Total	379	795	509	443	5172	183	357	152	235	921	128

Supplemental Tabulation of Certain Types of Violent and Accidental Deaths, 1936

	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County	Woodbury
201. Accidents in mines and quarries											
202. Accidents from agricultural machinery											
203. Elevator accidents	1		1		3					1	
204. Accidents from machinery used for recreation											
205. Other machinery accidents					2	1				1	
206. Railroad and automobile collisions											
207. Other railroad accidents		1			4		1				
208. Street car and automobile collisions							1				
209. Other street car accidents											
210. Automobile accidents (primary)	11	9	12	3	103	5	2	3	6	37	8
211. Motorcycle accidents		1	1	1	2					2	
212. Other land transportation accidents											
213. Water transportation accidents			1		1					1	
214. Air transportation accidents											

OF NEW JERSEY AND MUNICIPALITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1930. COUNTY WHICH FOLLOW: 1936—Continued

	Hudson County	Bayonne	Guttenberg	Harrison	Hoboken	Jersey City	Kearny	Secaucus	Union City	West New York	Hunterdon County	Lambertville	Mercer County	Princeton	Trenton	Middlesex County	Carters	Highland Park	New Brunswick	Perth Amboy	Sayreville	South Amboy	
4						3				1	2		1			1			1				
180	21		7	14	55	9			16	5	6		44	1	31	34	4		1		10	1	1
33	5		1	2	19	2	1		1	1			1		4	15		1	1		5		1
31				3	13				1	1			8		7	4		1	1		2		1
9	1				8	1	1		1	1			1		1	6			2		2		1
8	1				5				1							4			1	2	1		1
16	2				5	3			1				6		4	9	1	1	3	1			1
28	3		2		8				5	1	6		1		6	6							
6	3		1		1	4	1		5	1	6		1		3	6		1	1		1		
8					1	4	1		1	1			1		1	4							
2					2	2			1	1			3		2	3		2					
15	2				2	2			1	2	1		1		1	1				1			
1					1	1									1	1							
5	1				1	2	1									1							
2	1				1	1			1							1							
11	2				5	1	1			1						2	1			1			
1	1				1	1							4		1	3			2	1			
1					1	1							1		1	1							
2					1	1							1		1	1							
3	1				1	1							1		1	1							
10					5	1				1			2		2	2							
22	2				2								15		1	5	1			2	1		
7	2				3	4	3		3	3	1		1		1	1			2	3	1	2	
39	6				1	4	1						2		2	1							
1					1	10	17	2	1	1			12		9	14	1		3	2	3	1	
135	19	1	1	10	77	6	2	8	2	19	1	47	3	35	41	3	1	9	6				3
145	17		4	11	77	2	1	14	6	8		59	2	41	72	4	1	13	14	5	2		
2												8		2									
3	1																						
16	2				2	9	1	1		1		1	1		1	1							
2					1	1	1					3		2	8								
2					2																		
11	4				5				1	1	2	1	5		4	8							
4	1				1	1										2			1	1			
5	2																						
7000	752	49	155	651	3472	368	67	589	329	320	72	2115	82	1380	1996	93	76	416	393	56		82	

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	Motormen	Officials and superintendents	Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	Ticket and station agents	Other pursuits	Express, Post, Telegraph and Telephone—	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	Laborers	Mail carriers	Telegraph operators	Telephone operators	Other pursuits
Tuberculosis and other respiratory system												
10 to 19												1
20 to 29												1
30 to 39												
40 to 49												
50 to 59			1									
60 to 69		1										
70 to 79												
80 and over												
Totals		1	1	1	1		1		1	2	2	
Cancer and other malignant tumors												
10 to 19												1
20 to 29												
30 to 39												
40 to 49												
50 to 59	1	3	1		2			1		1		2
60 to 69	2	2	3		3			1		1		
70 to 79												
80 and over												
Totals	5	5	8	2	8	1		6	2	3	3	
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense												
10 to 19												
20 to 29												
30 to 39												
40 to 49		1			1							
50 to 59												
60 to 69	1	1	5		3					2		
70 to 79			3		1							1
80 and over	1											
Totals	2	2	9	2	7					3	2	4
Diseases of the circulatory system												
10 to 19												
20 to 29												
30 to 39												
40 to 49												
50 to 59	3	2	6		6							
60 to 69	4	1	7		5							
70 to 79	2	2	4		1							13
80 and over	2	1	4		1							2
Totals	12	6	28	10	33	1	3	11	6	2	26	

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

TRADE	Bankers, brokers and moneylenders	Clerks in stores	Deliverymen	Laborers	Real estate and insurance agents and officials	Salesmen and saleswomen	Undertakers	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other pursuits	PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)	Firemen (fire department)	Laborers (public service)	Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.	Officials and inspectors (city, county, state, U.S.)	Policemen	Soldiers, sailors and marines	Other pursuits
Tuberculosis and other respiratory system	1	1	3		1	5		1	1								
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59																	
60 to 69	2	1	2			10		18			1						
70 to 79						2		13									
80 and over						1		4									
Totals	4	3	5	1	10	39	4	40	6		1	12	1	2	4	4	14
Cancer and other malignant tumors																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59	5	2	3	2	11	19	2	30	5								
60 to 69	3	2	4	4	16	25	1	48	7								
70 to 79	1		4	12	15	15	1	48	2								
80 and over				5	5	2	1	8	1								
Totals	12	9	4	9	49	72	6	144	17		7	8	5	8	24	8	43
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59	1	1	1	5	8	2		7									
60 to 69	1	1	1	6	6	9	2	13									
70 to 79	2	1	2	9	9	11	1	26									
80 and over	2	1		4	1	1	1	9									
Totals	10	7	2	3	28	43	6	87	7		3	20	2	12	14	4	43
Diseases of the circulatory system																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59	3	1	3	5	13	8		13	5								
60 to 69	4	3	3	5	10	8	2	36	5								
70 to 79	16	8	3	1	39	60	3	149	13								
80 and over	10	2	2	30	35	33	3	97	6								
Totals	38	13	12	10	125	204	14	463	36		17	64	10	43	54	6	157

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE												
	Architects	Authors, editors and reporters	Chemists, assayers, etc.	Civil and mining engineers and surveyors	Clergymen	Dentists	Designers, draftsmen and inventors	Lawyers, judges and justices	Musicians and teachers of music	Photographers	Physicians and surgeons	Teachers and other educators	Other professional and semi-professional pursuits
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10 to 19												
	20 to 29	1											
	30 to 39												
	40 to 49												
	50 to 59												
	60 to 69												
	70 to 79												
	80 and over												
Totals	1	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	12	28
Cancer and other malignant tumors	10 to 19												
	20 to 29	1											
	30 to 39												
	40 to 49												
	50 to 59												
	60 to 69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	70 to 79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	80 and over												
Totals	4	2	3	6	8	4	12	10	6	3	12	43	53
Diseases of the nervous system	10 to 19												
	20 to 29												
	30 to 39												
	40 to 49												
	50 to 59	1											
	60 to 69												
	70 to 79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	80 and over												
Totals	2	1	2	11	3	7	7	11	1	14	21	25	
Diseases of the circulatory system	10 to 19												
	20 to 29												
	30 to 39	1											
	40 to 49	1	5	1	1	3	1	2					
	50 to 59	4	6	4	8	4	3	4	4	3	8	12	
	60 to 69	4	4	15	4	5	7	7	2	3	11	18	
	70 to 79	6	6	12	8	4	5	5	6	6	20	31	
	80 and over	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	10	18	
Totals	8	13	16	43	10	12	27	28	10	38	77	135	

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE													CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS												
	Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	Bartenders	Hotel keepers and managers	Housekeepers and stewards	Janitors and sextons	Laundresses and laundresses	Porters (except in stores)	Restaurant, cafe and lunch room keepers	Subcontractors	Servants	Waiters	Other parents	Agents, canvassers and collectors	Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Other clerical pursuits	Totals									
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10 to 19																									
	20 to 29	5																								
	30 to 39	5																								
	40 to 49	2																								
	50 to 59	1																								
	60 to 69	1																								
	70 to 79	1																								
	80 and over																									
Totals	12	8	5	395	17	17	15	8	1	68	18	23	6	21	67	27	1045									
Cancer and other malignant tumors	10 to 19																									
	20 to 29	1																								
	30 to 39																									
	40 to 49	1																								
	50 to 59	5	1	5	334	4	1	1	2	13	2	6	1	9	15	6	1140									
	60 to 69	3	2	4	493	6	1	3	2	18	1	17	1	10	25	6	1304									
	70 to 79	4	1	4	576	7	4	4	2	13	1	7	2	11	31	5	1898									
	80 and over	4	1	7	383	9	1	4	1	5	1	12	2	5	17	2	898									
Totals	15	6	21	2015	30	7	12	9	2	58	7	44	5	38	100	29	4451									
Diseases of the nervous system	10 to 19																									
	20 to 29																									
	30 to 39																									
	40 to 49																									
	50 to 59	2			1	100	2			4	1															
	60 to 69	4	2		140	1	2	1		12	2	4		1	4	1	90									
	70 to 79	1			30	1	1	2	1	4	1			1	4	1	30									
	80 and over	1			140	1	2	1		12	2	4		1	4	1	90									
Totals	12	2	11	1318	20	4	10	7	1	58	7	22	3	30	74	11	3058									
Diseases of the circulatory system	10 to 19																									
	20 to 29																									
	30 to 39																									
	40 to 49																									
	50 to 59	2			3	183	1	1	2	1	1															
	60 to 69	3			6	328	7	2	3	4	1	4														
	70 to 79	2			7	567	15	4	4	1	4	7														
	80 and over	16	5	13	1088	9	6	11	2	33	6	35														
Totals	22	1	5	1228	18	2	3	2	2	37	4	25														
Totals	50	12	43	4030	58	21	25	27	10	173	29	109	18	80	236	89	16671									

