

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Health

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1938



MacCrellich & Quigley Co
Printers
Trenton, New Jersey

1939

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1938

	PAGE
Report of the Director	7
Report of Acting Chief of Bureau of Administration	13
Report of Chief of Bureau of Local Health Administration	31
Report of Chief of Bureau of Engineering	63
Report of Chief of Bureau of Food and Drugs	95
Report of Chief of Bureau of Bacteriology	107
Report of Chief of Bureau of Chemistry	119
Report of Consultant of Bureau of Maternal and Child Health	123
Report of Consultant of Bureau of Venereal Disease Control	139
Report of Chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics	153
Population	156
Births	156
Marriages	156
Deaths	156
Stillbirths	156
Infant Mortality	171
Maternal Mortality	171
Typhoid Fever	177
Malaria	180
Smallpox	180
Measles	180
Scarlet Fever	180
Whooping Cough	180
Diphtheria	180
Tuberculosis	185
Cancer	185
Encephalitis Lethargica or Sleeping Sickness	189
Nephritis	189
Suicide	189
Automobile Fatalities	192

Department of Health of the State of New Jersey

IRVIN E. DEIBERT M.D., President.....Haddonfield
E. W. SMILLIE, D.V.M., Vice-PresidentPlainsboro
AUGUSTUS L. L. BAKER, M.D.....Dover
JOHN V. BISHOP.....Columbus
JOSEPH N. FOWLER.....Bivalve
J. E. H. GUTHRIE, D.D.S.....Newark
MISS MARGARET L. MACNAUGHTON.....Jersey City
STANLEY H. NICHOLS, M.D.....Asbury Park
CLYDE POTTS, C.E.....Morristown
MRS. MARY OLNEY ROCKAFELLERNew Brunswick
DR. JAMES E. RUSSELL.....Lawrenceville

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, November 1, 1938.

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, 1938.

IRVIN E. DEIBERT, M.D.,
President.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

TRENTON, November 1, 1938.

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 the year ending June 30, 1938. The reports of the Bureau Chiefs will give comprehensive accounts of the activities of the eight 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.

Expansion of the Department's work cited in the last annual report as the most significant current trend, continued to some extent during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1938.

This increase in activities and services is due to several factors, among them the following: First, to supplementary funds provided by the Social Security Act which made possible additional work, the need for which already existed. Second, to greater need for laboratory and other services occasioned by the national campaign against syphilis and by periodic examinations of milk and food handlers. Third, to increased public demand for public health services which apparently results from a better understanding of the purpose and usefulness of a health department.

Enlargement of the Department's personnel occurred principally in the Bureaus of Maternal and Child Health, Engineering and Bacteriology. Sixteen additional public health nurses and increase in the number of field physicians to a total of 22, extended services for mothers and children. Coincident with this advance, the infant mortality rate for New Jersey again dropped to a new low record of 39 per 1,000 births. This was the lowest rate for any State.

The maternal mortality rate also decreased to a new low point of 3.2. Of interest in this connection is the fact that the Department's program supplied 100 obstetrical consultations and nursing service for 1,074 deliveries where such needed services could not otherwise have been obtained.

As greater efforts are made to maintain or restore the purity of our rivers and coastal waters, the need for more sanitary engineers on the Department's staff follows inevitably. Four were added during the year under Security Act budgets.

Proof of the necessity for enlarging the laboratory staff lies in an increase of 34 percent in work required of the Bureau of Chemistry and in an increase of 34,000 specimens, or 30 percent, received by the Bureau of Bacteriology. The number of Wassermann tests for evidence of

syphilis reached nearly 98,000, an increase of 30,000 during the year and double the number of all tests made by this Bureau five years ago. This number will again be increased greatly this coming year when the Pre-marital and Prenatal examination laws take effect.

Comprehensive discussions and tabulations in the reports of each of the eight bureaus of the Department set forth in detail the activities of the year and work accomplished. I wish to call attention here to some of them which I feel have special interest or significance.

Of far reaching importance to citizens of this and nearby States and particularly to communities in the Delaware Valley is the agreement proposed by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incodel) and approved by the State health authorities of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. This agreement for the correction and control of pollution of the river has for its purpose the regulation of the discharge of sewage and trade wastes into the river and its tributaries between the New York-Pennsylvania boundary line and the Atlantic Ocean.

The Delaware River down to tidewater and for some distance below is still relatively free from pollution and this step inaugurates a joint movement to preserve and improve the sanitary condition of the stream. Of equal importance, perhaps, is the fact that this marks an energetic attempt on the part of the States themselves to protect and improve an interstate river.

Six decisions of the Court of Chancery upheld the Department's stand to restrict the discharge of sewage into waters of the State or to safeguard public potable water supplies.

Adoption of the new Federal Food and Drug law is welcomed by public health officials and necessitates a similar revision of the State Food and Drug Act. This, I feel confident, will be done so that the Department can deal with certain matters not covered by the old law.

The policy of supplying from State funds certain biologicals and drugs to physicians and health departments is of some years' standing in New Jersey. Diphtheria toxoid, smallpox vaccine and drugs for treating syphilis have been furnished in this way. The 1938 Legislature, at the request of the State Department of Health and State Medical Society, appropriated funds to purchase and distribute pneumonia serum on somewhat the same basis. Near the end of the fiscal year, stocks of types 1

and 2 serum had been placed in convenient distributing stations about the State and smaller stocks of a few other types were being placed in some stations. Arrangements for approving 100 or more typing stations were well under way so that by fall it was expected that a State-wide pneumonia treatment service would be well organized. The serum is available to any physician for use on a patient whose sputum has been typed and who in the physician's judgment, is unable to pay for the needed therapeutic serum.

Communicable diseases for which prophylactic measures are dependable continue low in incidence and absent in epidemic form. Diphtheria and typhoid usually occur only as sporadic cases and no case of smallpox has been reported in the last six years.

Measles, on the other hand, still comes in periodic waves, killing more than diphtheria, poliomyelitis, meningitis, whooping cough or typhoid. Rabies also continues among dogs, spreading anxiety and the need of costly and uncomfortable Pasteur treatments wherever it appears. Eighty-two persons were reported bitten or attacked by rabid animals and 12,328 cases of dog bite are reported during a year. A joint committee of public health, medical and veterinary practitioners is trying to arrive at a practical method of handling the rabies problem.

As some of our old disease enemies are overcome, new ones appear and increase. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever is now four years old in New Jersey and has appeared in five counties. Dog ticks which spread the disease here were very common in 1938, and caused eight cases.

Reports of undulant fever cases increase gradually. Of the 64 cases reported this year, 55 were among users of raw milk. The significance of this becomes more apparent when we realize that over 90 percent of the milk sold in New Jersey is pasteurized.

The national campaign against syphilis with its publicity and funds to support State and local venereal disease control, has strengthened the program carried on in New Jersey for 15 years. Public interest aroused a year ago continues unabated. Among tangible results are the pre-marital and prenatal examination laws, passed by the 1938 Legislature. The staff of the Division of Venereal Disease Control of the Department, under a new medical chief, added two case workers, making a total of five, to its former staff. Educational posters prepared by this Division were of such excellence they were acclaimed and adopted by other organizations.

Better reporting of cases, less delinquency of treatment, more intelligent interest in combating venereal diseases and probably more care to avoid infection can be traced to the year's efforts.

Pollution of certain coastal bays and rivers made it necessary to condemn during the year, four such areas for harvesting shellfish. Guarding the sanitary quality of oysters and clams put on the market has long been a major activity of the Department. At the three branch laboratories along shore and one floating laboratory, samples of water and shell liquors are tested regularly as checks against contamination. Inspections of shellfish areas are also made.

Such sampling and inspections are parts of a State-wide service dealing with all sorts of food products and food industries. In connection with this service over 14,000 samples were collected and nearly 18,000 inspections made during the year.

This inspection service brought to light a highly unsatisfactory condition in the wholesale egg market where incubator eggs, heated for 18 days, are being sold at low prices for human consumption. The powers of the Department to cope with this situation should be strengthened by suitable legislation.

Considerable pride and satisfaction spring from the completion of a series of original colored plates made by the hydrobiologist of the Department from a study of the marine growths in streams and reservoirs of the State. These are bound in three volumes and form a valuable and beautiful addition to our library. This study and the data collected should be of great assistance in controlling objectionable odors and tastes in drinking water.

It was expected that the need of copies of birth certificates to qualify for old age pensions would markedly increase the work of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics and his assistants. This has already become noticeable with an increase of 10 percent in searches during last year. Total searches for the year numbered some 23,000.

Public relations of the Department have been good. By means of newspaper releases, talks to audiences of many kinds, a few radio talks and regular issues of the official bulletin, Public Health News, citizens are kept informed of the program of the Department and its relation to them. Timely advice and warnings have been sent out. The press has been helpful in its use of news articles and by editorial comment.

Expenditures for the year amounted to \$813,234.39 but of this amount, only \$760,000 in round numbers was used to carry on the Department's activities, the balance being distributed to certain local health departments to aid their work. The program of the Department cost, therefore, 17.7 cents per capita. Expenditures from State funds amounted to \$517,524.02 and from Federal funds, supplied under the Social Security Act, \$295,710.37. Revenue from licenses, fees, etc., amounted to \$75,555.30 which sum was transmitted to the State Treasurer.

If this report suggests that the organization and program of the State Department of Health were reasonably satisfactory and adequate, I believe that it reflects the truth.

In one direction, however, the need is not being met as it may have to be. I refer to services which should be rendered by local boards of health but which are not being performed by many such boards in rural and suburban communities. The Department has tried to assist such boards through its seven district offices, through its nurses and more recently by encouraging the enactment of legislation providing a simple and practical way for such boards to cooperate in providing themselves with qualified personnel to serve a large area under local control. The latter plan is taking root in some places and may accomplish the desired end. If it does not, some other means of local health administration will have to be devised or the State Department of Health may have to enlarge its program still further to meet needs which those in the public health profession and also an increasing proportion of the public feel should be met without delay.

Report of Bureau of Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1938

EDMUND R. OUTCALT, ACTING CHIEF

The State Department of Health at its meeting held on July 13, 1937, re-elected Irvin E. Deibert, M.D., as President, and E. W. Smillie, D.V.M., as Vice-President, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

The following appointments to membership on the Board were made by Governor Hoffman and later confirmed by the Senate, the term of each expiring on July 1, 1941: Irvin E. Deibert, M.D.; Clyde Potts, C.E. Toward the end of the present fiscal year, Governor Moore appointed the following members for the regular four-year term, expiring July 1, 1942, and the Senate confirmed the appointments: Margaret L. MacNaughton, Mary Olney Rockafeller, J. E. H. Guthrie, D.D.S.; Joseph N. Fowler, E. W. Smillie, D.V.M.

By reason of the expansion of the public health program in New Jersey, which was made possible by the funds provided under the national Social Security Act, a committee was appointed to study the administration of the Department's activities in order that the monies received might be used to the best advantage. The committee submitted the chart given below showing present and anticipated activities under the supervision of the Bureau of Local Health Administration. A preventable disease unit has been authorized by the Department, and the personnel is being selected for such a unit. The Bureau of Venereal Disease Control has been made a division under the direction of the Local Health Administration Bureau Chief. Dr. Karl M. Scott, of Atlantic City, was temporarily appointed as Chief of the Division of Venereal Disease Control on January 21, 1938.

BARBER REGISTRATION DIVISION

By action of the Department, on August 1, 1937, the supervision of the Barber Registration Division was removed from the Bureau of Local Health Administration and placed under the Bureau of Administration.

The term of office under which Mattia Gasparini was serving as a member of the Board of Barber Examiners by reason of the death of Joseph DeFalco, expired, and Mr. Gasparini was reappointed as a member of said Board for the regular term of three years, effective July 16, 1937.

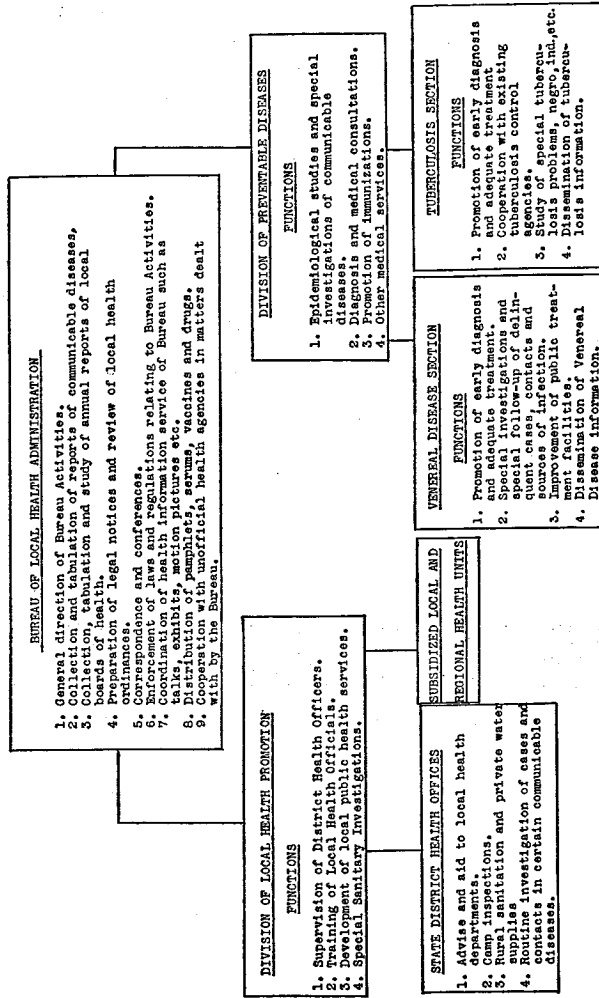
The field force during the year consisted of three examiners and one inspector.

During August, 1937, a determined effort was made to register all of the practicing barbers at the larger seashore resorts, including those barbers who work during the summer season only. All of the field force were assigned to Atlantic City and other resort municipalities during this month, and, with the cooperation of the local courts, it was possible to have every known barber in these localities registered before the end of the summer season. The drive was continued throughout the State, and by spring all of the known barbers in the State had been registered by the Division.

On June 30th there were 108 unregistered barbers and 39 unregistered apprentices who had come into New Jersey before the end of the fiscal year. These individuals will be registered or prosecuted under the Barber Registration Act.