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					EXTRACTION OF MINERALS				
	Farmers	Farm laborers	Fishermen and oystermen	Gardeners, florists, fruit growers and nurserymen	Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits	Foremen, overseers and inspectors	Miners	Quarry operatives		
Pneumonia										
10 to 19										1
20 to 29			1	1						1
30 to 39										
40 to 49										
50 to 59			1	1						1
60 to 69		1	1	1	5					1
70 to 79		1	2	2	5					1
80 and over		12	1	1	1					1
Totals	42	7	7	9	3				1	4
Diseases of the respiratory system and tuberculosis (excepted)										
10 to 19										
20 to 29										
30 to 39	1									
40 to 49	1	1								
50 to 59			2							
60 to 69				1						
70 to 79										
80 and over	2		2							
Totals	5	3	2	1						
Diseases of the digestive system										
10 to 19										1
20 to 29	1									1
30 to 39	2		2							
40 to 49	1	3								
50 to 59	11	1	4	4						
60 to 69	11	12		4						
70 to 79	5	1		1						
80 and over	4									
Totals	38	7	6	11	2					
Non-venereal diseases of the urinary system and annexa										
10 to 19			1							
20 to 29			1							
30 to 39		1								
40 to 49		1								
50 to 59	2		3							
60 to 69	19	4	3						1	
70 to 79	38	1	1							
80 and over	19									
Totals	93	15	5	9	4				1	

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES																				
Bakers	Blacksmiths, farriers and hammermen	Holtermakers	Brick and stone masons	Builders and building contractors	Carpenters, coopers and cabinet makers	Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	Dyers	Electricians and electrical engineers	Engineers (stationary)	Engineers	Filers, grinders, buffers and polishers (metal)	Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)	Glassblowers	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	Laborers—	General and not specified	Building and hand trades	Chemical industries	Clay and stone industries (excepting potteries)
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	2	8	4	13	3	41	2	4	2	7	10		4		5		185	2	6	
Diseases of the respiratory system and tuberculosis (excepted)																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	2	3	3	5	8	5	2	5	2	1	10		1				80	2	1	
Diseases of the digestive system																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	12	10	6	14	5	35	3	2	1	7	16		2	7	1		122	2	4	1
Non-venereal diseases of the urinary system and annexa																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	3	2	1	4		18		1	2	2	2		1	1	1		24	1	1	1

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	Potteries	Rubber industries	Textile industries	Other industries	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	Stonecutters	Tailors and tailorssees	Threats and copersmiths	Upholsterers	Other manufacturing and mechanical industries
Pneumonia										
10 to 19										
20 to 29	1		1						1	
30 to 39			3							
40 to 49			4							
50 to 59			4							
60 to 69	1		4							1
70 to 79			2							
80 and over	1		2							1
Totals	2	5	23	26	4	1	8	4	2	6
Diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia and tuberculosis) excepted										
10 to 19										
20 to 29			1							
30 to 39										
40 to 49										
50 to 59										1
60 to 69	1		1							
70 to 79										
80 and over										
Totals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the digestive system										
10 to 19										
20 to 29			3							
30 to 39			3							
40 to 49			7							
50 to 59			13							
60 to 69	1		9							3
70 to 79			3							
80 and over			5							1
Totals	1	1	39	25	4	3	18	1		7
Non-venereal diseases of the genital-urinary system and anus										
10 to 19										
20 to 29			1							
30 to 39			1							
40 to 49	1		2							
50 to 59			6							2
60 to 69			2							1
70 to 79	1		5							2
80 and over			2							1
Totals	1	1	19	20	1		5	1		4

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

TRANSPORTATION	Water—	Road and Street—	Railroad—	Other
Boatmen, casualmen, sailors and deck hands				
Longshoremen and stevedores				
Other pursuits				
Carriage and hack drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen				
Chauffeurs				
Contractors and foremen (road building)				
Garnage keepers and managers				
Laborers (road building) and street cleaners				
Livery stable keepers and managers, hostlers and stable hands				
Other pursuits				
Baggage men and freight agents				
Brakemen				
Conductors				
Foremen, overseers and inspectors				
Fathers				
Locomotive Engineers				
Locomotive firemen				

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	Motormen	Officials and superintendents	Switchmen, firemen and yardmen	Ticket and station agents	Other pursuits	Express, Post, Telegraph and Telephone— Express messengers and railway mail clerks	Linemen	Mail carriers	Telegraph operators	Telephone operators	Other pursuits
Pneumonia											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39											
40 to 49					1						
50 to 59											
60 to 69											
70 to 79											
80 and over	1	2	1		1		1		1		1
Totals	1	3	3	1	7		1	2	2	4	
Diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia and influenza) (see)											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39											
40 to 49											
50 to 59											
60 to 69			1								
70 to 79											
80 and over											
Totals			1						1	1	
Diseases of the circulatory system											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39											
40 to 49											
50 to 59					1						
60 to 69											
70 to 79									1	1	
80 and over					2						1
Totals					3				1	1	4
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39											
40 to 49											
50 to 59											
60 to 69											
70 to 79											
80 and over	3										
Totals	7		4	1	11						

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

TRADE	Bankers, brokers and moneylenders	Clerks in stores	Deliverymen	Laborers	Real estate and insurance agents and officials	Salesmen and saleswomen	Undertakers	Wholesale and retail dealers	Other pursuits	PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)	Firemen (fire department)	Laborers (public service)	Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.	Officials and Inspectors (city, county, state, U.S.)	Police	Soldiers, sailors and marines	Other pursuits
Pneumonia																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59																	
60 to 69																	
70 to 79																	
80 and over	1	2	2														
Totals	6	5	3	5	20	33	3	62	12		2	24	1	8	12	2	27
Diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia and influenza) (see)																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59																	
60 to 69																	
70 to 79																	
80 and over																	
Totals	2	2	1	1	1	2		13	2		2	3		2	1	4	
Diseases of the circulatory system																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59																	
60 to 69																	
70 to 79																	
80 and over																	
Totals	6	7	2	20	42	2		74	11		6	18	2	5	10	2	40
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa																	
10 to 19																	
20 to 29																	
30 to 39																	
40 to 49																	
50 to 59																	
60 to 69																	
70 to 79																	
80 and over																	
Totals	14	5	2	5	22	34	3	128	9		2	11	5	15	10	3	41

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE															
	Architects	Authors, editors and reporters	Chemists, assayers, etc.	Civil and mining engineers and surveyors	Clergymen	Dentists	Designers, draftsmen and inventors	Lawyers, judges and justices	Musicians and teachers of music	Photographers	Physicians and surgeons	Teachers and other educators	Other professional and semi-professional pursuits			
Pneumonia																
10 to 19																
20 to 29																
30 to 39																
40 to 49																
50 to 59																
60 to 69																
70 to 79																
80 and over																
Totals	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	7	16	22			
Disease of the respiratory system (pneumonia and influenza excepted)																
10 to 19																
20 to 29																
30 to 39																
40 to 49																
50 to 59																
60 to 69																
70 to 79																
80 and over																
Totals						1	1				2	2	4			
Disease of the digestive system																
10 to 19																
20 to 29																
30 to 39																
40 to 49																
50 to 59																
60 to 69																
70 to 79																
80 and over																
Totals	1	2	2	3	6	2	4	6	5	1	5	11	36			
Non-venereal diseases of the genitourinary system and annexa																
10 to 19																
20 to 29																
30 to 39																
40 to 49																
50 to 59																
60 to 69																
70 to 79																
80 and over																
Totals	1		3	3	9	3	4	9	8	4	17	23	37			

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE													CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS					Totals
	Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	Bar tenders	Hotel keepers and managers	Housekeepers and stewards	Janitors and sextons	Laundresses and laundresses	Porters (except in stores)	Restaurant, cafe and lunch room keepers	Saunkeeps	Servants	Waiters	Other pursuits	Agents, canvassers and collectors	Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Other clerical pursuits			
Pneumonia																			
10 to 19																			
20 to 29																			
30 to 39																			
40 to 49																			
50 to 59																			
60 to 69																			
70 to 79																			
80 and over																			
Totals	16	7	8	614	5	5	7	8	2	41	9	13	3	14	48	7	1850		
Disease of the respiratory system (pneumonia and influenza excepted)																			
10 to 19																			
20 to 29																			
30 to 39																			
40 to 49																			
50 to 59																			
60 to 69																			
70 to 79																			
80 and over																			
Totals	3			87	1	1	2	1		5				5	10	2	293		
Disease of the digestive system																			
10 to 19																			
20 to 29																			
30 to 39																			
40 to 49																			
50 to 59																			
60 to 69																			
70 to 79																			
80 and over																			
Totals	10	6	13	624	8	5	4	6	1	21	7	10		27	60	16	1849		
Non-venereal diseases of the genitourinary system and annexa																			
10 to 19																			
20 to 29																			
30 to 39																			
40 to 49																			
50 to 59																			
60 to 69																			
70 to 79																			
80 and over																			
Totals	12	3	10	1211	17	6	6	9	4	57	8	27	2	33	65	15	2924		