A vigorous attempt was made to enforce the regulations governing the sanitation of barber shops and much was accomplished toward this end. In most cases a warning letter brought compliance, but in some it was necessary to bring the offender into court; 737 notices were served for violation of the Act and opportunity given for a hearing in each case; 240 cases were settled out of court; court action was taken in 36 cases, and fines from \$2.50 to \$100.00 were collected. The remaining violators complied with the regulations upon service of the notice. Penalties collected in these cases were not returned to the State but were retained by the municipality.

There were 9,321 permits or certificates of the various classes, provided for in the Act, issued and became effective during the year, which brought



revenue to the Treasury of the State in the sum of \$31,981.56. The total administrative expense for the operation of the Division amounted to \$16,129.08, leaving a net revenue to the State of \$15,852.48.

The following summary shows in brief the work performed by the field force during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938:

Regular barber shop inspections	9,617
Reinspections	348
Special investigations	2,412
Sanitary violations reported by fieldmen	167
Unlicensed barbers reported by fieldmen	108
Apprentice barbers unlicensed	39
Barbers with expired certificates	92
Barbers examined	477
Barbers passed examination	284
Barbers failed examination	193
Complaints received	63
Complaints investigated	59
Complaints unreported (outstanding)	4
Notices served	737
Court cases settled out of court	240
Court action and judgment on fines ranging from \$2.50 to \$100.00 on these cases	36

Under the provisions of Chapter 197, P. L. 1938, the administration of the Barber Registration Act was removed from the State Department of Health, effective July 1, 1938, and a Board of Barber Examiners, consisting of four members, was created to have charge of the regulation of barber shops and registration of barbers. This Act relieves the Department of its function of regulating an occupation, which is fundamentally outside of the field of public health. However, provision is made in the new Act so that the State Department and local boards of health may exert authority with respect to sanitation in barber shops.

APPROPRIATIONS

The total appropriation available to the New Jersey State Department of Health during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, was \$915,303.90.

The State Legislature appropriated \$557,429.72 and the following sums were received from the Federal government under the Social Security Act:

U. S. Children's Bureau Funds, Title V	\$89,105.85
U. S. P. H. S., Title VI	268,768.33

Expenditures from State funds amounted to \$517,524.02, and from Federal funds, \$295,710.37, making a total expenditure for public health activities carried on by the Department of \$813,234.39. Of the unexpended balance of \$102,069.51, \$19,539.47 lapsed into the State Treasury; \$62,163.81, Federal funds, was rebudgeted for expenditure during the ensuing fiscal year; and \$20,366.23, State funds, was reappropriated for the purchase and distribution of anti-pneumococcic sera. In addition subsidized municipalities had on hand at the beginning of the year \$3,032.51, of which \$843.68 was spent, leaving a balance of \$2,188.83 held by local health departments.

Appropriations were made available to the Department for specific purposes as follows:

Investigation of industrial wastes pollution of the Raritan River	\$5,000.00
Distribution of anti-pneumococcic sera	25,000.00
Maternal and Child Health	197,682.53
Venereal Disease Control	66,942.42

In addition to the regular disbursements made by the Department for projects administered through its own personnel, local health departments were subsidized through Security Act funds to the extent of \$54,882. These funds were used to round out the public health programs of communities where local appropriations were insufficient and where the need was apparent. Security Act funds were also used to provide training for employees for State and local boards of health and others interested in public health work, the sum of \$18,502.41 having been appropriated for this purpose.

The passage of the premarital and prenatal blood test laws will affect the work of the bacteriological laboratory to a great extent. It is anticipated that the increased need for laboratory supplies alone will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000 and the total funds necessary for the enforcement of these two acts will amount to over \$35,000. An appropriation of \$10,000 was requested for the inauguration in the Department of a Dental Health Educational program, but these funds were not provided. This field of activity is recognized by public health authorities as a very essential part of a public health program and the request will be renewed next year. \$25,000 was appropriated during the final quarter of 1938 for the purchase and distribution of anti-pneumococcic sera. It was impossible to establish distributing stations and have the complete

program in operation during the three months remaining in the present fiscal year and less than \$5,000 was expended during that time but the balance of \$20,000 was reappropriated for use during the ensuing year. This sum, however, will be insufficient and it will be necessary to request a supplemental appropriation of some \$30,000 in order to adequately supply anti-pneumococcic sera for the treatment of indigent cases of pneumonia. During the present year the U. S. Public Health Service approved an expenditure from Federal funds of \$25,000 for a new shellfish inspection boat. The purchase and delivery of the boat will not be completed until sometime during the next fiscal year. The Department will be enabled through the laboratory facilities to be installed on the boat to more efficiently operate for the protection of the waters in which shellfish are grown and harvested for human consumption.

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 8, 1938, 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 of Health Officers and Inspectors for the coming year. The Board reorganized by the election of Patrick J. Monaghan as President and Frank Yates as Secretary for one year.

During the year there were filed with the Department 241 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, 27; Sanitary Inspector of the third class, 2; Food and Drug Inspector, 7; Lay Meat Inspector, 1; Plumbing Inspector, 16.

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 28th Annual Conference of State and Local Health Officials of New Jersey was held in the State House, Trenton, on February 18, 1938.

The morning session began at 10 A. M., and the entire meeting was devoted to the discussion of questions which local health officials had forwarded to the Department in advance of the meeting.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 P. M. with an address of welcome by the presiding officer, J. Lynn Mahaffey, M.D., Director of Health. The following papers were read: "Bakery Sanitation," Walter W. Scofield, Chief, Bureau of Food and Drugs, N. J. State Department of Health; "Child and Maternal Health," Julius Levy, M.D., Consultant, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, N. J. State Department of Health; "A Decision Facing Small Municipalities and Most Townships," William H. MacDonald, Chief, Bureau of Local Health Administration, N. J. State Department of Health; "Pasteurization Ordinances," Andrew J. Krog, Health Officer, Board of Health, Plainfield; "Follow-up of Tuberculosis Cases," Edwin Goemann, Secretary, Board of Health, Cliffside Park; "Training of Public Health Personnel, Richard D. Fellers, Health Officer, Board of Health, Nutley, and Edward Cumiskey, Acting Health Officer, Board of Health, North Bergen Township; "What are 'Reasonable Efforts' to Promote Diphtheria Immunization Before Asking for Free Toxoid," I. W. Knight, M.D., District Health Officer, N. J. State Department of Health. After an interesting discussion of the afternoon's program, motion pictures were shown on "Venereal Disease Prevention and Control."

The first item on the evening program was a motion picture entitled "A New Day," which dramatizes pneumonia prevention and cure. The picture was well received and was particularly timely in view of the anticipated program of the Department in connection with the free distribution of anti-pneumococcic sera. Following this presentation, R. E. Dyer, M.D., Chief, Division of Infectious Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service, gave a very informative talk on "Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever" and W. G. Herrman, M.D., President, Medical Society of New Jersey, spoke on "The Need of Coordinated Efforts in Combating Cancer." An open discussion of the program closed the evening session.

The annual meeting of the Health Officers' Association of New Jersey took place in the State House, Trenton, on Saturday morning, February 19, 1938. The retiring President, Amos Field, Jr., of Kearny, addressed the meeting after which the regular business was conducted. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Andrew J.

Krog, Plainfield; Vice-President, Percy de Stanley, M.D., Union; Secretary-Treasurer, William C. Blake, Princeton; members of the Executive Committee, William H. MacDonald, Trenton; Marie A. Harrison, Maplewood; Harold Hager, Ocean City; Charles S. Thompson, M.D., Perth Amboy; David R. O'Keefe, Morristown; W. Stanley Applegate, Neptune; Lester F. Maloney, M.D., Clifton.

The 63d annual meeting of the New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association was held at Nassau Tavern, Princeton, December 10 and 11, 1937. The first session on Friday afternoon, December 10, was divided into three sections. A continuous program of motion pictures was presented from 1 to 6 P. M. Another section entitled "Pneumonia-Tuberculosis Session" was presided over by William H. MacDonald, Vice-President of the Association. The program follows: "Methods of Reducing Pneumonia Mortality (Illustrated)," Russell L. Cecil, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Cornell Medical School; discussion opened by: John Gray, M.D., and Theodore Teimer, M.D., Newark; "Demonstration and Application of methods of Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis," Joseph R. Morrow, M.D., Superintendent, Bergen County Communicable Disease Hospital; "Latent Tuberculosis and Its Significance in the Control Program," Herbert R. Edwards, M.D., Director, Bureau of Tuberculosis, New York City Health Department.

The third section called the "Mental Hygiene-Sterilization Session," over which Jacob G. Lipman, President of the Association presided, offered the following subjects: "Demonstration of the Procedure of a Typical Mental Hygiene Clinic," J. B. Gordon, M.D., Medical Director, and others of the staff of the State Hospital at Marlboro; "Both Sides of the Eugenic Sterilization Question," introduction: Professor E. G. Conklin, American Philosophical Society; in favor: George Reid Andrews, National Council for Human Conservation; opposed: Honorable John A. Matthews, Advisory Master, Court of Chancery of N. J.

The Executive Council met for dinner at 5:30 P. M. and a business session was conducted, after which the evening program was presented, beginning at 8:15 P. M. as follows: "The coordination of Our Health Activities," J. G. Lipman, Ph.D., President of the Association; "Heart Disease," (illustrated) William D. Stroud, M.D., Professor of Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine; "Health Education in Its Broader Aspects," Livingston Farrand, M.D., ex-President, Cornell University.

The quarterly meeting of the New Jersey Health Officers' Association was held at 9 A. M., Saturday, December 11, at the Nassau Inn with Amos Field presiding.

The Association again met at 10 A. M. following the Health Officers' meeting and the following program was presented: "Urgent Health Needs in New Jersey," (a symposium of 10-minute papers) "Industrial Hygiene," E. E. Evans, M.D.; "Mental Hygiene," Jos. E. Raycroft, M.D.; "Venereal Disease," F. J. Osborne; "Dental Health Education," J. M. Wisan, D.D.S.; "Health Studies," Carl E. Buck, Dr. P.H.; "Larger Local Health Units," Wm. H. MacDonald. After the symposium, the regular business of the Association was conducted at which time William H. MacDonald, of Trenton, was elected President for the coming year.

CEMETERIES

The Department gave consideration to the application of the Rock Spring Memorial Park Association for reversal of the decision of the Township Committee and Board of Health of Parsippany-Troy Hills Township in refusing to grant consent for the establishment of a new cemetery by said association on South Beverwyck Road in said township.

A special committee of the Department was appointed and a hearing on the appeal was conducted by the committee at Morristown, on May 25, 1937. In view of the fact that the testimony taken at the hearing and the petitions of protest filed showed that a great number of residents and taxpayers of the township objected to the location of the cemetery at the site selected, the committee recommended that the application of the Rock Spring Memorial Park Association for reversal of the decision of the local officials of Parsippany-Troy Hills Township in refusing to grant consent for the establishment of the cemetery, be denied and that no permit be granted by the Department in accordance with said application. The Department voted the recommendation of the committee on July 13, 1937.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

During the fiscal year 1937-1938, the following permits for experimentation on animals were granted, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 160 of the Laws of 1915, for the purpose of promoting pharmacological research and testing pharmaceuticals:

Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, Orange; permit dated December 14, 1937.
Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark; permit dated January 11, 1938.

LEGISLATION

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

Senate Bill No. 36—Provides for the distribution of free pneumonia serum. This bill became a law, Chapter 24.

Senate Bill No. 56—Prohibits the sale, possession and transportation of "Marihuana" cigarettes. This bill became a law, Chapter 156.

Senate Bill No. 57—Authorizes religious societies to establish cemeteries. This bill became a law, Chapter 201.

Senate Bill No. 93—Permits persons "having personal knowledge" to certify corrections to birth and marriage certificates. This bill became a law, Chapter 174.

Senate Bill No. 140—Provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Narcotic Control. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 142—Prohibits the sale or transportation of eggs which have been removed from incubators unless such eggs were broken out and denatured on the premises where the incubators are located. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 145—Empowers the State Department of Health to take action to prevent a "threatened pollution" of State waters. This bill became a law, Chapter 224.

Senate Bill No. 168—Compels every physician, pharmacist, and hospital to report where they have knowledge that any person is infected with any venereal disease; makes it a misdemeanor for a person so infected not to apply for treatment immediately to a physician, hospital or clinic. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 183—Regulates production, processing, collection, storage, transportation, importation and sale of goats milk. This bill became a law, Chapter 195.

Senate Bill No. 210—Repeals section 58:11-19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Revised Statutes affecting sewerage systems. This bill became a law, Chapter 398.

Senate Bill No. 221—Fixes the license fee for the taking of oysters at \$1.00. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 238—Provides for the licensing of wholesalers of shellfish. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 248—Authorizes the acquisition and maintenance of water works systems by municipalities. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 259—Prohibits local boards of health from regulating property under the jurisdiction of the Public Utility Commission. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 270—Authorizes and regulates the issuance of bonds and other obligations and the incurring of indebtedness by counties and municipalities. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 362—Provides for the marking and labeling of milk and cream so as to show the day on which it was produced. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 363—Companion bill to Senate Bill 362. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 390—Makes technical amendment in the act providing for the distribution of free anti-pneumococcal serum. This bill failed to pass.

Senate Bill No. 410—Appropriates \$10,000 to the Department of Health for a Dental Health Educational Program. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 30—Provides that no marriage licenses shall be issued without the filing of a health certificate that the parties are free from social and contagious diseases. This bill became a law, Chapter 126.

Assembly Bill No. 84—Provides for the licensing of places where food is prepared to be consumed on the premises. Exempts hotels and railroads. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 104—Regulates the occupation of barbering; creates a Board of Examiners. This bill became a law, Chapter 197.

Assembly Bill No. 132—Appropriates \$55,000 for the establishment of a Bureau of Narcotic Control. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 135—Creates a Board of Chiropractic Examiners to license and regulate the practice of chiropractic. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 139—Provides that in townships having a population of more than 20,000 that the township clerk instead of the township assessor shall be a member of the township Board of Health. This bill became a law, Chapter 105.

Assembly Bill No. 158—Prohibits the operation of cemeteries, mausoleums, crematories, etc., for private gain. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 178—Permits Boards of Health to cooperate in public health services. This bill became a law, Chapter 67.

Assembly Bill No. 186—Regulates the appointment of commissioners in water pollution cases. This bill became a law, Chapter 250.