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					EXTRACTION OF MINERALS			Quarry operatives
	Farmers	Farm laborers	Fishermen and oystermen	Gardeners, florists, fruit growers and nursermen	Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits	Foramen, overseers and inspectors	Miners		
Suicide									
10 to 19	2			1					
20 to 29	1	1							
30 to 39	2								
40 to 49	2								
50 to 59	2								
60 to 69	2								
70 to 79	1						1		
80 and over	2								
Totals	20	2	2	4	1		1		
Violent deaths (accidents excepted)									
10 to 19	1	3						1	
20 to 29	5	2							
30 to 39	7	1							
40 to 49	3	9							
50 to 59	11	11	1						
60 to 69	13	9						1	
70 to 79	11	4							
80 and over	4								
Totals	55	36	10	10	1			2	
All other diseases and causes of death									
10 to 19	1								
20 to 29	2	1							
30 to 39	3								
40 to 49	4	5	1				1		
50 to 59	5	1					1		
60 to 69	14								
70 to 79	12	2							
80 and over	11	1							
Totals	34	8	4	10	1		3		
Summary									
10 to 19	2	4						3	
20 to 29	15	7	3						
30 to 39	23	7							
40 to 49	43	23					1		
50 to 59	106	35	9	15			3	1	
60 to 69	203	29	14	33			3	1	
70 to 79	235	30	20	43			4	1	
80 and over	151	13	17	19			1	2	
Totals	862	150	80	163	32		5	18	

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

	MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES										LABORERS—									
	Bakers	Blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen	Bottlemakers	Brick and stone masons	Builders and building contractors	Carpenters, coopers and cabinet makers	Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	Dyers	Electricians and electrical engineers	Engineers (stationary)	Engravers	Filers, grinders, buffers and polishers (metal)	Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)	Glassblowers	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	General and not specified	Building and hand trades	Chemical industries	Clay and stone industries (excepting potteries)
Suicide																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	5	2		5	1	9		1	2	3	4				2	31	1	1	1	1
Violent deaths (accidents excepted)																				
10 to 19	1	4				4		1		2	2				1	11	1	1		
20 to 29	1	1								1	1				1	34	2	1		
30 to 39	2	1								1	1				1	51	1	3	1	1
40 to 49																45		4		
50 to 59		1														58		2	2	2
60 to 69		1														49	3	1		
70 to 79		2														10	1			
80 and over	1										1				9					
Totals	5	9	2	14	6	65	1	7	1	12	19		1	8	1	267	8	12	3	3
All other diseases and causes of death																				
10 to 19	1	1								1						3	3			
20 to 29	1	1								1						20	1			
30 to 39	1	1								1						36		1		
40 to 49	1	1								3						49				1
50 to 59	1	1								1						42				
60 to 69	2	3								4						48				
70 to 79	2	3								2						22				1
80 and over	1	1								1						24				1
Totals	7	13	4	15	8	39	1	6	2	10	19	1	1	9	1	210	7	2	2	2
Summary																				
10 to 19	1	5		2		11		2		2	2				1	25	4	1		
20 to 29	4	5		5		11		2		2	3				6	143	3	2		
30 to 39	5	5		5		14		4		3	3				1	240	6	3		2
40 to 49	2	11		7		29		6		4	4				1	415	8	13		3
50 to 59	3	15		10		37		9		6	6				1	517	16	11		3
60 to 69	3	15		15		37		23		145	53				1	858	6	15		3
70 to 79	3	24		12		58		38		227	5				1	520	14	9		4
80 and over	15	11		32		10		32		17	4				1	365	11	2		2
Totals	134	110	43	215	124	773	22	81	21	103	268	10	32	119	28	2354	62	47	14	14

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE											
	Architects	Authors, editors and reporters (chemists, assayers, etc.)	Civil and mining engineers and surveyors	Clergymen	Dentists	Designers, draftsmen and inventors	Lawyers, judges and justices	Musicians and teachers of music	Photographers	Physicians and surgeons	Teachers and other educators	Other professional and semi-professional pursuits
Suicide												
10 to 19												
20 to 29												
30 to 39		2										
40 to 49												
50 to 59		1										
60 to 69												
70 to 79												
80 and over												
Totals	3	4					4	3		2	4	8
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)												
10 to 19												
20 to 29		1										
30 to 39												
40 to 49		1	2									
50 to 59												
60 to 69		1										
70 to 79												
80 and over												
Totals	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	7	2	3	7	22
All other disease and causes of death												
10 to 19												
20 to 29		1										
30 to 39			1									
40 to 49		1										
50 to 59												
60 to 69		2										
70 to 79												
80 and over												
Totals	1	6	1	3	7	1	5	9	1	10	19	38
Summary												
10 to 19	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	4	1	18	21	31
20 to 29												
30 to 39												
40 to 49	2	2	5	6	5	4	7	9	6	13	18	42
50 to 59	1	10	11	7	19	10	16	14	4	21	42	88
60 to 69	5	4	10	10	26	4	12	24	20	5	25	46
70 to 79	4	8	3	11	27	7	11	19	6	24	46	66
80 and over	5	2	3	14		3	11	6	1	11	21	25
Totals	16	32	40	39	97	31	48	82	81	24	113	235

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1936—Continued

	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE										CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS									
	Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	Bartenders	Hotel keepers and managers	Housekeepers and stewards	Janitors and sextons	Laundresses and handresses	Porters (except in stores)	Restaurant, cafe and lunch room keepers	Shoemakers	Servants	Waiters	Other pursuits	Agents, canvassers and rollers	Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Other clerical pursuits	Totals			
Suicide																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	3	1	2	93	2		2	1	3	7	1	4	1	2	14	8	513			
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	4	2	10	451	9	9	9	5		36	6	21	3	12	49	7	2110			
All other disease and causes of death																				
10 to 19																				
20 to 29																				
30 to 39																				
40 to 49																				
50 to 59																				
60 to 69																				
70 to 79																				
80 and over																				
Totals	23	5	12	1504	13	9	13	6	3	79	19	20	7	17	66	12	3078			
Summary																				
10 to 19	3			35						10	2	3			1	9	4	162		
20 to 29	0	7	1	462	3	14	12			66	14	17			19	108	42	1537		
30 to 39	14	3	10	833	7	9	11			1	26	12	22		3	28	96	2427		
40 to 49	35	16	26	1537	26	15	11	15	5	101	29	43	10	48	131	22	4322			
50 to 59	36	12	30	2213	45	17	29	19	2	141	39	62	9	64	151	19	6610			
60 to 69	42	11	30	3033	38	17	26	23	2	103	19	73	13	59	163	30	7505			
70 to 79	23	3	26	2336	43	4	12	13	4	61	10	53	7	40	101	17	6558			
80 and over	5		12	1370	18	4	3		3	35	2	13	4	20	21	5	2821			
Totals	166	52	135	12342	180	84	105	82	27	605	108	293	48	279	809	168	32442			

TABLE 22.—TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																			
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown			
						68	8	3	2	0	87	13	20	70	115	200	311	306	345	168	22				
1	ALL CAUSES	1751	933	821	401	68	8	3	2	0	87	13	20	70	115	200	311	306	345	168	22				
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	Typhus fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Whooping cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Influenza	26	11	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9	Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Tracheobronchitis of the respiratory system	62	45	10	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Syphilis	17	13	4	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Other infectious and venereal diseases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other infectious and venereal diseases	100	74	110	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Clinical unspecified and other	32	13	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	20	11	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	12	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Paralysis of the larynx and general paralysis of the insane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	103	62	101	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	19	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Diseases of the heart	527	308	219	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	45	28	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Pneumonia	130	67	63	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	18	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Diphtheria and enteritis	31	12	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Appendicitis	24	12	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	31	19	12	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	145	65	80	32	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
32	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Puerperal septicemia	5	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	30	17	13	6	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Conceit, disability and malformations, prematurity, birth and other diseases of early infancy	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Scalds	21	10	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Fractures	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Scalds	21	10	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Fractures	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Uterine cancer	188	101	87	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimated population, 138,400.

Total resident deaths, 1,754.

Rate per 1,000 population, 12.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						35	4	4	4	4	42	4	13	47	82	144	219	216	170	67	8	
1	ALL CAUSES	1010	502	418	323	35	4	4	4	4	42	4	13	47	82	144	219	216	170	67	8	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	5	4	1																		
2	Scarlet fever	1																				
3	Smallpox	1																				
4	Measles	1																				
5	Scarlet fever	1																				
6	Whooping cough	1																				
7	Whooping cough	1																				
8	Influenza	14	7	7	5																	
9	Pharyngitis	1																				
10	Diseases of the respiratory system	49	27	22	22																	
11	Diseases of tuberculosis	11	8	3	10																	
12	Syphilis	1																				
13	Malaria	1																				
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	2		10	1																
15	Is not specified	110	48	62	10																	
16	Tumors, neoplasms, or of which the nature is not specified	7	2	5	3																	
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																			
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	3	1	3																	
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	3	1	3																	
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	14	7	7	3	2																
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis of the insane	8	5	3	4																	
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	82	32	50	51																	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs	11	6	5	1	1																
24	Diseases of the heart	270	105	165	83	1																
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	22	1	21	7																	
26	Rheumatism	2	1	1	2																	
27	Other diseases of the circulatory system (ischaemic diseases excepted)	17	4	13	5	2																
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (ischaemic diseases excepted)	11	7	4	5																	
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	5	2	3	2																	
30	Diphtheria and enteritis	5	2	3	2																	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	6	8	1																	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	20	13	7	5																	
33	Nephritis	80	34	46	25																	
34	Nephritis	1	1		1																	
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (ischaemic diseases excepted)	1	1		1																	
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	3	3		2																	
37	Diseases of the bone and cellular tissue, and of the joints	3	1	2	2																	
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	15	7	8	14	1																
39	Scabies	4	2	2	3																	
40	Syphilis	1	1		1																	
41	Homicide	1	1		1																	
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicidal excepted)	85	62	23	26	1	2					7	11	13	10	17	8	4				
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 71,500.

Total resident deaths, 1,010.

Rate per 1,000 population, 14.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BERGEN COUNTY FOR 1930, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	3658	1909	1708	125	200	21	16	0	0	252	79	60	153	213	385	588	805	760	345	50	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	0	5	1	1	1																
2	Typhus fever	0	5	1	1	1																
3	Dysentery	0	5	1	1	1																
4	Measles	0	5	1	1	1																
5	Mumps	0	5	1	1	1																
6	Scarlet fever	0	5	1	1	1																
7	Whooping cough	0	5	1	1	1																
8	Influenza	22	11	11	2	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	
9	Diphtheria	144	83	59	21	8	3	2	4	8	1	4	3	31	33	22	14	3	3	2		
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	29	11	9	4	8	3	2	4	8	1	2	3	4	2	4	4	4	1	1		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	13	8	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1		
12	Syphilis	11	8	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	1	1		
13	Malaria	27	12	13	10	4	1	2	1	0	5	3	1	2	3	6	1	1	1	1		
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	53	24	28	10	1	2	1	2	5	1	0	1	2	1	18	62	122	158	119	39	2
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	90	6	14	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
16	Chronic rheumatism, or of which the nature is not specified	0	6	14	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	0	6	14	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
18	Diabetes mellitus	118	45	70	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
19	Diabetes insipidus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	71	27	44	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	8	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	272	124	148	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	37	80	83	42	8
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	62	30	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
24	Diseases of the heart	1055	572	463	24	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	8	17	29	5	9	16	27	143	18
25	Coronary atherosclerosis	31	20	31	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
26	Bronchitis	147	69	75	15	26	8	2	1	33	3	3	3	3	12	20	32	43	38	49	17	0
27	Pneumonia	256	147	109	15	26	8	2	1	33	3	3	3	3	12	20	32	43	38	49	17	0
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis and enteritis)	21	13	9	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	32	31	18	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
30	Appendicitis	172	44	28	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	172	44	28	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
32	Diseases of the digestive system	205	59	46	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
33	Nephritis	248	28	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
35	Puerperal septicemia	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
36	Septicemia (pyemia, meningitis, and other septicemias)	13	13	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	9	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
38	Loose birth and other malformations, prematurity, and diseases of early infancy	194	89	54	0	134				134												
39	Stillbirth	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
40	Suffocation	53	42	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
41	Violence	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
42	Violence (accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted))	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	205	196	89	7	7	3	4	3	17	15	17	25	16	20	29	24	27	11	4		
		3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Estimated population, 410,000.

Total resident deaths, 5,688.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HACKENSACK CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						22	8	1	1	2	20	12	8	13	10	28	44	47	60	30	5	
1	ALL CAUSES	204	139	135	20	22	8	1	1	2	20	12	8	13	10	28	44	47	60	30	5	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 26,000. Total resident deaths, 294. Rate per 1,000 population, 10.9.

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	0	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	71	41	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Bronchitis of the circulatory system	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bronchitis of the circulatory system	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	25	10	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Nephritis and other diseases of the genitourinary system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	21	11	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Puerperal septicemia	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy	13	12	3	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Accidents (excluding suicides and homicides)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Accidents (excluding suicides and homicides)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	18	10	8	1	3	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RUTHERFORD BOROUGH FOR 1986, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						7	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	7	7	13	24	56	36	22	2	
1	ALL CAUSES	178	90	88	5	7	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	7	7	13	24	56	36	22	2	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Malaria																					
5	Cholera																					
6	Scarlet fever																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Diphtheria																					
9	Measles																					
10	Plague																					
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	4	1	2																	
12	Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1																			
13	Malaria	1	1																			
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	2		2																	
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	20	10	10	2																	
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the male sex	1	1																			
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																			
18	Diabetes mellitus (non-insulin dependent)	5	1	4																		
19	Diabetes mellitus (insulin dependent)	1	1																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	4	1	3																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1	1																			
22	Cerebral meningitis, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	18	9	9	0																	
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the special senses	0	0	0																		
24	Diseases of the heart	47	24	10	1																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	11	1	1																		
26	Bronchitis	1	1																			
27	Pneumonia	15	0	0	1																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious excepted)	1	1																			
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	0	0	0																		
30	Whooping cough	0	0	0																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	0	0	0																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	6	3	3																		
33	Nephritis	14	8	6																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1																			
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (infectious excepted)	1	1																			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1	1																			
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	0	0	0																		
38	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperal state	6	3	3																		
39	Senility	1	1																			
40	Senility (infectious)	2	2	1																		
41	Senility (non-infectious)	1	1																			
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	7	4	3	1																	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1	1																			

Estimated population, 10,700.

Total resident deaths, 178.

Rate per 1,000 population, 16.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						1	12	3	6	4	100	12	22	33	46	112	138	204	287	191	28	
1	ALL CAUSES	1140	605	544	80	81	12	3	6	4	100	12	22	33	46	112	138	204	287	191	28	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	1																		
2	Scarlet fever	1	1	1																		
3	Smallpox	1	1	1																		
4	Measles	1	1	1																		
5	Scarlet fever	2	1	1																		
6	Diphtheria	2	1	1																		
7	Diphtheria	2	1	1																		
8	Influenza	10	0	7																		
9	Plague	1	1	1																		
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	32	19	14	5																	
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	11	4	7	1																	
12	Syphilis	1	1	1																		
13	Malaria	6	6	6																		
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	15	8	7	1																	
15	Chorea	1	1	1																		
16	Cancer, nonalignment, or of which the nature is not specified	128	33	95	3																	
17	Chronic renalism and gout	2	2	2																		
18	Diphtheria	6	6	6																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3	3																		
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	18	0	12	1																	
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	1	1	1																		
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	38	40	43	6																	
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	6	2	4																		
24	Other diseases of the circulatory system	328	175	153	13																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	328	175	153	13																	
26	Bronchitis	6	4	2																		
27	Pneumonia	72	40	26	14																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	13	6	7	1																	
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	8	6	2																		
30	Appendicitis	1	1	1																		
31	Other diseases of the alimentary passages	15	9	6																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	13	6	7	1																	
33	Nephritis	61	32	29	10																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13	4	9																		
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2	2	2																		
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and diseases of the organs of locomotion	3	3	3																		
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and diseases of the organs of locomotion	4	4	4																		
38	Congenital debility and diseases of early infancy	47	33	14	0																	
39	Scalds	1	1	1																		
40	Violent and accidental deaths	47	21	26																		
41	Homicide	1	1	1																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	46	20	26																		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	80	50	27	7																	

Estimated population, 37,400.

Total resident deaths, 1,140.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BURLINGTON CITY FOR 1898, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	131	67	64	22	12	1	1	1	1	15	2	5	1	12	13	22	20	25	13	2	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																				
3	Scarlet fever	1																				
4	Smallpox	1																				
5	Measles	1																				
6	Scarlet fever	1																				
7	Diphtheria	1																				
8	Whooping cough	1																				
9	Influenza	1																				
10	Plague	1																				
11	Obstructed of the respiratory system	6	4	4	3																	
12	Other forms of tuberculosis	5	3	1																		
13	Syphilis	1																				
14	Malaria	1																				
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1																				
16	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	12	7	5	1																	
17	Is not specified	1																				
18	Tumors, neoplasms, or of which the nature is not specified	1																				
19	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1																				
20	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	2	2																			
21	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1																				
22	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis of the limbs	1																				
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	11	7	4	3																	

23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense
 24 Diphtheria
 25 Other diseases of the circulatory system
 26 Bronchitis
 27 Pneumonia
 28 Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)
 29 Diarrhoea and enteritis
 30 Appendicitis
 31 Other diseases of the digestive passages
 32 Nephritis
 33 Other diseases of the genitourinary system
 34 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state
 35 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and venereal diseases
 36 Congenital debility and malformation
 37 Stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy
 38 Squalid
 39 Suicide
 40 Homicide
 41 Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)
 42 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

1	1																						
2	1																						
3	1																						
4	1																						
5	1																						
6	1																						
7	1																						
8	1																						
9	1																						
10	1																						
11	1																						
12	1																						
13	1																						
14	1																						
15	1																						
16	1																						
17	1																						
18	18	12	6	5	6																		
19	1																						
20	1																						
21	1																						
22	1																						
23	1																						
24	1																						
25	1																						
26	1																						
27	18	12	6	5	6																		
28	1																						
29	1																						
30	1																						
31	1																						
32	1																						
33	1																						
34	1																						
35	1																						
36	1																						
37	1																						
38	1																						
39	4	3	1	3	4																		
40	1																						
41	1																						
42	1																						
43	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Estimated population, 11,400.