Assembly Bill No. 187—Repeals Section 50:2-3 of the Revised Statutes regulating the planting and gathering of oysters. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 208—Creates the Bergen County Sanitary Sewer District. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 223—Provides that one member of the State Board of Health shall be an osteopathic physician. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 224—Provides that an osteopathic physician may be employed as a medical examiner. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 235—Provides for eye and ear tests to pupils in public schools. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 241—Makes a public official refusing the inspection of public records guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 255—Prohibits the sale or transportation of eggs which have been removed from incubators unless such eggs were broken out or denatured on the premises. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 260—Permits the governing body of a municipality wherein a water district is created to raise funds for the liquidation of bonds and other obligations to construct a water plant and system through the levying of taxes for that purpose in the district only. This bill became a law, Chapter 253.

Assembly Bill No. 266—Provides for tests for syphilis in pregnant women. This bill became a law, Chapter 41.

Assembly Bill No. 273—Regulates the use and development, diversion, etc., of surface waters of the State; creates a water authority and defines its powers, transfers the powers of the State Water Policy Commission, the New Jersey District Water Supply Commission, the Passaic Valley Water Commission and the Bergen County Water Commission to such authority. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 276—Provides for the branding of articles of bedding; regulates the manufacture and sale thereof under the Department of Health. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 287—Provides for the examination and licensing under the Department of Health of superintendents and operators and other persons in charge of water purification or treatment plants, sewage treatment plants or superintendents of water supply systems. This bill became a law, Chapter 206.

Assembly Bill No. 288—Companion bill to Assembly Bill 287. Provides for tenure of office for persons licensed by the Board of Health as provided in Assembly Bill 287, after five years' service. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 304—Permits existing cemetery associations owning lands contiguous to such existing cemeteries to use the same for similar purposes in certain rural townships. This bill became a law, Chapter 61.

Assembly Bill No. 320—Regulates the practice of naturopathy. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 321—Permits the teaching of drugless healing by schools which have conducted such teaching for ten years prior to 1924. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 322—Regulates the sale of ice cream, ices and kindred frozen products. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 365—Provides that common law marriages are lawful even though no marriage license was obtained. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 369—Authorizes the Department of Health to enact a plumbing code. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 382—Regulates the proof necessary to establish the validity of a ceremonial marriage. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 403—Provides for the regulation of swimming pools. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 404—Provides that superintendents of child welfare in counties having a population of between 350,000 and 600,000 shall have tenure of office after 15 years' service. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 436—Abolishes common law marriages. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 447—Regulates the hours of employment of females in manufacturing, bakeries, restaurants, beauty parlors, barber shops and cleaning establishments. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 462—Permits boards of freeholders to appropriate money in the annual tax levy for mosquito extermination. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 478—Creates the title of "health inspector," fixes salaries therefor. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 489—Provides that members of the Beauty Culture Board shall not be connected with beauty culture schools; provides for physical examinations of operators; and prohibits operation of another business on the premises. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 505—Licenses and regulates barbers and barber shops. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 557—Dispenses with the necessity of a license to take clams. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 574—Permits health officers to make arrests for violation of health ordinances. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 588—Permits Boards of Freeholders in counties of more than 200,000 population to operate summer camps for undernourished children. This bill became a law, Chapter 33.

Assembly Bill No. 591—Provides for Wassermann tests for all persons admitted to State institutions and private hospitals. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 604—Permits the extension of cemeteries without present limitation as to size where such burial grounds are free for the burial of veterans. This bill failed to pass.

Assembly Bill No. 613—Adds to the territorial area of the Passaic Valley Sewerage District the balance of the Borough of Rutherford. 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, 1938

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Analyses of Water Samples	\$877.50
Audiometer Rental	250.00
Bacteriological Laboratory Preparations	1,016.43
Barber Licenses	31,981.56
Cold Storage Licenses	290.00
Ice Cream Licenses	5,940.00
Interest on Deposits	17.87
Milk Plant Licenses	15,850.00
Narcotic Licenses	265.00
Penalties, Foods and Drugs	7,455.94
Vital Certificates	11,611.00
Total Revenue Transmitted to the State Treasury	\$75,555.30

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION BUREAUS

	Adminis- tration	Local Health	Vital Statistics	Food and Drugs	Engineer- ing	Chemistry	Bacteri- ology	Totals
Salaries	\$27,180.55	\$41,115.65	\$33,112.50	\$33,351.21	\$49,524.33	\$23,180.00	\$36,627.50	\$244,091.74
Stationery	1,520.71	103.33	101.58	115.50	416.14	32.27	107.85	2,987.18
Engineering Supplies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186.04	.....	.....	1,186.04
Auto Maintenance .....	.....	1,650.41	.....	.....	1,040.83	.....	.....	2,691.24
Laboratory Supplies .....	.....	.....	.....	321.08	.....	2,744.71	.....	16,882.03
Other Materials and Supplies	58.30	13.00	32.11	.....	107.62	32.87	.....	280.40
Printing	2,051.47	402.00	1,853.54	315.58	720.42	162.85	448.05	5,953.91
Traveling Expense	3,320.96	870.98	71.15	9,359.71	3,477.21	209.19	2,091.19	17,433.77
Miscellaneous Expense	415.39	95.69	155.32	14.52	142.80	51.10	67.80	943.62
Rental Tab. Machines .....	.....	588.00	708.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296.00
Binding Certificates .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Court Expenses	31.50	.....	.....	174.39	309.31	.....	.....	515.20
Rent of Garages .....	.....	331.00	.....	.....	366.00	.....	.....	697.00
Auto Insurance .....	.....	258.15	.....	.....	209.62	.....	.....	467.77
Laboratory Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561.30	835.36	1,396.66
Replacing Cars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234.04	.....	.....	1,234.04
Binding Old Vols. Cert. .....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Invest. Raritan River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,012.39	.....	.....	4,012.39
Miscellaneous Lab. Expense .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262.88	.....	1,001.84
Totals	\$34,578.88	\$45,428.21	\$38,534.20	\$43,651.79	\$62,746.75	\$27,152.55	\$52,887.45	\$304,979.83

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

	Maternal and Child Health	General Disease Control	Milk Plant Licenses	Barber Licenses	Sanitary Shellfish Control	Ice Cream Licenses	Toxoid Distri- bution	Ani- Pneumo. Sera	Totals
Salaries	\$84,206.03	\$17,686.45	\$8,580.00	\$12,210.00	\$15,344.29	\$2,100.00	\$1,620.00	\$40.00	\$141,786.77
Stationery and Supplies	1,838.20	638.09	326.35	504.23	55.11	21.90	482.72	96.44	3,963.04
Auto Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364.74	446.50	.....	.....	811.24
Insurance—Boat and Car .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331.25	46.00	.....	.....	377.25
Printing	1,425.37	305.99	73.09	13.75	2.52	24.50	41.45	96.40	1,983.07
Traveling Expense	19,417.42	2,233.73	2,472.25	2,519.10	2,025.79	159.25	98.28	.....	28,925.86
Miscellaneous Expense	317.64	181.49	865.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,364.13
Drugs and Biologicals .....	.....	5,696.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,037.11	4,400.93	22,134.81
Office Equipment .....	.....	.....	38.25	17.00	72.19	.....	23.07	.....	150.51
Boat Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,607.05	.....	.....	.....	1,607.05
Laboratory Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156.38	.....	.....	.....	1,156.38
Fire Loss—Boat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023.04	.....	.....	.....	1,023.04
Totals	\$107,204.66	\$26,742.52	\$11,489.94	\$16,129.08	\$21,982.36	\$2,798.19	\$14,302.63	\$4,633.77	\$205,283.15

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Central Administration Bureaus	\$304,979.83
Appropriations for Specific Purposes	205,283.15
Total	\$510,262.98
State Funds Expended for Security Act Projects	7,261.04
Total	\$517,524.02

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, 1938

United States Public Health Service Projects	Salaries	Travel	Materials, Supplies and Miscel- laneous	Total Expenditures
Bureau of Administration	\$6,181.34	\$389.59	\$2,382.11	\$8,953.04
Bureau of Local Health	8,360.00	1,916.24	4,812.39	15,088.63
Bureau of Engineering	4,700.00	1,089.78	922.19	6,711.97
Bureau of Bacteriology	7,761.76	.....	10,154.38	17,916.14
Bureau of Chemistry	2,400.00	.....	1,165.82	3,565.82
Bureau of Vital Statistics	900.00	.....	141.00	1,041.00
Bureau of Venereal Disease	8,274.28	1,210.62	19,069.59	28,554.49
Bureau of Food and Drugs	1,421.61	.....	752.50	2,174.11
Tuberculosis Unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training of Personnel	9,614.95	29.90	.....	9,644.85
Monmouth-Ocean Health District	1,473.39	289.63	189.09	1,952.11
Atlantic, Cape May Health District	2,167.48	345.95	216.71	2,730.14
Camden, Salem, Gloucester, Cumberland Somerset-Hunterdon, Middlesex	2,760.00	520.37	591.10	3,871.47
Burlington Health District	900.00	300.40	623.62	1,824.02
Bergen, Passaic Health District	4,080.00	19.04	704.50	4,803.54
Sussex, Warren, Morris Health District U. S. Children's Bureau— Maternal and Child Health	2,760.00	288.62	243.45	3,292.07
.....	4,899.14	322.20	1,001.51	6,222.85
.....	50,006.74	8,240.08	24,822.51	83,069.33
Total Expenditures from Current Appropriation 1937-1938	\$118,660.69	\$14,962.42	\$67,792.47	\$201,415.58
Expenditures by Subsidized Local Health Units				
Monmouth County Unit No. 1	\$2,000.00	\$250.00	\$396.62	\$2,646.62
Monmouth County Unit No. 2	6,660.00	729.56	1,457.71	8,847.27
Monmouth County Unit No. 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union County Unit No. 1	6,560.00	750.00	2,065.62	9,375.62
Union County Unit No. 2	3,244.87	324.93	128.46	3,698.26
City of East Orange	2,772.50	.....	339.49	3,111.99
City of Camden	2,022.50	.....	154.73	2,177.23
City of Englewood .....	.....	.....	1,160.00	1,160.00
Mt. Olive Township	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
City of Newark	7,870.00	295.55	1,834.45	10,000.00
City of Paterson	3,822.00	.....	.....	3,822.00
City of Plainfield .....	.....	.....	997.14	997.14
Total Expenditures of Local Units..	\$35,201.87	\$2,350.04	\$8,534.22	\$46,086.13

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, 1938—Continued

United States Public Health Service Projects	Salaries	Travel	Materials, Supplies and Miscel- laneous	Total Expenditures
Expenditures from Unexpended Balances 1936-1937				
Bureau of Chemistry (Rebudgeted) ...	\$4,745.76	.....	\$701.04	\$5,446.80
Bureau of Engineering	4,764.36	\$1,711.29	765.01	7,240.66
Bureau of Engineering (Supp. No. 1) ..	.....	.....	840.10	840.10
Bureau of Administration (Special Equip.) .....	.....	.....	6,282.36	6,282.36
Central Administration (Rural Sanit. Exhib.) .....	.....	.....	299.86	299.86
Bureau of Administration (Equipment) .....	.....	.....	1,453.88	1,453.88
Immunization Project .....	.....	14.01	3,277.59	3,291.60
Payment to Physicians	3,477.63	.....	5,456.34	8,933.97
Bureau of Venereal Disease (Supp. No. 2) .....	.....	.....	3,436.02	3,436.02
Bureau of Food and Drugs (Rebud.) ..	2,717.74	985.34	.....	3,703.08
Training of Personnel No. 2	4,771.29	538.68	.....	5,309.97
Training of Personnel No. 3 .....	.....	87.25	.....	87.25
Bureau of Local Health Supplemental Bureau of Local Health Supplemental No. 2	300.00	.....	.....	300.00
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	710.00	710.00
.....	.....	.....	1,716.79	1,716.79
Total Expenditures from Unexpended Balances 1936-1937	\$20,776.78	\$3,336.57	\$24,938.99	\$49,052.34
Total Federal Funds Expended	\$174,639.34	\$20,649.03	\$101,265.68	\$296,554.05

Report of the Bureau of Local Health Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1938

WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, CHIEF

Establishing a fund and policy for distributing free anti-pneumococcic sera, transferring the Barber Registration Division from the Bureau and placing some responsibility in the Bureau for the Division of Venereal Disease Control and the enactment by the Legislature of an act permitting Regional Health Commissions were some outstanding factors in Bureau activities during the year considered.

Two diseases, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Streptococcic Sore Throat, were added to the State-wide list of reportable diseases by action of the Department at its meeting on October 19, 1937. During the calendar year 1937 the total number of cases of the 34 diseases declared reportable in Chapter VI of the State Sanitary Code was 95,029. This represents a considerable increase over the number of cases reported in 1936; however, the increase was chiefly in measles, the prevalence of which fluctuates markedly from year to year.

The 1937 diphtheria record of 550 reported cases, and 29 deaths, was slightly higher than last year. The counties of Salem, Passaic, Hudson and Camden had relatively high diphtheria case rates compared with the State rate. During the past 10 years there has been a reduction of 90% both in cases and deaths from diphtheria in the State. This reduced prevalence has resulted chiefly from the extensive use of toxoid as a preventive. The slight increase in diphtheria last year shows the necessity of continued efforts to encourage parents to have their young children given the advantage of the protection afforded by this product.

Immunization must be stressed in order not only to reduce further this serious disease but also to keep the disease at the present low rate. The fact that 58% of the fatal cases of diphtheria in 1937 were in children less than five years old shows the grave importance of having young children protected by immunizing treatments.

For another year, the sixth in succession, the State was free from smallpox. Vaccination as a preventive measure in this disease must also be encouraged to hold our enviable record. Local Boards of Health report that in the year 1937, the local Boards of Education in 250 municipalities required that pupils be vaccinated if attending public schools within their respective jurisdictions. Still more general application of the authority granted by law to local Boards of Education to require the vaccination of public school children would correspondingly increase the State's protection against smallpox.

Poliomyelitis in 1937 was more prevalent than in 1936 but still considerably below the rate for 1935.

Scarlet fever prevalence was considerably below the previous year.

Tuberculosis records showed little change in number of recorded cases and deaths.

Measles in 1937 was unusually prevalent in the northern metropolitan area of the State. Such acute diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, acute poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping cough and typhoid fever are serious, and parents are justified in considering them with great apprehension. In 1937, however, the number of recorded deaths from measles in New Jersey was greater than from any of these diseases.

RABIES IN ANIMALS

Reports of 105 cases of rabies in animals were received during the year. 104 were in dogs.

NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES IN ANIMALS REPORTED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, BY COUNTIES AND BY MONTHS, DURING THE YEAR 1937

County	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Atlantic	9	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	19	2	5	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1
Camden	23	0	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	3	4	1	0
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucester	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hunterdon	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	19	1	2	0	4	6	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
Middlesex	12	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
Monmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morris	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	14	2	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	105	7	18	10	14	14	7	5	4	6	9	3	8

Local Boards of Health reported that at least 82 persons were bitten or attacked by rabid animals. These boards also reported that 71 other animals were bitten by dogs known to be rabid.

Dogs, valuable and companionable as they are, constitute a rather serious problem in the State aside from the problem of rabies. Cases of dog bite under a statute now in force are required to be reported to local Boards of Health. In a summary of the reports of dog bite made in conformity with law, the local Health Boards listed 12,328 reported cases during 1937.

At the recommendation of a joint meeting of representatives of local Boards of Health in several counties where rabies was particularly prevalent, the Department requested various organizations in New Jersey to appoint members to a joint committee to consider rabies from the broad standpoint of prevention and control. Such a joint committee was functioning at the close of the fiscal year.

One fatal case of rabies in a human occurred during the year. The fatality was in a person 33 years of age who neglected to take Pasteur treatment after having been bitten on the hands by a dog. Death occurred approximately two months after the date of bite.

INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAKS AND CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The Bureau continues to stress the importance of careful investigation of cases of communicable diseases to determine if possible the probable source of infection and the names of other exposed persons. Employees in the Bureau during the fiscal year of 1937 investigated over 460 cases of the reportable diseases and nearly 150 cases of gastro-enteritis.

One group of about 100 cases of gastro-enteritis was investigated among guests and employees at a hotel in Ocean County. The article of food in common among the patrons consisted of a mixture of fish boiled, cooled at room temperature, then placed in an icebox. Servings were made on Friday night and Saturday morning. Illness among partakers followed on Saturday and Sunday. The person who sliced this article of food for serving suffered from acute diarrhea on Thursday and had not recovered while handling the food.

Undulant Fever. During the year 1937 there were reported 67 cases of undulant fever. In the previous year, 64 cases were reported. Histories of all reported cases were obtained either by employees in the Bureau or through local health officials. These histories showed that 50 of the 67 patients regularly used only raw milk; five used both raw and pasteurized milk; eight are reported to have used only pasteurized milk; three used pasteurized milk regularly and in addition occasionally obtained milk from unknown sources; in one instance no data as to the use of milk was available.

The high proportion of cases of undulant fever reported each year among users of raw milk compared with the known cases among users of pasteurized milk has been a decided incentive for more general use of the pasteurized product. At the close of the fiscal year the local board of health in at least 28 municipalities had adopted ordinances prohibiting the local sale of uncertified raw milk. The population of these 28 municipalities is about 1,215,357, or 30 percent of the total population of the State. Several other local health departments have under consideration a similar ordinance.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. The increased number of cases of this disease coming to official attention each year is disturbing. Eight cases were reported last year divided by counties as follows: Cape May, 1; Gloucester, 1; Monmouth, 4; Ocean, 1, and Salem, 1.

The tick by which this infection is transmitted to humans is very prevalent in New Jersey. Undoubtedly, nearly all the cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever coming to attention last year were infected within the State. Practical measures for eradication of the tick in nature have not yet been formulated. The problem presented by the occurrence of this disease is therefore acute.

Malaria. The number of reported cases of this disease dropped from 38 in 1937 to 27 in 1938. Histories of these cases obtained by representatives of the Department and through local health officers indicated that 17 of the cases were infected outside of New Jersey.

It was particularly gratifying that only one case of malaria was reported in the section of Camden County in which a local outbreak occurred in 1935. Evidently the malaria mosquito control work carried out in this section by the local authorities and by the Works Progress Administration yielded good results.

TYPHOID CARRIERS

At the close of the fiscal year, 72 persons were recorded in the Department records as carriers of typhoid bacilli. Five were withdrawn from the list during the year, either by death or as a result of removal from the State. Nine persons were added to the list of carriers; five were discovered as a result of investigations to establish the source of infection of known cases of typhoid fever; two were listed after repeated specimens of discharges were found to contain typhoid bacilli after clinical recovery from an acute attack. One of the persons added to the list during the year was a carrier coming to New Jersey from another State. One carrier was discovered in a routine examination of food handlers.

A few of the carriers presented the usual problems of care and maintenance experienced in similar cases in previous years. Unfortunately requests to the Legislature for the appropriation of a small sum to permit the Department to aid needy carriers in emergencies, under the provisions of Chapter 144, Public Laws of 1937, were not acted upon favorably.

ASSISTANCE IN DIAGNOSIS

In response to special requests from physicians or local health departments, aid was given in reaching a definite diagnosis in 53 cases suspected of being communicable diseases. The diagnosis established in these instances included scarlet fever, chickenpox, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Vincent's infection, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and syphilis.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ON DAIRIES

Twenty-three cases of scarlet fever, two cases of typhoid fever, two of tuberculosis and one of poliomyelitis were reported on 28 dairy premises at which 12,345 quarts of milk were produced daily. Arrangements were made at each of these premises for the continuance of the sale of milk.

FREE TOXOID AND VACCINE

Distribution of diphtheria toxoid and smallpox vaccine was continued under rules adopted by the Department pursuant to statute and as set forth in detail in the annual report of the State Department of Health

for the year ending June 30, 1937. No material change was made either in the method of distribution or the places of distribution.

Sixty-two distributing stations at strategic points about the State were cooperating voluntarily at the close of the year. All material distributed during the year was purchased from Squibbs Laboratories, New Brunswick, under contract arranged by the State Purchasing Department. Reports show that 37,291 children received diphtheria toxoid from the free State supply during the year and that 24,272 persons were vaccinated against smallpox with the State material.

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

County	Toxoid	Vaccine
Atlantic	565	653
Bergen	3,439	2,390
Burlington	1,744	434
Camden	1,730	1,758
Cape May	189	136
Cumberland	797	399
Essex	7,214	5,124
Gloucester	786	543
Hudson	3,845	706
Hunterdon	379	724
Mercer	2,196	1,039
Middlesex	1,364	969
Monmouth	1,862	2,319
Morris	762	914
Ocean	365	60
Passaic	4,153	2,812
Salem	932	241
Somerset	565	368
Sussex	213	6
Union	4,101	2,320
Warren	90	357
Totals	37,291	24,272

Six percent of the children reported as receiving the toxoid were less than one year old; 42 percent were less than five years old.

Reports of persons vaccinated with the State material show two percent to have been children less than one year old, while 47 percent were children below five years of age.

PNEUMONIA SERUM

A definite departure from the previous policy in the Department was brought about by an act of Legislature effective March 10, 1938, authorizing the Department to distribute free anti-pneumococcic serum for the treatment of patients financially unable to pay for the material. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the Legislature to be used by the Department in carrying out the provisions of the act.

Aid in sponsoring the law, and in formulating policies in relation to the administrative responsibility placed upon the Department by this act, was rendered through a Joint Pneumonia Committee made up of representatives of the Department, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the State Health Officers Association and the New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association.

Rules governing the distribution of the serum were adopted by the Department on April 12, 1938. Serum (horse) of Types I, II, V, VII and VIII and Serum (Rabbit) of Types I and III were selected for free distribution. Distributing Stations on much the same basis as followed in toxoid and vaccine distribution were arranged, 28 such stations having been established by June 30.

In order to reduce to a minimum the amount of serum stored in stations it was decided that most of the stations would be supplied only with Serum (Horse) Types I and II and the other types of serum would be available only at a few special stations in different parts of the State. Through the Bureau of Bacteriology, laboratories wishing the approval of the Director of Health for pneumonia typing were investigated and by the end of the fiscal year, such approval had been given eighty laboratories in the State.

Between the date the enabling act became effective and the end of the fiscal year, 4,600,000 units of serum had been released from distributing stations to physicians to treat 40 cases of pneumonia.

Rules adopted by the State Department of Health on April 12, 1938, pertaining to the distribution of anti-pneumococcic sera, under authority contained in the provisions of Chapter 24, Public Laws of 1938, are as follows:

1. Serum distributed free by the State shall be available for distribution only at stations strategically located at such points about the State as the Director of Health may find practical.

2. No serum shall be released except on written application of a physician licensed to practice medicine in New Jersey.

3. Application by a physician for anti-pneumococcic serum shall be signed by the physician and shall give the name, age, sex, color and address of the patient, the duration of the disease, the type of pneumococci present, and the name of the laboratory at which the typing of pneumococci was done.

4. Before serum will be released for use in treating a patient, the physician shall certify in writing that the patient is financially unable to pay for the serum.

5. No serum will be released for use in treating a patient until the type of pneumococci is first established by a suitable test at a laboratory approved by the Director of Health of New Jersey for making such tests and only serum for treating that type shall be released for use in the case.

6. Any statement as to financial inability of patients to pay for serum released shall be subject to review by the State Department of Health.

7. Serum released to a physician for treating a case shall be kept refrigerated and any unopened package not used on the patient for whom it was released shall be returned promptly to a station from which the material is distributed.

8. After the termination of a case of pneumonia for which free serum was released, the physician shall report to the State Department of Health such facts about the case as are called for on a form furnished by the Department for the purpose.

9. Violation of the regulations by any physician may at the discretion of the Director of Health debar such physician from obtaining serum for other cases.

UNITED STATES SOCIAL SECURITY ACT FUNDS

Continued subsidies for public health administration through the United States Public Health Service under Title VI of the Federal Social Security Act made possible the employment of certain personnel assigned to this Bureau. In addition rental charges for four District offices were paid from these funds.

In accord with the policy described in the report of last year, some subsidy was continued by the Department for specific purposes directly to

the Departments of Health of Newark, East Orange, Paterson, Camden, Plainfield, Englewood, and for part of the year to Mount Olive Township.

Subsidies were also continued to the three local health units made up of several boards of health in adjacent communities, each of which employed the same health officer and each of which appointed representatives to a central advisory board as a policy forming body. The units subsidized were the three previously established, one centering about Asbury Park, one about Long Branch in Monmouth County; and one centering about Union Township in Union County. During the year considered, Sea Bright Borough joined the other five municipalities previously making up the Long Branch Unit. A second unit in Union County consisting of Cranford and Clark Townships and the Borough of Garwood was established during the year and received a subsidy.

The operation of the units on the basis of a cooperative agreement among the Boards of Health concerned revealed practical difficulties in handling funds and in other ways. The enactment by the Legislature of the so-called Regional Health Commission Law offers a legal solution to some of these problems if the boards concerned wish to take advantage of its provisions.

INSPECTION OF LUNCH ROOMS AND CAMPS

Inspection of lunch rooms in rural areas and in small towns was carried on to the greatest extent possible. Much of this work is seasonal, the number of lunch rooms in operation reaching a peak during the summer months when camps are open. During the year primary inspection was made at 586 eating places and 975 reinspections were made. A great many violations of existing health laws were found at the places visited, most of which were corrected without legal action after the violation was called to the attention of the person in charge, either verbally at the time of inspection or by means of written notice.

Sixty-four camps were inspected. The number of camps to accommodate temporarily boys and girls and occasionally adults is increasing in the State. Sanitary inspection at these places is needed in order to insure reasonably satisfactory fundamental sanitary conditions to protect the health of thousands of boys and girls coming to the camps for recreation and open air living.

Although at a majority of camps operating in the State the management is anxious to follow all reasonable suggestions to improve sanitary conditions, a few unfortunately are not. Most large camps are located in townships, having very limited public health personnel, who show little interest in conditions at camps within their jurisdiction. To aid in better control of camps and to fix authority it is recommended the Department seek a law providing that a permit be obtained from the State Health Department for the operation of a camp in the State and that the opening and continued operation of a camp be dependent upon compliance with reasonable requirements of sanitation.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND SURVEYS

Many complaints of alleged public health nuisances from all parts of the State are referred to the Bureau. Properly, since local Boards of Health have legal authority to abate nuisances such complaints should be made to the local Health Boards for investigation and action. While reference to a local Health Board is made of a large part of the nuisance complaints referred to the Bureau, investigation is made of a considerable number either in company with someone from the local board or occasionally independent of such board. Over 1400 special inspections of this general type were made during the year by employees assigned the Bureau. Some additional work was also carried on in checking the bacteriological count of exposed surfaces of glasses and eating utensils in food vending establishments. Four hundred samples for this purpose were collected. A special survey was made of the condition of outdoor toilets at public schools throughout the State. This survey showed that 733 privies were being maintained at 360 public schools in 126 municipalities in 19 counties of the State. Many of these privies were found to be constructed or maintained in violation of Regulation 3, Chapter 1 of the State Sanitary Code.

TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

With the cooperation of Rutgers University, the Department arranged and helped conduct summer and winter courses for training employees of Health Departments. The summer course was much the same as that conducted annually since 1926 and consisted of a comprehensive group of subjects covering two summer semesters.

Twenty-two students took this course in 1937, nineteen of them being employees of local Health Departments in New Jersey.

Winter courses were held on Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons during two periods of 10 weeks each. Three classes were held at the same time covering different subjects so that during the winter, 12 different subjects were offered. These included bacteriology, communicable disease control, immunity, public health law, milk and food control, nutrition, public health problems, milk testing, insect control with special reference to flies and mosquitoes, parasitology and water and sewage problems. Enrollment in these courses numbered 108, and 83 persons completed one or more courses in a satisfactory manner.

The winter courses were supported by Security Act funds and were free to students approved by the Department. Most of the students were employees of local Health Departments or the State Department of Health.

Two sanitarians in the Bureau were given leaves of absence to attend a course of five months work at the School of Public Health, University of Michigan. One of the medical assistants assigned the Bureau completed a short course in tuberculosis at the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis.

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	5,365
Number of conferences with other public officials, physicians, and citizens on matters relating to public health	5,023
Number of meetings of local boards of health attended	268
Attendance at other public health meetings	400
Number of lectures given in summer courses for health officials	48
Number of lectures given in special courses for health officials	21
Number of other talks or lectures given or papers read	83
Number of persons given Schick, Dick or Mantoux tests or aid rendered in such tests	1,304
Number of water samples collected (private supplies)	416
Number of specimens collected from humans, either by employees of the Bureau, or with their aid, to be examined for pathogenic bacteria	1,561
Number of other specimens and samples collected for laboratory examination.....	10

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS

Two major W. P. A. projects sponsored by the Department were continued in operation during the year.