Total resident deaths, 131.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.4.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY FOR 1886, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						103	23	10	10	8	214	38	70	94	100	310	432	642	573	275	30	
1	ALL CAUSES	2833	1517	1316	308	103	23	10	10	8	214	38	70	94	100	310	432	642	573	275	30	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Smallpox																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Diphtheria																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Measles																					
9	Mumps																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	68	70	38	21	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	3	3	3	10	20	31	1	1	1	
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	31	21	10	12	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	13	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors	340	161	185	17																	
14	Fractures, dislocations, or of which the nature is unknown																					
15	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																			
16	Diabetes mellitus	91	36	58	7																	
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	17	15	2	4																	
18	Other diseases of the circulatory system	36	16	20	7																	
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	13	11	2	3																	
20	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	210	85	134	10																	
21	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	20	19	11	5																	
22	Diseases of the heart	831	422	409	37																	
23	Other diseases of the circulatory system	35	18	17	6																	
24	Phthisis	171	104	67	26																	
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	22	11	11	7																	
26	Whooping cough	21	11	10	4																	
27	Measles	37	18	20	3																	
28	Other diseases of the digestive system	35	23	22	7																	
29	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	320	153	167	42																	
30	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state and other diseases of the female sex	1	1		0																	
31	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	12			12																	
32	Whooping cough	16	12		12																	
33	Measles	16	12		12																	
34	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	16	12		12																	
35	Whooping cough	16	12		12																	
36	Measles	16	12		12																	
37	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	16	12		12																	
38	Whooping cough	16	12		12																	
39	Measles	16	12		12																	
40	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	16	12		12																	
41	Whooping cough	16	12		12																	
42	Measles	16	12		12																	
43	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	16	12		12																	

Total resident deaths, 2,833.

Estimated population, 272,800.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.4.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER CITY FOR 1898, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						7	7	7	7	7	7	3	3	5	10	15	21	39	60	10	4	4
1	ALL CAUSES	180	105	84		7	7	7	7	7	3	3	5	10	15	21	39	60	10	4	4	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Smallpox																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Diphtheria																					
8	Measles																					
9	Plague																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	51	3																			
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	1																				
12	Myelitis	2																				
13	Encephalitis	2																				
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	26	14	12																		
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus																					
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	8	2	6																		
20	Alcoholism (habitual)	1																				
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1																				
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	16	0	9																		

23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense

24 Diseases of the heart

25 Other diseases of the circulatory system

26 Bronchitis

27 Pneumonia

28 Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)

29 Diarrhoea and enteritis

30 Appendicitis

31 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages

32 Other diseases of the digestive system

33 Nephritis

34 Other diseases of the genitourinary system

35 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state

36 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and diseases of the hair and nails

37 Diseases of the eye and ear

38 Congenital debility and malformation

39 Scalding

40 Burns

41 Homicide

42 Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)

43 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

4		0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50		23	20	23																		
4		1	3	3																		
10		1	3	3																		
1		1	1	1																		
1		1	1	1																		
2		1	1	1																		
3		3	3	3																		
2		1	1	1																		
27		14	11	11																		
1		1	1	1																		
1		1	1	1																		
2		2	2	2																		
4		3	3	3																		
8		3	3	3																		
12		10	2	2																		

Estimated population, 14,300.

Total resident deaths, 189.

Rate per 1,000 population, 13.2.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY FOR 1899, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						17	21	21	1	2	24	4	5	11	17	32	57	91	137	172	10	...	
1	ALL CAUSES	403	246	217	53	17	21	21	1	2	24	4	5	11	17	32	57	91	137	172	10	...	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Indiensea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	10	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not ascertained	55	38	37	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Diabetes mellitus	12	4	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
18	Other general poisoning	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Paralysis of the larynx	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	60	32	28	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Diseases of the circulatory system	136	83	107	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	10	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
26	Bronchitis	21	15	8	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
27	Pneumonia	21	15	8	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Appendicitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
33	Nephritis	37	27	10	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	6	4	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the hair and nails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Concussions, lacerations, and other mechanical injuries	10	4	6	3	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
38	Other diseases of early infancy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Scalds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Other diseases of early childhood	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
41	Homicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	25	18	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Estimated population, 32,800.

Total resident deaths, 463.

Rate per 1,000 population, 14.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN EAST ORANGE CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International Last Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						31	2	1	1	1	24	4	10	27	39	71	131	102	104	114	9	0
1	ALL CAUSES	795	370	425	70	31	2	1	1	1	24	4	10	27	39	71	131	102	104	114	9	0
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Typhus fever	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Erythraemia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Scarlet fever	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Whooping cough	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Diphtheria	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Measles	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Plague	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	39	18	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Malaria	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	133	63	70	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Primary neoplasm, or of which the nature is uncertain	15	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	15	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Diabetes mellitus	15	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Other diseases of the circulatory system (exclusive of rheumatic valvular disease)	15	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Other general diseases	15	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	5	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	50	27	23	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Diseases of the organs of special sense	25	13	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Brucellosis	48	21	27	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Pneumonia	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (exclusive of pneumonia)	10	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (exclusive of pneumonia)	10	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	12	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Appendicitis	22	11	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	22	11	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	11	6	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Nephritis	11	6	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Suppurative septicaemia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Other general diseases	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Contaminated wounds, lacerations, pressure sores, burns and other disfigurements	35	14	21	7	7	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Scalds	12	8	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Suicide	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	40	20	20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	40	20	20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	40	20	20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	40	20	20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	40	20	20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Estimated population, 73,800.

Total resident deaths, 795.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN IRVINGTON TOWN FOR 1896, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						26	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	20	27	63	91	100	109	52	7		
1	All causes	500	257	252	2	26	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	20	27	63	91	100	109	52	7	Unknown	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
3	Typhus fever																						
4	Smallpox																						
5	Dysentery																						
6	Whooping cough																						
7	Diphtheria																						
8	Measles																						
9	Scarlet fever																						
10	Influenza																						
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	24	14	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	5	9	21	1			
12	Other forms of tuberculosis																						
13	Syphilis																						
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	75	34	41		1																	
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is uncertain																						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	5	5																				
18	Diphtheria mellitus and scarlet fever	20	4	16																			
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	4																				
20	Drugs and poisons	4	4																				
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	4	3	1																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	33	11	22																			
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	143	78	65																			
24	Diseases of the heart	8	8																				
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	3	3																				
26	Apoplexy	20	17	3																			
27	Pneumonia	17	11	6																			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (inflammation, etc.)	17	4	13																			
29	Diphtheria (excepted)	8	4	4																			
30	Whooping cough	8	4	4																			
31	Diphtheria	13	6	7																			
32	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	0	14																			
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	33	22	11																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	2	2																			
35	Puerperal septicaemia																						
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium																						
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1																				
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity, etc.	17	7	10		10																	
39	Senility	12	0	12																			
40	Stupeor	1	1																				
41	Alcoholism	1	1																				
42	Drugs and poisons	1	1																				
43	Acute and chronic suicidium (suicide and homicidium excepted)	1	1																				
44	Violence	1	1																				
45	Violence (suicide and homicidium excepted)	1	1																				
46	Violence (suicide and homicidium excepted)	1	1																				
47	Violence (suicide and homicidium excepted)	1	1																				
48	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	20	13	16																			

Estimated population, 67,100.

Total resident deaths, 500.

Rate per 1,000 population, 7.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN NUTLEY TOWN FOR 1888, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						188	02	01	10	13	1	1	1	1	14	2	0	8	12	21	20	37	33
1	ALL CAUSES	188	02	01	10	13	1	1	1	1	14	2	0	8	12	21	20	37	33	24	3	.....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Heart disease, not of the nature as not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Paralysis of the insane, cerebral, cerebellar and thrombosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Myocarditis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonias	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Puerperal septicemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Stupeor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Stupor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 24,900

Total resident deaths, 188.

Rate per 1,000 population, 7.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE FOR 1930, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						6	1	1	1	7	12	2	8	4	13	27	32	37	38	1	1		
1	ALL CAUSES	152	83	69	10	6	1	1	1	7	12	2	8	4	13	27	32	37	38	1	1		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																					
3	Typhus fever	1																					
4	Smallpox	1																					
5	Scarlet fever	1																					
6	Scarlet fever	1																					
7	Whooping cough	1																					
8	Diphtheria	1																					
9	Influenza	1																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1																					
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	1																					
12	Syphilis	1																					
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1																					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	18	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1																					
17	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1																					
18	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1																					
19	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1																					
20	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1																					
21	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1																					
22	Cancer and other malignant tumors	10	7	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	9	1	0	4	1																	
24	Diseases of the heart	30	21	20	4	1																	
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	4	1	3	1																		
26	Diseases of the circulatory system	1		1																			
27	Pneumonia	2	1	1																			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious excepted)	1	1																				
29	Diphtheria and scarlet fever	1	1																				
30	Appendicitis	1	1																				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1	1																				
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	4	4	2	1	1																	
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1																				
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13	6	7	1	1																	
35	Frequent septicaemia	1		1																			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1																					
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1																				
38	Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion	4	4			4																	
39	Stomach	1																					
40	Stomach	1	1																				
41	Stomach	1	1																				
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	4	2	2																			
43	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1																				
44	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1																				
45	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1																				

Estimated population, 15,700. Total resident deaths, 152. Rate per 1,000 population, 9.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN WEST ORANGE TOWN FOR 1888, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
	ALL CAUSES	235	125	110	52	7	7	2	2	1	10	1	6	8	10	27	34	40	68	29	1	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
2	Dysentery																					
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Measles																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Diphtheria																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Influenza																					
9	Plague																					
10	Other causes of the respiratory system	15	3	2																		
11	Other causes																					
12	Syphilis																					
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																					
14	Malaria																					
15	Other fevers	36	10	11																		
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified																					
17	Gonorrhea																					
18	Rheumatic fever and gout																					
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																					
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	6	2	3																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis																					
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	25	5	20																		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	4	2	2																		
24	Disease of the heart	74	37	37																		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	1	3																		
26	Bronchitis																					
27	Pneumonias	13	5	8																		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis and calciculis)																					
29	Diphtheria and calciculis																					
30	Appendicitis	2	2																			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	7	7																			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	11	10	0																		
33	Nephritis																					
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																					
35	Puerperal septicemia																					
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperium																					
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																					
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy																					
39	Senility																					
40	Stroke	2	2																			
41	Paralysis	1	1																			
42	Violent deaths (suicide and homicide, excepted)																					
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	13	8	7																		

Estimated population, 27,200.