The Community Sanitation Project was continued in the 10 counties reported as operating last year and in addition in July, 1937, the project was extended to include Bergen, Sussex and Passaic Counties and on September 7, 1937, was further extended to include the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren, Morris, Union and Middlesex. Under this program there are constructed outdoor pit privies of a standard type having 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 the privy is performed by W. P. A. labor; all materials used in the construction including lumber, cement, hardware, etc., are supplied by the person for whom the unit is constructed.

Actual direction of the project during the year was continued by Dr. N. E. Newbury, assisted by three district supervisors and one office clerk, all of whom were paid by the United States Public Health Service. Owing to the elimination of solicitors for orders by action of the W. P. A., a sanitarian employed in the Bureau was also assigned to assist in carrying on the project. During the year ending June 30, 5,677 units were constructed. At the end of the fiscal year 430 men were working on the project in 19 counties.

The cost of building materials purchased by individuals for the units constructed since the inception of the project to June 30 amounted to \$265,486.09.

During the spring of 1938 further work was done under a W. P. A. project designed to control breeding of Anopheles mosquitoes in the section of Pennsauken Township, Camden County, where malaria appeared in epidemic form during the summer of 1935.

To afford closer supervision of some phases of the project, the Assistant Director of Community Sanitation accepted some responsibility in relation to the assignment of men to the project. The reduction in the number of cases of malaria in the area shows that the work done under this project together with other anti-malarial activities carried on have brought definite results.

SANITATION UNITS CONSTRUCTED IN COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY TO JUNE 30, 1938

County	Date Project Opened	Number Units Built July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938	Total Units Built to June 30, 1938	Number Men Working as of June 30, 1938
Atlantic	February 24, 1936	873	1,564	46
Burlington	February 24, 1936	286	947	20
Camden	February 24, 1936	414	744	20
Cape May	February 24, 1936	266	568	20
Cumberland	February 24, 1936	657	1,522	42
Gloucester	February 24, 1936	450	881	22
Mercer	July 1, 1936	339	819	21
Monmouth	February 24, 1936	333	804	17
Ocean	February 24, 1936	602	1,210	42
Salem	February 24, 1936	239	471	20
Bergen	July 1, 1937	209	209	19
Passaic	July 1, 1937	173	173	17
Sussex	July 15, 1937	182	182	21
Somerset	September 7, 1937	100	100	19
Hunterdon	September 7, 1937	114	114	16
Warren	September 7, 1937	147	147	20
Morris	September 7, 1937	97	97	16
Union	September 7, 1937	79	79	17
Middlesex	September 7, 1937	117	117	18
Totals		5,677	10,748	433

BARBER REGISTRATION DIVISION

This division continued to function under the guidance of the Bureau of Local Health Administration for only one month during the present fiscal year. By action of the Department the division was transferred to the Bureau of Administration on August 1, 1937. Therefore, no detailed report of the work of the division is being presented by the Local Health Administration Bureau.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

By action of the Department on July 13, 1937, some responsibility was placed upon the Bureau of Local Health Administration for Venereal Disease Control work formerly carried on in the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control. This new line of activity necessitated many conferences on this subject. A plan of establishing treatment centers in several counties for venereal disease patients in the low wage group was evolved. To

support and generally to supervise such clinics local Boards of Health in various areas were asked to pool funds and to appoint representatives to a central advisory commission. Arranging with local Health Boards to join in such a cooperative arrangement required much work on the part of district health officers who were assigned the task of having such groups formed in certain counties in which the plan was made operative.

A report of the activities of the Division of Venereal Disease Control is given elsewhere.

REPORTED CASES OF CHICKENPOX IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	351	45	39	42	43	47	19	11	2	1	10	36	56
1 year	553	70	53	65	68	52	51	22	12	7	14	39	100
2 years	706	91	66	90	77	92	62	29	7	1	22	59	110
3 years	862	124	91	99	98	107	65	34	6	4	28	73	128
4 years	1084	152	108	138	121	122	77	26	4	8	38	93	147
Under 5 years	3506	482	357	434	407	420	274	122	31	21	112	305	541
5 to 9 years	10221	1311	1215	1441	1212	1149	747	117	25	42	403	1066	1493
10 to 14 years	1204	194	170	174	137	123	67	13	8	9	32	125	152
15 to 19 years	152	24	21	21	21	12	14	3	1	0	4	15	16
20 to 24 years	60	7	7	8	8	6	4	1	1	0	1	6	11
25 to 34 years	79	15	13	12	9	10	4	2	1	1	1	5	6
35 to 44 years	26	4	4	5	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
45 to 54 years	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	1	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	17	3	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total	15271	2040	1793	2097	1797	1724	1113	261	67	73	555	1526	2225

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	180	0	171	0	351	0
1 year	281	3	272	0	553	3
2 years	352	0	354	0	706	0
3 years	425	0	437	0	862	0
4 years	551	0	483	0	1034	0
Under 5 years	1730	3	1717	0	3506	3
5 to 9 years	5273	2	4943	1	10221	3
10 to 14 years	596	0	598	1	1204	1
15 to 19 years	88	0	64	0	152	0
20 to 24 years	33	0	27	0	60	0
25 to 34 years	44	0	33	0	79	0
35 to 44 years	17	0	3	0	26	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	3	0	5	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	1	0
Age not stated	8	0	9	0	17	0
Total	7866	5	7405	2	15271	7

REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	16	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	1
1 year	25	0	3	6	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	4
2 years	41	6	4	3	6	4	1	2	2	4	3	4	2
3 years	31	4	0	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	6	4	4
4 years	30	2	5	4	0	3	2	3	4	3	1	3	0
Under 5 years	146	14	13	18	11	14	4	10	11	12	11	17	11
5 to 9 years	197	14	13	16	15	12	13	7	5	15	16	47	30
10 to 14 years	91	9	5	12	7	9	8	2	2	5	7	11	14
15 to 19 years	29	3	2	6	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	5	6
20 to 24 years	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
25 to 34 years	22	5	4	0	3	6	1	2	1	1	3	5	1
35 to 44 years	21	5	1	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1
45 to 54 years	11	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
55 to 64 years	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	550	64	40	61	51	47	31	23	19	36	33	86	64

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	9	4	7	1	16	5
1 year	12	3	13	0	25	3
2 years	27	4	14	2	41	6
3 years	21	1	13	1	34	2
4 years	16	0	14	1	30	1
Under 5 years	85	12	61	5	146	17
5 to 9 years	106	5	91	1	197	6
10 to 14 years	44	0	47	1	91	1
15 to 19 years	12	3	17	0	29	3
20 to 24 years	6	0	12	0	18	0
25 to 34 years	17	2	11	0	32	2
35 to 44 years	6	0	15	0	21	0
45 to 54 years	4	1	7	0	11	1
55 to 64 years	0	0	2	0	2	0
65 years and over	0	0	1	0	1	0
Age not stated	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total	280	22	270	7	550	29

REPORTED CASES OF DYSENTERY IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1 year	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
5 to 9 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	1	1
10 to 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	6	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
35 to 44 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	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	25	1	2	1	3	2	0	2	5	2	2	3	2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

Table showing reported cases and deaths from dysentery in New Jersey for 1937, categorized by age groups and sex (Male/Female).

REPORTED CASES OF GERMAN MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Months

Table showing reported cases of German measles in New Jersey for 1937, categorized by age groups and months (Jan-Dec).

REPORTED CASES OF EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Months

Table showing reported cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in New Jersey for 1937, categorized by age groups and months.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM GERMAN MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

Table showing reported cases and deaths from German measles in New Jersey for 1937, categorized by age groups and sex.

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

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

Table showing reported cases and deaths from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in New Jersey for 1937, categorized by age groups and sex.

REPORTED CASES OF INFLUENZA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Months

Table showing reported cases of influenza in New Jersey for 1937, categorized by age groups and months.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	2	0	1	1	3	1
1 year	6	0	7	0	13	0
2 years	4	1	9	0	13	1
3 years	6	4	4	1	13	5
4 years	9	0	7	0	14	0
Under 5 years	28	1	28	2	56	3
5 to 9 years	29	3	31	2	60	5
10 to 14 years	17	3	7	2	24	5
15 to 19 years	9	1	2	0	11	1
20 to 24 years	3	2	2	0	5	2
25 to 34 years	1	1	3	1	4	2
35 to 44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	0	1	0	3	0	4
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	87	12	73	11	160	23

REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	4	4	4	4	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
1 year	84	9	13	19	11	10	2	2	0	3	1	5	9
2 years	217	19	31	54	26	22	18	2	4	2	6	13	20
3 years	340	39	40	63	56	34	28	8	5	8	7	21	31
4 years	882	58	49	90	58	52	26	11	3	6	8	18	32
Under 5 years	1053	130	137	200	153	125	75	25	12	19	22	57	96
5 to 9 years	2811	330	352	469	414	414	181	44	23	63	115	169	237
10 to 14 years	1042	114	117	191	183	184	67	26	11	13	43	40	53
15 to 19 years	264	34	25	57	45	40	22	6	3	7	8	8	9
20 to 24 years	117	9	25	28	18	9	2	4	0	0	6	7	9
25 to 34 years	142	14	20	26	26	16	10	3	2	0	6	10	9
35 to 44 years	72	6	8	17	12	10	8	0	1	1	2	4	3
45 to 54 years	16	4	1	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	2	0	0	1	1	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	13	0	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5383	642	686	996	860	802	368	109	52	103	202	297	416

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	41	0	43	0	84	0
2 years	132	1	85	0	217	1
3 years	168	3	172	0	340	3
4 years	207	2	175	2	382	4
Under 5 years	565	6	488	2	1053	8
5 to 9 years	1416	3	1395	4	2811	7
10 to 14 years	549	0	493	0	1042	0
15 to 19 years	115	0	149	0	264	0
20 to 24 years	37	0	80	0	117	0
25 to 34 years	42	0	100	0	142	0
35 to 44 years	30	0	42	0	72	0
45 to 54 years	7	0	9	0	16	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	2	1	2	1
65 years and over	0	0	1	0	1	0
Age not stated	9	0	4	0	13	0
Total	2770	9	2768	7	5533	16

REPORTED CASES OF TRICHINOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	1	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TRICHINOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	0	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	0	0	1	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	3	0	4	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	1	0	1	0	2	0
Total	6	1	7	0	13	1

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 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	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2
1 year	15	2	3	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
2 years	14	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	2	0	1	0	1
3 years	12	0	1	2	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
4 years	10	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0
Under 5 years	64	2	7	6	8	6	10	9	4	2	4	3	8
5 to 9 years	106	13	5	11	5	14	11	7	6	8	15	5	6
10 to 14 years	145	19	13	10	15	10	17	16	7	16	10	6	12
15 to 19 years	326	34	23	29	33	24	23	34	37	16	20	33	20
20 to 24 years	307	44	42	67	65	38	54	42	46	49	41	55	44
25 to 34 years	1011	97	77	78	89	87	90	90	77	89	80	79	78
35 to 44 years	754	56	56	78	63	71	63	60	59	41	65	68	74
45 to 54 years	604	60	62	50	70	47	58	64	37	39	44	45	38
55 to 64 years	413	35	35	49	34	37	37	36	22	40	26	29	35
65 years and over	218	20	16	19	12	19	22	20	12	21	19	17	17
Age not stated	37	8	1	0	2	7	2	7	1	4	4	4	0
Total	4283	375	337	397	403	373	378	387	316	330	346	327	327

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1937 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	215	14	294	17	419	31
1 year	199	2	233	3	432	5
2 years	282	2	292	2	574	4
3 years	264	3	323	3	587	6
4 years	320	0	279	0	599	0
Under 5 years	1280	21	1331	25	2611	46
5 to 9 years	1241	0	1326	1	2567	1
10 to 14 years	125	0	151	0	276	0
15 to 19 years	15	0	16	0	31	0
20 to 24 years	1	0	12	0	13	0
25 to 34 years	1	0	13	0	20	0
35 to 44 years	5	0	12	0	17	0
45 to 54 years	3	0	3	0	8	0
55 to 64 years	0	1	1	0	1	1
65 years and over	2	0	1	0	3	0
Age not stated	3	0	6	0	9	0
Total	2682	22	2874	26	5556	48

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX AND DIPHTHERIA BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

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	260	185.71	0	6	4.27	1	0.71	16.66
Bergen	2296	542.27	0	23	5.43	2	0.47	8.69
Burlington	125	177.55	0	5	5.10	1	1.02	20.00
Camden	419	148.71	0	66	23.94	2	0.72	3.03
Cape May	32	98.00	0	5	15.01	2	6.00	40.00
Cumberland	149	203.83	0	8	10.94	1	1.36	12.50
Essex	5502	609.77	1	15	1.66	3	0.33	20.00
Gloucester	72	90.68	0	6	7.53	0	....	....
Hudson	1331	188.39	2	207	23.98	9	1.26	4.34
Hunterdon	40	112.99	0	1	2.32	0	....	....
Mercer	496	251.14	0	5	2.53	0	....	....
Middlesex	225	97.27	0	16	6.91	1	0.43	6.25
Monmouth	774	474.26	1	13	7.96	1	0.61	7.69
Morris	359	461.98	1	6	4.96	0	....	....
Ocean	80	80.64	0	1	2.69	0	....	....
Passaic	915	287.37	1	110	34.84	5	1.57	4.54
Salem	32	86.72	1	26	70.46	0	....	....
Somerset	82	114.52	0	5	6.98	0	....	....
Sussex	145	501.73	0	3	10.83	0	....	....
Union	1782	516.52	0	11	3.19	1	0.29	9.09
Warren	14	27.50	0	12	23.57	0	....	....
State	15271	351.62	7	550	12.66	29	0.66	5.27

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY, TRACHOMA, OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PARATYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	DYSENTERY		TRACHOMA		OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM		PARATYPHOID FEVER	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burlington	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	6	0	3	0	120	0	4	1
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hudson	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
Middlesex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Morris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	25	5	7	0	128	0	16	2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	INFLUENZA				PNEUMONIA			
	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	0.71	20	14.25	32	22.81	111	79.11
Bergen	60	14.17	29	6.85	498	117.62	230	54.32
Burlington	4	4.08	23	23.47	47	47.96	69	70.47
Camden	111	40.26	48	17.41	281	101.92	187	67.82
Cape May	59	177.17	6	18.02	12	36.03	27	81.08
Cumberland	7	9.57	19	25.99	39	53.35	29	39.67
Essex	463	51.31	66	7.31	2863	317.30	522	58.61
Gloucester	5	6.29	10	12.59	29	36.52	44	55.41
Hudson	420	58.81	55	7.70	330	46.21	503	70.44
Hunterdon	5	14.12	5	14.12	48	135.59	50	141.24
Mercer	65	32.91	22	11.14	215	108.86	156	78.98
Middlesex	85	36.75	26	11.24	227	98.14	146	63.12
Monmouth	26	15.83	19	11.64	315	193.01	128	78.43
Morris	29	23.96	5	4.13	127	104.96	81	66.94
Ocean	1	2.69	8	20.50	33	88.71	34	91.39
Passaic	213	66.80	32	10.05	168	52.76	206	64.70
Salem	1	2.71	8	21.68	13	35.23	35	94.85
Somerset	132	154.25	8	11.17	110	133.63	45	62.85
Sussex	54	138.85	7	24.22	47	162.53	34	117.64
Union	47	13.62	17	4.92	239	69.27	197	57.10
Warren	0	....	11	21.61	6	11.78	38	74.65
State	1788	41.17	444	10.22	5679	130.76	2942	67.74

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MALARIA AND EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	MALARIA			EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS				
	Cases	Population	Deaths	Cases per 100,000	Deaths per 100,000	Percent Fatality		
Atlantic	4	2.85	0	2	1.42	1	0.71	50.00
Bergen	1	0.23	0	9	2.12	3	0.71	33.33
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	1	0.36	0	2	0.72	1	0.36	50.00
Cape May	0	0	0	1	3.00	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	10	1.11	0	32	3.54	9	0.99	28.12
Gloucester	0	0	0	1	1.26	0	0	0
Hudson	0	0	0	23	3.22	13	1.82	56.52
Hunterdon	1	2.82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	2	1.01	0	3	1.52	2	1.01	66.66
Middlesex	0	0	0	6	2.59	2	0.86	33.33
Monmouth	3	1.84	0	8	4.90	3	1.84	37.50
Morris	1	0.82	0	1	1.85	1	0.82	50.00
Ocean	0	0	0	1	2.69	0	0	0
Passaic	0	0	0	7	2.20	3	0.94	42.85
Salem	0	0	0	1	2.71	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	2	2.79	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	1	3.46	1	3.46	100.00
Union	2	0.58	0	9	2.61	6	1.74	66.66
Warren	2	3.93	0	1	1.96	1	1.96	100.00
State	27	0.62	0	111	2.55	46	1.06	41.44

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	MEASLES				GERMAN MEASLES			
	Cases	Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Percent Fatality	Cases	Population	Deaths
Atlantic	46	32.78	0	0	0.07	5	3.56	0
Bergen	4060	958.90	3	0.71	0.07	220	51.96	0
Burlington	291	296.94	2	2.04	0.68	9	9.18	0
Camden	271	98.29	0	0	0	43	15.59	0
Cape May	23	69.07	1	3.00	4.34	25	73.07	0
Cumberland	70	95.76	0	0	0	16	21.83	0
Essex	22732	2519.34	23	2.55	0.10	793	87.89	0
Gloucester	53	68.75	0	0	0	3	3.78	0
Hudson	2722	381.18	4	0.56	0.14	23	3.22	0
Hunterdon	38	107.34	0	0	0	1	2.82	0
Mercer	2127	1076.96	2	1.01	0.09	10	5.06	0
Middlesex	296	127.97	0	0	0	13	5.62	0
Monmouth	2798	1714.46	4	2.45	0.14	82	50.24	0
Morris	3087	2351.24	1	0.82	0.08	47	38.84	0
Ocean	536	1440.86	0	0	0	1	2.69	0
Passaic	1823	572.55	3	0.94	0.16	28	8.79	0
Salem	196	531.16	2	5.42	1.02	0	0	0
Somerset	509	710.59	2	4.19	0.59	15	22.34	0
Sussex	229	702.38	0	0	0	18	62.28	0
Union	4206	1219.13	4	1.16	0.06	62	17.97	0
Warren	17	33.40	3	5.89	17.64	0	0	0
State	46130	1062.17	55	1.26	0.12	1415	32.58	0

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS AND SCARLET FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS				SCARLET FEVER			
	Cases	Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Cases	Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000
Atlantic	3	2.13	3	2.13	107	76.26	0	0
Bergen	17	4.01	0	0	564	133.20	1	0.23
Burlington	5	5.10	1	1.02	149	132.04	0	0
Camden	16	5.80	1	0.86	400	145.08	2	0.72
Cape May	4	12.01	0	0	55	165.16	0	0
Cumberland	9	12.31	2	2.73	78	106.70	0	0
Essex	29	3.21	2	0.22	1438	159.37	2	0.22
Gloucester	3	3.78	0	0	184	231.74	0	0
Hudson	32	4.48	4	0.56	414	57.97	2	0.28
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	48	135.59	0	0
Mercer	3	1.52	2	1.01	490	248.10	3	1.52
Middlesex	2	0.86	1	0.43	266	115.00	1	0.43
Monmouth	4	2.45	1	0.61	196	120.19	1	0.61
Morris	8	6.61	0	0	202	168.94	1	0.82
Ocean	2	5.37	0	0	23	61.82	0	0
Passaic	4	1.25	1	0.31	177	55.59	0	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	50	135.50	0	0
Somerset	4	5.58	1	1.39	84	117.31	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	79	273.35	0	0
Union	13	3.77	4	1.16	507	146.95	2	0.58
Warren	2	3.93	0	0	22	43.22	1	1.96
State	160	3.68	23	0.53	5533	127.40	16	0.37

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX AND TUBERCULOSIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	SMALLPOX				TUBERCULOSIS				
	Cases	Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Cases	Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Percent Fatality
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	108	76.97	77	54.88	71.29
Bergen	0	0	0	0	260	61.40	147	34.72	56.54
Burlington	0	0	0	0	71	72.45	40	40.81	56.34
Camden	0	0	0	0	256	92.85	106	38.44	40.40
Cape May	0	0	0	0	14	42.04	12	36.08	83.71
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	47	64.29	28	38.90	59.57
Essex	0	0	0	0	1005	111.38	511	56.63	50.84
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	49	61.71	41	51.63	83.67
Hudson	0	0	0	0	770	107.83	377	62.79	48.96
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	23	79.00	12	33.90	42.85
Mercer	0	0	0	0	237	120.00	127	64.30	53.58
Middlesex	0	0	0	0	279	120.62	97	41.93	34.76
Monmouth	0	0	0	0	193	113.26	77	47.18	39.89
Morris	0	0	0	0	146	120.66	45	37.19	30.82
Ocean	0	0	0	0	31	83.33	23	61.83	74.19
Passaic	0	0	0	0	319	100.19	184	42.08	42.00
Salem	0	0	0	0	31	84.01	23	62.33	74.19
Somerset	0	0	0	0	88	122.90	45	62.85	51.18
Sussex	0	0	0	0	26	89.96	11	38.06	42.31
Union	0	0	0	0	293	84.92	138	40.00	47.10
Warren	0	0	0	0	34	66.79	20	39.29	58.82
State	0	0	0	0	4285	98.66	2091	48.14	48.80

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND WHOOPING COUGH
BY COUNTIES FOR 1937**

COUNTIES	TYPHOID FEVER				WHOOPING COUGH			
	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	18	12.83	2	1.42	107	76.96	1	0.71
Bergen	13	3.97	2	0.47	871	207.13	2	0.47
Burlington	9	9.18	2	2.04	179	182.65	3	3.06
Camden	37	13.42	2	0.72	281	101.92	7	2.54
Cape May	2	6.00	0	.....	104	312.31	0	.....
Cumberland	2	2.73	0	.....	74	101.23	0	.....
Essex	23	2.53	5	0.55	2017	223.54	12	1.33
Gloucester	6	7.55	1	1.26	39	49.12	1	1.26
Hudson	5	0.70	1	0.14	255	35.71	4	0.56
Hunterdon	1	2.82	0	.....	17	48.02	0	.....
Mercer	4	2.02	0	.....	202	102.28	8	4.05
Middlesex	11	4.75	0	.....	83	35.88	4	1.73
Monmouth	50	12.53	6	3.67	208	124.38	2	1.22
Morris	1	0.82	0	.....	73	64.46	0	.....
Ocean	3	8.06	1	2.69	57	133.22	0	.....
Passaic	8	2.51	0	.....	319	100.19	1	0.31
Salem	2	3.42	0	.....	4	10.54	0	.....
Somerset	6	8.38	1	1.39	36	80.28	1	1.39
Sussex	2	6.92	1	3.46	2	6.92	0	.....
Union	8	2.32	1	0.29	612	177.39	2	0.58
Warren	1	1.96	0	.....	10	19.64	0	.....
State	182	4.19	25	0.57	5556	127.93	48	1.10

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MUMPS, LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS, UNDULANT
FEVER, TETANUS AND TRICHINOSIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1937**

COUNTIES	MUMPS		LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS		UNDULANT FEVER		TETANUS		TRICHINOSIS	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Atlantic	169	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	1394	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Burlington	30	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	103	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0
Cape May	67	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	25	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Essex	3003	0	9	3	6	0	5	3	0	0
Gloucester	18	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	107	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hunterdon	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	108	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Middlesex	145	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	357	0	1	0	9	0	2	1	2	0
Morris	454	0	3	0	11	0	1	1	0	0
Ocean	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
Passaic	738	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	0
Salem	21	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0
Somerset	56	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sussex	77	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Union	511	0	2	2	3	0	1	3	0	0
Warren	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
State	7999	0	25	25	67	0	14	17	13	1

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1937

DISEASE	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	4	0	0	0	4	0
Malaria	22	0	5	0	27	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	81	0	47	0	128	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	1	1	0	2	1

Report of the Bureau of Engineering

For the Year Ending June 30, 1938

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, 1937, to June 30, 1938.
- No. 2—Federal aid in the construction of water and sewage projects.
- No. 3—Federal aid for increased personnel.
- No. 4—Chart showing progress in sewage disposal in the State of New Jersey—1890 to 1938.
- No. 5—Inspections made and certain actions taken during the year.
- No. 6—Court Decisions: Englewood Cliffs Sewerage and Drainage Company; Borough of Hasbrouck Heights; George B. Rollings, Hamilton Township; City of South Amboy; Van Raalte Company, Inc., Boonton; City of Cape May.
- No. 7—The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incodel); "Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution of the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River."
- No. 8—The sanitary survey of the Raritan River and its tributaries.

- No. 9—"A policy established for the prevention of the pollution of the waters of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries, being waters of this State."
- No. 10—"Preamble and resolution establishing a policy for the prevention of the pollution of the waters of Manalapan Creek and its tributaries, being waters of this State."
- No. 11—The bacteriological quality for a safe drinking and culinary water; preamble and resolution adopted on January 12, 1937.
- No. 12—New water supplies established from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938.
- No. 13—Water supplies removed from list of public potable water supplies from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938.
- No. 14—Public water supplies abandoned from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1938.
- No. 15—Supervision and installation of cross connections—Chapter 13 of the State Sanitary Code.
- No. 16—Examination of water supplies from private supplies.
- No. 17—Water supplies at rural schools.
- No. 18—Establishment of factories on watersheds.

No. 1

NUMBER OF WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS EXAMINED AND APPROVED FROM
JULY 1, 1937, TO JUNE 30, 1938

<i>Character of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Applying Municipalities, Commissions or Companies</i>	<i>Number of Plans</i>	<i>Engineers' Estimates of Cost</i>
<i>Sewage:</i>				
Sewer systems, partial	49	38	135	\$603,945.78
Alterations and additions to sewage treatment works	33	29	195	1,803,125.34
Sewage treatment works, systems and appurtenances, new	2	2	55	256,854.07
<i>Water:</i>				
New systems and supplies	8	8	30	121,662.32
Alterations, improvements and additions to water works	38	36	73	257,195.00
Totals	130	113	488	\$3,042,782.51
Total of engineers' estimates of costs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937				\$6,357,788.33

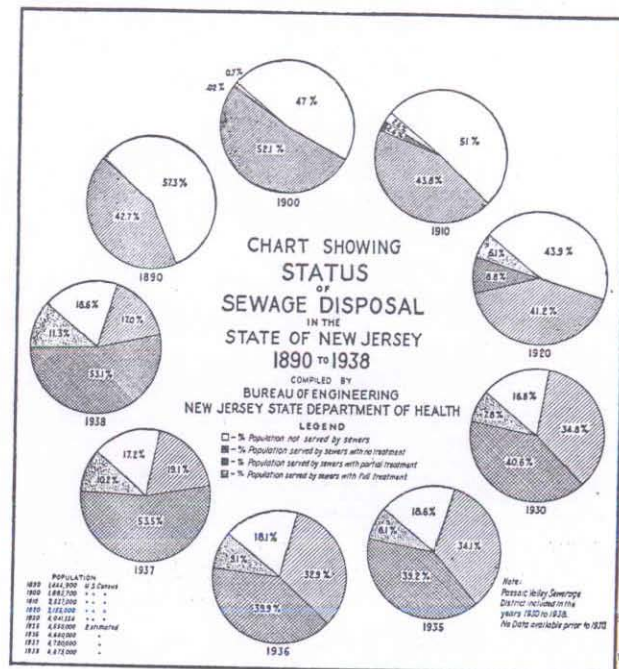
No. 3—FEDERAL AID FOR INCREASED PERSONNEL

The permanent personnel of the Bureau consists of a chief engineer, two (2) senior sanitary engineers, seven (7) assistant sanitary engineers, two (2) watershed inspectors, one (1) assistant chemist, one (1) principal clerk, one (1) senior clerk-stenographer, and eight (8) clerk-stenographers. By virtue of the financial aid granted by the Federal Government, it enabled this bureau during the current fiscal year to expand its personnel to include, in addition to the above, one (1) sanitary engineer-chemist, and three (3) assistant sanitary engineers.

This increase in personnel permitted the Bureau to carry on a more intensive investigation and study of the methods of the disposal of the industrial wastes in the Raritan River, which investigations and studies are greatly assisting toward the completion of the program which was initiated several years past by the department in its efforts to cause the abatement of the pollution of the Raritan River.

In addition, the Bureau found it possible to take more active part in the investigation and study of the pollution of the Delaware River, which was conducted by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, a commission created by the mutual actions of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Delaware cooperating.

The increase of the personnel has further proved of valuable aid to the Bureau in its examination of the sewerage and water projects submitted to the department for approval, a pronounced influx of which projects was occasioned by the Federal grants and loans made available to New Jersey municipalities for the construction of such public works.