Total resident deaths, 235.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BAYONNE CITY FOR 1926, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						48	4	4	5	2	63	10	29	47	50	104	144	153	100	35	2	
1	ALL CAUSES	752	400	346	25	48	4	4	5	2	63	10	29	47	50	104	144	153	100	35	2	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Dysentery																					
5	Blebs																					
6	Scarlat fever																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Diphtheria																					
9	Phages																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	88	47	41	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	10	12	3	1				
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	5	1	1																	
12	Syphilis	5	5		1																	
13	Malaria	1	1		1																	
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1		1																	
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	109	54	46	4										4	17	26	26	21	3		
16	Of which the nature is not specified	3	1	2												1	1	1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	1	2																		
18	Alcohol poisoning	13	3	10																		
19	Alcohol poisoning of the heart	3	3																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	14	6	10																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	4	3	1	2																	
22	Congestive, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	50	22	37	1									1	2	6	11	23	11			

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	11	4	7																		
24	Diphtheria	109	54	46	4																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	207	98	98	3																	
26	Bronchitis	1	1																			
27	Pneumonia	58	32	26	4																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	5	4	1	1																	
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	6	3	2	1																	
30	Alimenticis, the liver and biliary passages	9	5	4																		
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	14	10	4																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1																			
33	Nephritis	28	20	8																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13	6	7																		
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	3	3																			
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the mucous membranes and of locomotion	2	1	1																		
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the mucous membranes and of locomotion	1	1																			
38	Congenital debility and other diseases of early infancy	33	18	15	32																	
39	Senility	1	1																			
40	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	10	7	3																		
41	Homicide	4	3	1																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	53	40	13	2																	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	2	1	1																		

Estimated population, 95,000.

Total resident deaths, 752.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HOBOKEN CITY FOR 1938, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						8	28	4	0	4	39	5	19	25	42	88	136	134	123	117	31	31
1	ALL CAUSES	653	391	260	8	28	4	0	4	39	5	19	25	42	88	136	134	123	117	31	31	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Typhus fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Whooping cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	38	21	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Other forms of tuberculosis	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	70	48	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Pyæmia, metastasizing, or of which the nature is not specified	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Chronic rheumatism and gout	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	13	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Progressive ataxia and general paresis of the insane	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	38	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Diseases of the heart	214	137	77	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Bronchitis	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Pneumonia (acute or chronic)	44	24	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Disorders of the genitourinary system	13	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Neuritis, neuralgia, and neuralgia	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puerperal septicæmia	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	22	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Sulcus	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Stroke	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Skull fracture	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	From knife	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	38	25	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimated population, 60,201.

Total resident deaths, 651.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN JERSEY CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						176	24	14	11	8	233	27	90	101	220	449	620	703	617	233	20	..	
1	ALL CAUSES	3472	1844	1628	208	176	24	14	11	8	233	27	90	101	220	449	620	703	617	233	20	..	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Scarlet fever	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Whooping cough	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Diphtheria	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Polio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Phlegm	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Influenza	104	50	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	34	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Other forms of tuberculosis	29	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Malaria	22	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	413	180	233	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Heart disease, not specified	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	62	2	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Diabetes mellitus (not chronic)	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Diabetes mellitus (chronic)	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	54	21	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Paralysis of the larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	242	110	132	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Disease of the eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1094	520	574	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Heart disease	56	27	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Brachitis	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in- fluenza excepted)	200	151	49	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	21	11	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Whooping cough	24	11	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Diphtheria	38	20	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	91	53	38	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	190	80	109	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Nephritis	56	29	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	6	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and diseases of the nails	18	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Congenital debility and malformations before birth and other diseases of early infancy	105	50	46	0	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Scollity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Other diseases of the ear, nose and throat	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Homicide	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	290	139	151	10	4	1	1	2	2	10	7	13	20	14	31	45	30	21	8	1	..	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1	1

Estimated population, 322,000. Total resident deaths, 3,472. Rate per 1,000 population, 10.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HEARY TOWN FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS															
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	308	174	194	1	10	3	2	2	21	5	6	11	22	45	71	69	84	22	2	Unknown
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Scarlet fever	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Whooping cough with complications	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Influenza	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Pneumonia	15	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Pneumonia of the respiratory system	15	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Form of pneumonia of the respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	55	39	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Tumors, neoplasms, or of which the nature is not specified	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	11	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis of the insane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	24	11	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Other diseases of the heart	106	62	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the heart	106	62	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Bronchitis	19	9	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Dispendiculae, the liver and biliary passages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	32	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Scurvy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	122	5	8	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
39	Swindle	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Swindle	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	Swindle	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	18	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	18	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	18	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	18	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Estimated population, 45,300. Total resident deaths, 308. Rate per 1,000 population, 8.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION CITY FOR 1906, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						1	2	3	1	1	30	0	7	28	35	54	85	144	145	42	4	
ALL CAUSES		586	316	270	1	30	2	3	1	30	0	7	28	35	54	85	144	145	42	4		
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2 Smallpox																						
3 Scarlet fever																						
4 Measles																						
5 Whooping cough																						
6 Scarlet fever																						
7 Diphtheria																						
8 Influenza																						
9 Plague																						
10 Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																						
11 Other forms of tuberculosis																						
12 Syphilis																						
13 Malaria																						
14 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
15 Cholera																						
16 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
17 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
18 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
19 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
20 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
21 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						
22 Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever																						

23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	10	7	3	1																		
24 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	94	94	89																			
25 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	184	171	144																			
26 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	40	28	18																			
27 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
28 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
29 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	2	1	1																			
30 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	8	6	2																			
31 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	22	13	9																			
32 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	31	16	15																			
33 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	6	2	4																			
34 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	2	2	2																			
35 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
36 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
37 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
38 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	20	11	9																			
39 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	9	8	1																			
40 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
41 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
42 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																			
43 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	28	18	10																			

Estimated population, 28,050.

Total resident deaths, 586.

Rate per 1,000 population, 9.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN WEST NEW YORK FOR 1886, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS															
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	329	187	142	10	12	21	21	1	17	4	30	17	35	31	58	71	63	17	4	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																			
3	Scarlet fever	1																			
4	Smallpox	1																			
5	Measles	1																			
6	Scarlet fever	1																			
7	Diphtheria	1																			
8	Influenza	1																			
9	Whooping cough	1																			
10	Whooping cough	1																			
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	10																			
12	Syphilis	2																			
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2																			
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	48	23	25																	
15	Tumor, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	2																			
16	Cholera and cholera morbus	2																			
17	Dysentery and gonorrhea	11	5	6																	
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1																			
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	8	3	5																	
21	Fracture of the skull, cranium and general paralysis of the insane	1																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	19	11	8																	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	2	1	1																	
24	Diseases of the heart	108	70	38																	
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	7	4	3																	
26	Bronchitis	1																			
27	Pneumonia	17	9	8																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis and enteritis)	3	1	2																	
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	7	8	4																	
30	Appendicitis	1																			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	6	4	2																	
32	Diseases of the digestive system	26	12	14																	
33	Nephritis	2	1	1																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	6	3	3																	
35	Suppurative septicemia	2	1	1																	
36	Other diseases of the peritoneum, chills and the puerperal state	1																			
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and diseases of the eye and organs of locomotion	1	1	1																	
38	Concealed neonatal death	2	1	1																	
39	Senility	1	1	1																	
40	Violent and other diseases of early infancy	1	1	1																	
41	Homicide	1	1	1																	
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1	1																	
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	12	7	5	1																

Estimated population, 30,000.

Total resident deaths, 329.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY FOR 1966, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS											90 and over					
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49		50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	
						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
1	ALL CAUSES	520	274	246	3	23	1	22	1	22	4	12	13	12	43	58	106	142	96	11	Unknown	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																				
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Amoebiasis																					
5	Shigellosis																					
6	Scarlet fever	1		1																		
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Diphtheria	3	1	2																		
9	Plague	1																				
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	15	12	3	2																	
11	Tuberculosis of other organs	2																				
12	Septic forms of tuberculosis	2																				
13	Malaria	5	3	2																		
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	5	3	2																		
15	Cancer and other malignant neoplasms, which the nature is not specified	67	27	40																		
16	Cancer and other malignant neoplasms, which the nature is specified	1		1																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	1	2																		
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3																			
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	9	4	5		2																
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	1																				
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	30	30	20											3	3	15	30	18			
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	6	1	5																		
24	Diseases of the brain	17	9	8																		
25	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	153	71	82																		
26	Ischemic heart disease	13	7	6																		
27	Pneumonia	30	14	16		4																
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	5	2	3																		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	5	2	3																		
30	Appendicitis	2	3																			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1	4	2																		
32	Diseases of the digestive system	1	4	2																		
33	Neuritis	30	22	8																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	5	1																		
35	Puerperal septicemia	1																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2		2																		
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1																				
38	Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	11	6	5																		
39	Senility	2	1	1																		
40	Suicide	10	8	2																		
41	Homicide	1																				
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	36	30	6		2																
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 35,300.