No. 5

INSPECTIONS MADE AND CERTAIN ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR

Special water inspections	207
Water complaints, conferences, hearings and meetings	59
Routine water inspections	49
Watershed surveys	3
Water sample collections	98
Sewage complaints, meetings, conferences and hearings	69
Special sewage inspections	192
Routine sewage inspections	2
Gage installation, repair and removal	17
Creamery wastes, distillery wastes, industrial wastes, dairy wastes, laundry wastes, factory wastes and fishery inspections	31
Dam inspection	1
Trade waste inspections	7
Railroad certification inspections	7
Experimental laboratory inspection	2
Cross connections, investigation of	2
Watershed surveys	2
Sewage sample collections	2

Sixty-eight man-working days were spent in the collection of samples from stream sampling stations; 15 days were spent in attending court trials and serving court papers; 187½ days were spent in attending meetings, hearings and conferences; 60½ man-working days were spent in collecting surf samples along the North Jersey coast; 32¼ man-working days were spent in stream survey work, and 364 working days were spent in special river investigations.

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

Atlantic City	9
East Rutherford	1
Elizabeth Joint Meeting of Union and Essex Counties	13¾
Englewood	½
Leonia	8
North Brunswick Township	14½
Palisades Park	½
Perth Amboy	8
Raritan	12½
Ridgefield	5½
Ridgefield Park	2
Teaneck Township	9½
Verona	4

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

Barnegat Bay	North River
Big Timber Creek	North Run
Cheesequake Creek	Overpeck Creek
Crooked Brook	Passaic River
Crosswicks Creek	Patex Pond
Delaware River	Peapack Brook
Elizabeth River	Peckman River
Hackensack River	Rahway River
Hohokus Creek	Raritan River
Manalapan Brook	Shark River
Matchaponix Brook	Sprouts Brook
Maurice River	Stony Brook
Millstone River	Thornton Run
Molly Ann Brook	West Branch of Elizabeth River
Musconetcong River	Woodstock Lake
North Branch of Raritan River	Woolsey's Creek

Stream pollutions investigated	60
Notices issued to cease stream pollution	32
Cases of stream pollution found to be abated	20
Cases referred to the Attorney General for prosecution	15
Notices issued upon municipalities or sewer companies to cease discharge of insufficiently treated sewage and to expand and/or intensify the method of treatment	10
Notices issued upon municipalities or companies to immediately construct sewage works	15
Notices issued upon municipalities or water companies to improve water supplies	7
Resolution for prevention of pollution of waters of Barnegat Bay and its tributaries	1
Resolution disapproving application of company for approval of plans for auxiliary source of power for chlorine feeder at water plant	1
Resolution adopted in which supply is not considered a public potable water supply	1
Resolution adopted rescinding approval of plans or order of department	8
Resolution adopted approving method of sewage treatment	2
Resolution adopted holding in abeyance notice adopted	3
Resolution adopted approving preliminary plans for sewerage treatment works.....	1
Resolution adopted requesting Attorney General to hold action in abeyance.....	1
Resolution adopted approving plans and specifications for sewage treatment works and/or water treatment works	3
Resolution adopted approving application of chlorine to water supply	1
Resolution adopted giving permission to discontinue application of chlorine.....	1
Resolution adopted removing water system from list of public potable water supplies	1

No. 6—COURT DECISIONS

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

Department of Health *vs.* Englewood Cliffs Sewerage and Drainage Co. The company was ordered by the department to cease the pollution of the waters of the Hudson River by discharging untreated sewage and polluting matter from the sewerage system and make such other disposition of its sewage and other polluting matter as shall be approved by the department. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 72, P. L. of 1900 (now known as Section 58:12-2 to 58:12-39). The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

<i>Between</i>	}	On Bill, &c. Final Decree.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,		
<i>Complainant,</i>		
<i>and</i>		
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE 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 sixth day of April, A. D. 1938, 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 Englewood Cliffs Sewerage and Drainage Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, its officers, servants, employees and agents, commanding the said defendant, its officers, servants, employees and agents on and after the eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1938, to forthwith cease the pollution of the waters of the Hudson River by discharging therein untreated sewage and other polluting matter at a boat basin known as the Englewood Boat Basin from the sewerage system owned and operated by said defendant, Englewood Cliffs Sewerage and Drainage Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, in the Borough of

Englewood Cliffs, in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, and make such other disposition of its sewage and other polluting matter as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully advised,

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL.

WM. J. BACKES,
A. M.
A True Copy,
EDW. T. WHELAN,
Clerk.

Department of Health *vs.* Borough of Hasbrouck Heights. The municipality was ordered by the department to cease the pollution of the waters of Riser Ditch, a tributary of Berry's Creek and the Hackensack River and to improve its sewage treatment plant. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 72, P. L. of 1900 (now known as Section 58:12-2 to 58:12-39). The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

<i>Between</i>	}	On Bill, &c. Final Decree.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,		
<i>Complainant,</i>		
<i>and</i>		
BOROUGH OF HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, a Municipal Corporation of the State of New Jersey,		
<i>Defendant.</i>		

This matter being opened to the Court by Robert Peacock, Esquire, appearing for David T. Wilentz, Attorney General, of counsel with complainant, and Ralph W. Chandless, Esquire, appearing for Messrs. Chandless, Weller and Selser, of counsel with 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 tenth day of November, 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 Borough of Hasbrouck Heights, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, commanding it on and after the ninth day of May, A. D. 1938, its

officers, servants, and agents to forthwith cease the pollution of the waters of Riser Ditch, a tributary of Berry's Creek and the Hackensack River, by permitting the discharge therein of improperly, inadequately and insufficiently treated domestic sewage from its municipally owned and operated sewage treatment plant, and, further, to improve its said municipally owned and operated sewage treatment plant in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations as revised and adopted by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey on August 11, 1925.

Respectfully advised,

We consent to the above decree.

DAVID T. WILENTZ,
Attorney General of New Jersey,
Solicitor for and of Counsel with Complainant.
CHANDLESS, WELLER & SELSER,
Solicitors for and of Counsel with Defendant.

Department of Health vs. George B. Rollings, Groveville, New Jersey. Mr. Rollings 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 (now known as Sections 58:11-1 to 58:11-6 and 1:1-2). 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>	}	On Bill, &c. Final Decree.
GEORGE B. ROLLINGS,		
	<i>Complainant,</i>	
	<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 twentieth day of December, 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 George B. Rollings commanding the said defendant on and after the thirtieth day of December, 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 thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1937, to desist and refrain from anyway violating the provisions of Chapter 253 of the Laws of 1909.

Respectfully advised,

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL,
C.

WM. J. BACKES,
A. M.

Department of Health vs. City of South Amboy. The municipality was ordered by the department to cease the pollution of the waters of the Raritan River and Raritan Bay and to make such disposition of its sewage as shall be approved by the department. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 72, P. L. of 1900 (now known as Sections 58:12-2 to 58:12-39). The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

<i>Between</i>	}	On Bill, &c. Final Decree.
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,		
<i>and</i>	}	On Bill, &c. Final Decree.
THE CITY OF SOUTH AMBOY,		
	<i>Complainant,</i>	
	<i>Defendant.</i>	

This cause coming on to be heard in the presence of David T. Wilentz, Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and Solicitor for the complainant, and of Russell E. Watson, of counsel, and of John P. McGuire, Solicitor for the defendant, and the defendant consenting hereto.

IT IS, on this eleventh day of October, 1937, by Luther A. Campbell, Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that a writ of mandatory injunction issue out of and under the seal of this Court directed to the said defendant, the City of South Amboy, commanding and enjoining it to cease the pollution of the waters of Raritan River and Raritan Bay by permitting raw domestic sewage to flow therein from its sewer lines and to make such disposition of its sewage as shall be approved by the complainant.

Respectfully advised,

MALCOLM G. BUCHANAN,
V. C.

The making of the foregoing Final Decree is hereby consented to.

DAVID T. WILENTZ,
Attorney General of the State of New Jersey.
RUSSELL E. WATSON,
Special Counsel Assigned to the Complainant by the Attorney General, Solicitor and of Counsel with Complainant.
JOHN P. MCGUIRE,
Solicitor for Defendant.

Department of Health vs. Van Raalte Company, Inc. The company was ordered by the department to immediately desist and refrain from permitting and allowing domestic refuse and other polluting matter to be discharged into the waters of Crooked Brook, a tributary of the Rockaway River. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 229, P. L. of 1918 (now known as Sections 58:10-1, 58:10-2 and 58:10-4). The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, at the Relation of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey,

*Complainant,**and*

VAN RAALTE COMPANY, INC., a Corporation of the State of New Jersey,

*Defendant.*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 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 seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1938, 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 Van Raalte Company, Inc., a corporation of the State of New Jersey, its officers, servants, employees and agents, commanding the said defendant, its officers, servants, employees and agents on and after the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1938 to immediately desist and refrain from permitting and allowing domestic refuse and other polluting matter to be discharged from premises owned and occupied by said defendant, Van Raalte Company, Inc., on Myrtle Avenue, in the Town of Boonton, County of Morris and State of New Jersey, into the waters of Crooked Brook, a tributary of the Rockaway River, above the point from which the Passaic Valley Water Commission obtains a supply of water for the domestic use of inhabitants of this State in violation of the provisions of the first section of an act entitled "An act to secure the purity of the public supplies of potable water in this State," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, as amended.

Respectfully advised,

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL,
C.WM. J. BACKES,
A. M.A True Copy,
EDW. L. WHELAN,
Clerk.

Department of Health vs. City of Cape May. The municipality was ordered by the department to cease the pollution of the waters of Delaware Bay by permitting untreated sewage to be discharged therein through breaks in its sewage outfall force main, and to dispose of said sewage in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey. This case was instituted under the provisions of Chapter 72, P. L. of 1900 (now known as Sections 58:12-2 to 58:12-39). The Final Decree in this cause is:

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

*Complainant,**and*

CITY OF CAPE MAY, a Municipal Corporation of the State of New Jersey,

*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 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 second day of September, 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 City of Cape May, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, commanding the said defendant on and after the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1937, its officers, servants, employees and agents, to forthwith cease the pollution of the waters of Delaware Bay by permitting untreated sewage to be discharged therein through breaks in its sewage outfall force main, and to dispose of said sewage in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully advised,

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL,
C.WM. J. BACKES,
A. M.A True Copy,
EDW. L. WHELAN,
Clerk.

No. 7—THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN
(INCODEL); "AGREEMENT FOR THE CORRECTION AND
CONTROL OF POLLUTION OF THE WATERS OF THE
INTERSTATE DELAWARE RIVER"

"There has always been sharp conflict between the federal government and the States for control of interstate streams. Under the aegis of the Council of State Governments, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York have set up the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River. It has already established uniform regulations for maintaining the purity of the last great unexploited drinking-water supply in the East: new industrial plants must treat their wastes; and cities discharging sewage into the stream must build treatment plants to meet the standard requirements set by the Commission. Meanwhile, consideration is being given to a long-range program of power, flood control, recreation and industrial use. An aim less openly avowed is to forestall federal control."*

The Delaware River is an interstate stream and its drainage area consists of parts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-Operation was established by Chapter 21, P. L. 1936 (Section 52:9B-1 through 52:9B-8 of the Revised Statutes). The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was organized by, and derives its authority from, the Commissions on Interstate Co-Operation (articles of organization as revised October 2, 1936); and, as its first objective, the said commission recommended "that a program be evolved for the abatement of pollution of the Delaware River."

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incode) appointed in March, 1937, an engineering sub-committee on the quality of the Delaware River waters, composed of the chief engineers of the Health Departments of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; and, the said committee was charged: with the responsibility of collecting data on the present and probable future uses and condition of the waters of the Delaware, with recommending standards of cleanliness for the water of the river, and with prescribing the quality of sewage and industrial waste effluents permitted to be discharged therein. The Engineering Sub-Committee on Quality—assisted by their associates—submitted its final report to Incode in May, 1938.

* From "The States Put Their Heads Together" by Marc A. Rose, Current History, May, 1938.

The Members of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, at a meeting held on May 21, 1938, adopted an "Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution of the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River." The said agreement is as follows:

"AGREEMENT FOR THE CORRECTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION OF THE WATERS OF THE INTERSTATE DELAWARE RIVER

Whereas, A substantial part of the territory of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware is situated within the Delaware River drainage basin; and

Whereas, The increase in the population of the various municipal areas situated within the Delaware River Basin, and the growth of industrial activity within the Basin, have resulted in increasingly serious pollution of the waters of the interstate Delaware River and its tributaries; and

Whereas, Such pollution constitutes a grave menace to the health, welfare, and recreational facilities of the people living in the Delaware River Basin, and occasions great economic loss; and

Whereas, The control of future pollution and the correction of existing pollution of the waters of the interstate Delaware River and its tributaries is of prime importance to the people living in the Delaware River Basin and can best be accomplished through the cooperation of the representatives of the people in the Basin, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware;

Now therefore, the State of New York and the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware agree and are bound as follows:

ARTICLE I

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Each of the signatory States pledges to each of the other signatory States faithful cooperation in the control of future pollution and in the correction of existing pollution of the waters of the interstate Delaware River and its West Branch from the New York-Pennsylvania boundary line down to the Atlantic Ocean. In order to effect such objects, each of the States agrees to enact adequate legislation, if necessary, to enable each such State so to require the treatment of sewage, industrial waste or other artificial polluting matter as to place and maintain the waters of the aforesaid interstate Delaware River, and of the tributaries thereof just above the confluence with the Delaware River, in the clean and sanitary condition required by the provisions of this agreement. Furthermore, each such State agrees so to enforce the provisions of these requirements, and other supplementary applicable legislation, if any, as to bring about the attainment of the objectives of pollution control and correction in accordance with such reasonable and effective programs as may be determined from time to time by the States in the manner prescribed herein.

ARTICLE II

CLASSIFICATION OF ZONES

It is recognized by the signatory States that due to such variable factors as location, size, character, and flow, and of the many varied uses of the waters of the interstate Delaware River and its aforesaid West Branch, such as water supply, recreation, navigation, industrial developments, maintenance of fish life, shellfish culture, agriculture, and other purposes, that no single standard of sewage and waste treatment and of quality of receiving waters is practical for all parts of the River. Therefore, in order to apply minimum requirements for the attainment of correction and control of pollution which will be appropriate to the varied factors including the existing and potential quality and uses of the waters, the interstate Delaware River is hereby divided into four zones, to wit:

ZONE 1

Zone 1 is that part of the Delaware River and its West Branch extending from the New York-Pennsylvania boundary line to the head of tidewater at Trenton, New Jersey, and Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

The drainage basin contributory to this zone, excepting part of the Lehigh River Basin, is relatively sparsely inhabited and contains few sewerage communities and relatively few industrial establishments producing waste water. The streams draining this area being, in general, relatively clean and of high elevation, are well adapted as sources of public water supplies, after treatment of purification.