Total resident deaths, 520.

Rate per 1,000 population, 14.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN TRENTON CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																				
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown				
						88	0	b	3	3	108	15	33	61	84	161	218	271	270	130	20					
1	ALL CAUSES	1390	738	642	112	88	0	b	3	3	108	15	33	61	84	161	218	271	270	130	20					
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																							
3	Typhus fever																									
4	Smallpox																									
5	Scarlet fever																									
6	Scarlet fever																									
7	Whooping cough																									
8	Diphtheria																									
9	Diphtheria																									
10	Plague																									
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	74	48	26	16																					
12	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	11	10	6	4																					
13	Other forms of tuberculosis	8	6	2	4																					
14	Malaria	9	6	3	3																					
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	157	9	6	3																					
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	157	71	86	4																					
17	Primary neoplasm, or of which the nature is not specified	157	71	86	4																					
18	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	3																							
19	Diabetes mellitus	31	11	20	2																					
20	Diabetes mellitus (type or class)	31	11	20	2																					
21	Other diseases of the circulatory system	24	15	9	1																					
22	Progressive thrombotic aortic stenosis	24	15	9	1																					
23	Progressive thrombotic aortic stenosis (General)	24	15	9	1																					
24	Other diseases of the circulatory system	7	5	2	2																					
25	Coronary atherosclerosis, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	110	51	59	7																					

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	11	6	5	1																					
24	Diseases of the heart	335	199	136	23																					
25	Diseases of the heart	335	199	136	23																					
26	Myocarditis	59	18	41	4																					
27	Pneumonia	89	50	39	11	23	2																			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (Excludes pneumonia)	12	6	7	1																					
29	Diphtheria (excepted)	6	4	2																						
30	Apoplexias	6	4	2																						
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	23	11	12	2																					
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	54	10	15	6																					
33	Neuritis	27	15	12	2																					
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	21	15	6	1																					
35	Puerperal septicemia	2	2																							
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6	6																							
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion	2	2																							
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy	3	2	1	0																					
39	Scabies	42	16	6	50																					
40	Scabies	15	11	4	1																					
41	Scabies	11	1	1	1																					
42	Scabies	11	1	1	1																					
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	112	74	38	3																					
		2	1	1																						

Estimated population, 124,700.

Total resident deaths, 1,850.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN NEW BRUNSWICK CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						21	2	1	1	1	5	4	13	22	30	47	67	80	81	36	2	
1	ALL CAUSES	416	220	196	40	21	2	1	1	1	5	4	13	22	30	47	67	80	81	36	2	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2																				
3	Typhus fever	2																				
4	Santholax	1																				
5	Scarlet fever	1																				
6	Whooping cough	1																				
7	Diphtheria	1																				
8	Poliomyelitis	1																				
9	Measles	1																				
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	23	13	10	3																	
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	1																				
12	Syphilis	3	3																			
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2																				
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	48	24	24	14																	
15	Pneumonia, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	1																				
16	Influenza and cold	18	9	9	1																	
17	Diabetes mellitus	1																				
18	Diabetes insipidus	1																				
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	5	5																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	6	2	4	1																	
21	Phenacetin poisoning, general	1																				
22	Paralysis of the brain	2	2																			
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	28	15	13																		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of special sense	7	4	3																		
24	Diseases of the special sense	128	61	67																		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1																				
26	Bronchitis	1																				
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	31	20	11	8																	
28	Diarrhoea and enteritis	4	1	3																		
29	Disentery	1																				
30	Appendicitis	1																				
31	Dysentery, bacillary	1																				
32	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1																				
33	Other diseases of the alimentary passage	27	19	8	4																	
34	Nephritis	6	3	3																		
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1																				
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1																				
38	Other congenital malformations, premature birth and other anomalies	2	2																			
39	Senility	10	5	5																		
40	Suicide	4	2	2																		
41	Violence and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	2																				
42	Violence and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1																				
43	(Cause of death not specified or ill-defined)	32	24	8	21																	

Estimated population, 35,100.

Total resident deaths, 410.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN FERTH AMBOY CITY FOR 1898, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						18	3	2	1	1	34	8	20	24	26	46	81	72	00	10	0	
1	ALL CAUSES	303	224	100	14	18	3	2	1	1	34	8	20	24	26	46	81	72	00	10	0	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Erysipelas	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dysentery	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Stenosis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Scarlet fever	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Whooping cough	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Influenza	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Angina	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	30	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Other forms of the circulatory system	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Syphilis	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Malaria	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	42	22	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, except the nature is not specified	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis	28	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Diseases of the heart	57	53	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Emphysema	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Tuberculosis (excepted)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Apoplexias	12	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Nephritis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Phoperal syphiloma	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Diseases of the skin and cuticular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	20	13	7	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Scalds	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Stupeor	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	28	23	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Estimated population, 44,100.

Total resident deaths, 383.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN LONG BRANCH CITY FOR 1986, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS											90 and over	Unknown						
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49			50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89		
						11	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	7	9	15			30	55	39	34	3	
1	ALL CAUSES	211	101	110	24	11	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	7	9	15	30	55	39	34	3			
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	11	9	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	23	14	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	22	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	10	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 20,000.

Total resident deaths, 211.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.5.

23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs

24 Diseases of the heart

25 Other diseases of the circulatory system

26 Bronchitis

27 Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)

28 Diarrhoea and enteritis

29 Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages

30 Other diseases of the digestive system

31 Other diseases of the genitourinary system

32 Fucularial septicaemia

33 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the bones and organs of locomotion

34 Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy

35 Senility

36 Suicide

37 Violence

38 Accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)

39 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RED BANK BOROUGH FOR 1886, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						7	1	1	1	1	10	2	4	10	6	9	20	29	45	15	2	
1	ALL CAUSES	102	86	82	28	7	1	1	1	1	10	2	4	10	6	9	20	29	45	15	2	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Smallpox																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Diphtheria																					
8	Influenza																					
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																					
10	Other forms of tuberculosis																					
11	Syphilis																					
12	Other infectious and venereal diseases																					
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors																					
14	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified																					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors																					
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified																					
17	Cholera, Asiatic, and cholera infantum																					
18	Diabetes mellitus																					
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																					
20	Acrobasis and diseases and chronic poisonings																					
21	Paralysis of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves																					
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																					
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																					
24	Diseases of the heart																					
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system																					
26	Bronchitis																					
27	Pneumonia																					
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)																					
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis																					
30	Dysentery																					
31	Appendicitis																					
32	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages																					
33	Other diseases of the digestive system																					
34	Nephritis																					
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																					
36	Other diseases of the female genitalia																					
37	Other diseases of the periperal state (pregnancy, childbirth and puerperal diseases excepted)																					
38	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																					
39	Concussion, laceration, fracture, dislocation, sprain, and other traumata																					
40	Violent birth and other traumatic injury																					
41	Stomach																					
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																					
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 12,400.

Total resident deaths, 102.

Rate per 1,000 population, 13.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY FOR 1986, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						58	7	3	3	2	73	16	27	51	60	110	109	258	283	159	31		
1	ALL CAUSES	1267	600	601	88	58	7	3	3	2	73	16	27	51	60	110	109	258	283	159	31		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
3	Typhus fever																						
4	Malaria																						
5	Scarlet fever																						
6	Whooping cough																						
7	Diphtheria																						
8	Influenza																						
9	Plague																						
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	46	28	18	3																		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	2	2																			
12	Syphilis																						
13	Malaria																						
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	11	5	6	1																		
15	Neoplasms, benign or of doubtful nature	169	71	98	4																		
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	6	3	3																			
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																						
18	Alcoholism	31	8	23																			
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	14	6	8																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	14	6	8																			
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	6	5	1																			
22	Convulsions, epi-, convuls. epileptic and thrombosis	93	48	45	3																		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	17	11	6	1																		
24	Diseases of the heart	385	200	185	12	1																	
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	32	18	14	1																		
26	Stroke	18	10	8																			
27	Pneumonia	79	44	35	9	1																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	4	3	1																		
29	Appendicitis	20	11	9																			
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	13	13	0	5																		
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	82	14	68	1	2																	
32	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	136	10	126	5																		
33	Puerperal septicemia	26	21	5																			
34	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1	1																				
35	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	2		2																			
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	41	17	24	41																		
37	Stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy	23	10	13																			
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity	3	1	2																			
39	Seizure	40	19	21																			
40	Suicide	23	10	13																			
41	Violence	3	1	2																			
42	Violence (accidental, tetanus, suicide and homicidal excepted)	1	1																				
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	78	54	24	1																		

Estimated population, 110,000.

Total resident deaths, 1,297.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY FOR 1898, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS											50 and over	Unknown						
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49			50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89		
						36	5	2	2	2	47	1	7	15	35	45			79	97	110	75	16	
1	ALL CAUSES	521	244	227	31	36	5	2	2	2	21	47	1	7	15	35	45	79	97	110	75	16		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																							
3	Typhus fever																							
4	Sunstroke																							
5	Malaria																							
6	Measles																							
7	Whooping cough																							
8	Diphtheria																							
9	Influenza																							
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																							
11	Other forms of tuberculosis																							
12	Syphilis																							
13	Other venereal diseases																							
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																							
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors																							
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified																							
17	Diabetes mellitus																							
18	Diabetes insipidus																							
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																							
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																							
21	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, manslaughter, etc.)																							
22	Paralysis of the lungs																							
	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	42	21	21	0																			

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	2	2	0																				
24	Diseases of the heart	10	10	0	8																			
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	10	10	0	8																			
26	Bronchitis																							
27	Pneumonia	34	19	15	1	5	1	1	1	1	7													
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis and enteritis)																							
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	4	2	2																				
30	Appendicitis	4	3	1																				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	8	6																				
32	Diseases of the digestive system	14	8	6																				
33	Nephritis	35	15	20	2																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	2	2																				
35	Concealed septorium, vaginitis, colpitis and the purpural state																							
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																							
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion (scald, erysipelas, etc.)																							
38	Convulsions and other diseases of childhood (the birth and other diseases of early infancy)	22	15	7	2	22																		
39	Senility	8	4	4																				
40	Idiocy	3	3	0																				
41	Imbecility	3	3	0																				
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	38	30	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3													
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																							

Estimated population, 36,700.

Total resident deaths, 321.

Rate per 1,000 population, 14.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						38	7	1	5	1	40	7	10	18	25	42	48	71	80	50	7		
1	ALL CAUSES	425	232	194	69	38	7	1	5	1	40	7	10	18	25	42	48	71	80	50	7	..	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	14	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Malaria (acute or chronic)	38	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Malaria (acute or chronic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Tumor and other malignant tumors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Tumor and other malignant tumors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Is not specified	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Diabetes mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Other general diseases and accidents (general)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Paralysis of the brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	32	14	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	12	5	21	..	..
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Diseases of the eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	92	54	38	11	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	11	20	15	1	1	20	20	15	1	..	..
26	Ischemic heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Ischemic heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Other diseases of the circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Other diseases of the circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Other diseases of the digestive system	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Estimated population, 36,000. Total resident deaths, 430. Rate per 1,000 population, 11.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY FOR 1926, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
						26	1	1	1	2	30	3	8	8	13	21	51	73	83	61	12	1	
1	ALL CAUSES	373	180	134	2	26	1	1	1	2	30	3	8	8	13	21	51	73	83	61	12	1	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																				
3	Typhus fever	1																					
4	Smallpox	1																					
5	Measles	1																					
6	Scarlet fever	1																					
7	Whooping cough	1																					
8	Diphtheria	1																					
9	Influenza	1																					
10	Pneumonia of the respiratory system	4	3	1																			
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	1																			
12	Syphilis	1																					
13	Malaria	1																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	42	22	20																			
15	Other forms of cancer	3	1	2																			
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	1																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1																					
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1																					
19	Alcoholism (chronic)	1																					
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	5	3	2																			
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	1																					
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	31	14	17																			
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	0	0	0																			
24	Disease of the eye	100	64	66	3																		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	11	4	8																			
26	Bronchitis	1	1																				
27	Pneumonia of the respiratory system (infective)	18	11	7																			
28	Pneumonia of the respiratory system (infective) excepted	2		2																			
29	Dysentery and enteritis	2	1	1																			
30	Appendicitis	1	1																				
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	10	5	5																			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system (infective)	1		1																			
33	Nephritis	10	10	0																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	7	4	3																			
35	Other diseases of irregularity, stillbirth and the puerperal state	1		1																			
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the mucous membranes	2	1	1																			
37	Constitutional debility and malformations (congenital)	21	6	15																			
38	Constitutional debility and malformations (acquired)	1		1																			
39	Senility	10	7	3																			
40	Violent and accidental death (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1	0																			
41	Violent and accidental death (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1	0																			
42	Violent and accidental death (suicide and homicide excepted)	1	1	0																			
43	Violent and accidental death (suicide and homicide excepted)	10	10	0																			

Estimated population, 28,800.

Total resident deaths, 973.

Rate per 1,000 population, 12.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ELIZABETH CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS											50 and over	Unknown				
						AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49			50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89
1	ALL CAUSES	1120	638	491	69	62	5	5	7	3	82	15	24	26	70	111	233	221	300	81	8	
1	Epidemic and paratyphoid fever	1	1														1					
2	Typhoid fever																					
3	Shigellosis																					
4	Measles																					
5	Mumps	2	1	1																		
6	Whooping cough	12	1	1																		
7	Diphtheria	11	2	9																		
8	Influenza	11	2	9																		
9	Scarlet fever	1	1																			
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	53	38	15	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	35	40	21	9		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	3	1	2																		
12	Syphilis	10	6	4																		
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	13	6	6																		
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	148	69	79																		
15	Pneumonia, noninfectious, or of which the nature is uncertain	8	2	6																		
16	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1																			
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																			
18	Diabetes mellitus	27	12	15																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1																			
20	Chronic toxic poisoning	1	1																			
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1	1																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	4	4																			
		79	41	38																		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the crania of special sense	10	10	0																		
24	Diseases of the heart	319	183	136	11																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	20	9	11																		
26	Myocarditis	1	1																			
27	Thrombosis	90	57	33	11	13	2	1	1	18												
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	10	7	3																		
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	12	8	4																		
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12	8	4																		
31	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	20	11	9																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	31	23	10																		
33	Nephritis	18	14	4																		
34	Other diseases of the urinary system	18	11	7																		
35	Transient syphilis	3		3																		
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state and cellular tissue and connective tissue	2		2																		
37	Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	3	2	1																		
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	41	28	13	5	39	1	1	1	41												
39	Scarlet fever	5	5																			
40	Stroke	2	2																			
41	Homicide	2		2																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	2		2																		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	79	58	18	5	1																
		4	4																			

Estimated population, 120,800.

Total resident deaths, 1,120.

Rate per 1,000 population, 9.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RAYWAY CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
						8	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	21	39	48	31	10	4	
1	ALL CAUSES	183	100	78	10	8	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	21	39	48	31	10	4	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Scarlet fever																					
5	Smallpox																					
6	Scarlet fever																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Diphtheria																					
9	Measles																					
10	Pneumonia																					
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	4	3	1	1																
12	Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	1																		
13	Malaria	2	2	1	1																	
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	16	20	10	2	2																
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	10	7	6																		
16	Accidents, or of which the nature is not specified	12	8	7																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	1	1																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	7	1	0																		
19	Alcoholism	1	1	0																		
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	5	1	3																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	3	1	3																		
22	Chorea, chorea, general emollient and thrombosis	17	6	11																		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1	1	1																		
24	Diseases of the heart	31	36	18	2	2																
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	1	1																		
26	Pneumothorax	1	1	1																		
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (except tuberculosis)	6	5	3	2	1																
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	1	1																		
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	1	1	1																		
30	Amoebiasis	2	2	1																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2	2	1																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	11	4	7																		
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	1	3																		
34	Puerperal septicemia	1	1	0																		
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	4	1	3																		
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion	5	3	2	1	5																
37	Diseases of the sense organs	1	1	1																		
38	Congenital debility and malformations, pre-natal and other diseases of early infancy	5	3	2	1	5																
39	Senility	1	1	1																		
40	Suicide	1	1	1																		
41	Homicide	1	1	1																		
42	Accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	13	9	4																		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	13	9	4																		

Estimated population, 17,700.

Total resident deaths, 183.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SUMMIT CITY FOR 1936, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS															
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	1524	611	911	13	8	21	21	21	21	10	1	1	3	11	14	23	26	42	10	.....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Spotted fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Maternal deaths and venereal diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Maternal deaths and venereal diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other general diseases and accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Other general diseases and accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	paralysis of the insane (acute and general)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	13	3	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	47	2	45	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	47	2	45	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	31	1	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bronchitis	12	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia	12	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious excepted)	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Nephritis	12	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Senility	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	6	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 10,000.

Total resident deaths, 162.

Rate per 1,000 population, 9.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PHILIPSBURG TOWN FOR 1886, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS												
						Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	215	110	100	3	10	1	10	3	11	20	30	47	47	43	32	3	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																	
3	Smallpox																	
4	Measles																	
5	Scarlet fever																	
6	Diphtheria																	
7	Influenza																	
8	Whooping cough																	
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																	
10	Other forms of tuberculosis																	
11	Syphilis																	
12	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																	
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors																	
14	Phases, nonmalignant, or of which the nature																	
15	Chronic rheumatism and gout																	
16	Diabetes mellitus																	
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																	
18	Chorea																	
19	Paralysis of the face																	
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general																	
21	Paralysis of the insane																	
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and																	
23	Thrombosis																	

24	Other diseases of the nervous system and of																	
25	the organs of special sense																	
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system																	
27	Bronchitis																	
28	Pneumonia																	
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tu-																	
30	berculosis excepted)																	
31	Diarrhoea and enteritis																	
32	Appendicitis																	
33	Other diseases of the digestive system																	
34	Nephritis																	
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																	
36	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																	
37	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and																	
38	the puerperal state																	
39	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and																	
40	of the bones and organs of motion																	
41	of the skull																	
42	Other diseases of the organs of sense																	
43	Other diseases of the organs of sense																	
44	Other diseases of the organs of sense																	
45	Other diseases of the organs of sense																	

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.7.

Total resident deaths, 215.

Estimated population, 20,000.

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