The principal uses of the waters of the Delaware River in Zone 1 are expected to be for water supply after such treatment or purification as may be necessary, and for recreation, bathing, maintenance of fish and aquatic life, agriculture, and for other related purposes.

ZONE 2

Zone 2 is that part of the Delaware River extending from the head of tidewater at Trenton, New Jersey, and Morrisville, Pennsylvania, to a line drawn perpendicular to the channel of the Delaware River from the mouth of Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the corresponding point on the New Jersey shore.

The drainage basin contributory to this zone is somewhat more densely populated than that of Zone 1, and it contains more sewerage communities and industrial establishments.

The principal uses of the waters of the Delaware River in Zone 2 are expected to be for water supply, after treatment or purification, and for recreation, navigation, maintenance of fish and aquatic life, agricultural, industrial and other purposes.

ZONE 3

Zone 3 is that part of the Delaware River extending from the aforesaid line connecting the mouth of Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia and the corresponding point in New Jersey to the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line.

The drainage basin contributory to this zone contains populous metropolitan areas including Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Camden, New Jersey.

The principal uses of the waters of the Delaware River in Zone 3 are expected to be for navigation, industrial water supply, and other purposes.

The water in this zone, however, should be of such sanitary quality that it will not be unfit for use as sources of water supply, will not be harmful to fish life, and will not adversely affect the quality of the waters of the tidal tributaries.

ZONE 4

Zone 4 is that part of the Delaware River extending from the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line to the Atlantic Ocean.

The principal uses of the waters of the Delaware River in Zone 4 are expected to be for navigation, industrial water supplies, commercial fishing, shellfish culture, recreation and other purposes.

In order to attain conditions of cleanliness and sanitation of the waters of the Delaware River which will be consistent with the appropriate existing and future quality and uses of such waters, the following minimum requirements shall apply to the several zones herein provided. It is the purpose and intent of such requirements to apply to artificial (not natural) causes of pollution.

ARTICLE III

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

The Interstate Delaware River:

In order to put and maintain the waters of the interstate Delaware River and its West Branch as aforesaid, in a clean and sanitary condition, no sewage, industrial wastes or other artificial polluting matter shall be discharged into, or be permitted to flow or fall into, or be placed in any respective zone of the interstate Delaware River as herein established, unless such sewage, industrial waste or other artificial polluting matter shall first have been so treated as to produce an effluent which will meet the following minimum requirements:

ZONE 1

1. Such effluent shall be free of noticeable floating solids color, oil, grease, or sleet, and practically free of suspended solids.

2. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of turbidity that it will not cause noticeable turbidity in the water of the Delaware River.

3. Such effluent shall show a reduction of organic substances of at least eighty-five (85) per cent as measured by the bio-chemical oxygen demand, and furthermore, such effluent in no case shall exceed a bio-chemical oxygen demand of fifty (50) parts per million, and furthermore, the discharge of such effluent, after dispersion in the water of the river, shall not cause a reduction of the dissolved oxygen content of such water of more than five (5) per cent. The aforesaid reduction in dissolved oxygen content shall be determined by the average results obtained from dissolved oxygen tests made upon samples collected on not less than six (6) consecutive days from points in the river above and below the point or points of effluent discharge.

4. Such effluent shall be of such quality that the most probable number of organisms of the Coli Aerogenes group shall not exceed one (1) per milliliter in more than ten (10) per cent of the samples of sewage effluent tested by the confirmed test, and provided further that no single sample shall contain more than one hundred (100) organisms of the Coli Aerogenes group in one (1) milliliter.

5. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of acids, alkalis, and other toxic or deleterious substances, that it will not create a menace to the public health through the use of the waters of the Delaware River for public water supplies, for recreation, bathing, agriculture and other purposes; nor be inimical to fish, animal or aquatic life.

6. Such effluent shall be free of offensive odors and also be free of substances capable of producing offensive tastes or odors in public water supplies derived from the Delaware River at any place below the discharge of such effluent.

ZONE 2

1. Such effluent shall be free of noticeable floating solids, color, oil, or grease, and practically free of both suspended solids and sleek.

2. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of turbidity that it will not cause noticeable turbidity in the water of the Delaware River.

3. Such effluent shall show a reduction of organic substances of at least eighty-five (85) per cent as measured by the bio-chemical oxygen demand, and furthermore, such effluent in no case shall exceed a bio-chemical oxygen demand of one hundred (100) parts per million, and furthermore, the discharge of such effluent, after dispersion in the water of the river, shall not cause a reduction of the dissolved oxygen content of such water of more than ten (10) per cent. The aforesaid reduction in dissolved oxygen content shall be determined by the average results obtained by dissolved oxygen tests made upon samples collected on not less than six (6) consecutive days from points in the river above and below the point or points of effluent discharge.

4. Such effluent shall be of such quality that the most probable number of organisms of the Coli Aerogenes group shall not exceed one (1) per milliliter in more than twenty-five (25) per cent of the samples of sewage effluent tested by the confirmed test, and provided further that no single sample shall contain more than one hundred (100) organisms of the Coli Aerogenes group in one (1) milliliter.

5. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of acids, alkalis, and other toxic or deleterious substances, that it will not create a menace to the public health through the use of the water of the Delaware River for public water supplies, for recreation, industrial and other purposes; nor be inimical to fish, animal or aquatic life.

6. Such effluent shall be free of offensive odors and also be free of substances capable of producing offensive tastes and odors in public water supplies derived from the Delaware River at any place above or below the discharge of such effluent.

ZONE 3

1. Such effluent shall be free of noticeable floating solids, oil or grease, and substantially free of both suspended solids and sleek.

2. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of turbidity that it will not cause substantial turbidity in the water of the Delaware River after dispersion in the water of the river.

3. Such effluent shall show a reduction of at least fifty-five (55) per cent of the total suspended solids and a reduction of not less than thirty-five (35) per cent of the bio-chemical oxygen demand. (It is the intent of this requirement to restore the dissolved oxygen content of the river water in this zone to at least fifty (50) per cent saturation. To accomplish this, it may be necessary in the case of certain wastes, to obtain reductions greater than those required under this item.)

4. Such effluent if it be discharged within two miles of a public waterworks intake or within prejudicial influence thereof, shall at all times be effectively treated with a germicide.

5. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of acids, alkalis, and other toxic or deleterious substances, that it will not create a menace to the public health through the use of the waters of the Delaware River for public water supplies, or render such waters unfit for industrial and other purposes; or cause the water of the Delaware River to be harmful to fish life.

6. Such effluent shall be practically free of substances capable of producing offensive tastes or odors in public water supplies derived from the Delaware River.

ZONE 4

1. Such effluent shall be free of noticeable floating solids, oil, or grease, and substantially free of both suspended solids and sleek.

2. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of turbidity that it will not cause substantial turbidity in the waters of the Delaware River after dispersion in the water of the river.

3. Such effluent shall show a reduction of at least fifty-five (55) per cent of the total suspended solids and shall be subject to such further treatment as may be needed to prevent a nuisance.

4. Such effluent, if it be discharged within prejudicial influence of a public waterworks intake, or of recreational areas, or of shellfish grounds, shall at all times be effectively treated with a germicide, except that in the case of recreational area influence, such treatment need not be provided during the period from October 15th to May 15th of each year.

5. Such effluent shall be sufficiently free of acids, alkalis, and other toxic or deleterious substances that it will not create a menace to the public health through the use of the waters of the Delaware River for public water supplies, or render such waters unfit for commercial fishing, shellfish culture, recreational, industrial or other purposes.

6. Such effluent shall be practically free of substances capable of producing offensive tastes or odors in public water supplies derived from the Delaware River.

Intrastate Tributaries:

It is further recognized by the signatory States that the quality of the waters of the intrastate tributaries of the Delaware River and its aforesaid West Branch are of interstate concern at their points of confluence with the Delaware River and its West Branch. Therefore, it is also agreed that sewage, industrial waste or other artificial polluting matter discharged into, or permitted to flow or to fall into, or be placed in any intrastate tributary of the aforesaid Delaware River, shall be treated to that degree, if any, necessary to maintain the waters of such intrastate tributary immediately above its confluence with the aforesaid Delaware River in a condition at least equal to the clean and sanitary condition of the waters of the Delaware River immediately above the confluence of such tributary.

Standard Methods:

Analyses and tests regarding the minimum requirements herein prescribed, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in the American Public Health Association's latest edition on 'Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage.'

Future Requirements:

The aforesaid requirements as to treatment of sewage, industrial wastes or other artificial polluting matter and as to the sanitary quality of receiving waters are minima. It is the intent and purpose of these requirements to accomplish reasonable and adequate control and correction of pollution. Due to the many variable factors involved, however, and to the impossibility of forecasting future developments with certainty, it may be necessary in the future to impose additional requirements, particularly in Zones 2 and 3.

The minima herein prescribed therefore, shall be considered the first steps toward attaining the objectives sought, and if necessary, may be required to be supplemented in the case that the general application of such minimum requirements do not adequately improve and maintain the sanitary quality of the waters of the Delaware River."

The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, at a meeting held on June 7, 1938, on motion voted, that the standards as set forth in the aforesaid "Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution of the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River" be ratified by the Department.

Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., Commissioner of Health, State of New York, advised, under date of June 17, 1938, "I hereby approve of the plans and minimum standards set forth in the Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution of the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River in so far as the plans and standards affect the waters of the State of New York."

The Sanitary Water Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held on June 23, 1938, adopted a preamble and resolution in which it was resolved: "That the Sanitary Water Board of the Com-

monwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby formally approves the standards established by the 'Draft of Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution of the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River,'"

The Board of Health of the State of Delaware at a meeting, held on June 28, 1938, passed the following resolution, to wit: "It is hereby resolved by the State Board of Health of Delaware that the Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution of the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River, prepared by Incodel's Advisory Committee on 'Quality of Water in the Delaware River Basin' be approved."

NO. 8—THE SANITARY SURVEY OF THE RARITAN RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

For several years the annual reports have contained information upon the progress made in the construction and operation of municipal sewage treatment plants.

The appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, contains the following item: "Unclassified: Investigation of pollution of Raritan River, . . . \$5,000.00." This sum of money, supplemented by Federal funds, was used for the investigation of the industrial pollution of the Raritan River and its tributaries.

Studies of the extent of the industrial pollution made during the fiscal year disclosed that about 39,314,000 gallons of industrial waste effluents were being discharged daily into the river, which consumed daily approximately 70,154 pounds of the oxygen content of the river. This oxygen demand is equivalent to that of the raw sewage discharge of a population of 415,000. In other words, the affinity of oxygen of the trade wastes discharged into the river by various industrial plants was equivalent to that of the sanitary wastes of a population of 415,000. The aggregate population of the municipalities bordering on the river is only 360,000. The importance of this lies in the fact that the purity of the stream depends upon its oxygen content. If the oxygen in the stream becomes depleted, offensive odors are given off.

As a result of investigations made and conferences held, sufficient industrial wastes have been treated or diverted into municipal sewage treatment plants so as to reduce the oxygen demand or affinity in the receiving waters by approximately 16,000 pounds or nearly 25%. In

addition, certain industries are engaged in experimental or research work upon methods of treatment of their industrial wastes, which when completed will represent, it is believed, a further reduction of oxygen demand of approximately 25,000 pounds or nearly 40%.

Industrial pollution presents a problem which is unlike that of domestic sewage in that trade wastes differ in the nature and treatment required. Methods for the treatment of sanitary sewage are well established. Trade wastes, on the other hand, present varying chemical and biological problems, and, treatment methods are by no means standardized.

The Raritan River pollution project is a complicated and difficult problem and therefore a great deal of pioneering work has been necessary. For it is believed to be the first time that an effort has been made, in this section of the country, to control both domestic and industrial pollution over so extensive an area.

No. 9

A POLICY ESTABLISHED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE POLLUTION OF THE WATERS OF THE BARNEGAT BAY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, BEING WATERS OF THIS STATE

WHEREAS, Domestic sewage and other polluting matter in the municipalities located in the watershed of the Barnegat Bay must, for good and valid reasons, be discharged into the waters of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries; and,

WHEREAS, "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of this State by the establishment of a State sewerage commission, and authorizing the creation of sewerage districts and district sewerage boards, and prescribing, defining and regulating the powers and duties of such commission and such boards," being Chapter 210 of the P. L. of 1899, as amended and supplemented, contains the following provisions: "It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or municipality to build any sewer, drain or sewerage system from which it is designed that any sewage or other harmful and deleterious matter, solid or liquid, shall flow into any of the waters of this State, except under such conditions as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey," and, "It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or municipality to build or cause to be built, or operate, any plant for the treatment of sewage or other polluting substance, from which the effluent is to flow into any of the waters of this State, except under such conditions as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, to whom any new plans shall be submitted before building"; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey is of the opinion that, in order to prevent the pollution of the waters of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries so that certain inhabitants of this State will not be injured in their health, comfort and property, and, in order to conserve the waters of the Barnegat Bay and

its tributaries as recreational centers for health, welfare and enjoyment of the people of the State, all domestic sewage and other polluting matter shall, before discharge into the waters of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries, be subjected, as a minimum, to a method of treatment equivalent to that obtained by sedimentation, oxidation (through the use of intermittently operated sand filters) and chlorination, so that a well-clarified and highly oxidized effluent, low in bacterial count, will be discharged into the waters of the said bay and its tributaries; therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, at a meeting held on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, that under the power and authority granted to the said Department of Health by an act entitled, "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of this State by the establishment of a State sewerage commission, and authorizing the creation of sewerage districts and district sewerage boards, and prescribing, defining and regulating the powers and duties of such commission and such boards," being Chapter 210 of the P. L. 1899, as amended by Chapter 72 of the P. L. of 1900, supplemented by Chapter 135 of the P. L. of 1907, and amended by Chapter 186 of the P. L. of 1930, that all domestic sewage and other polluting matter shall, before discharge into the waters of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries, be subjected, as a minimum, to a method of treatment equivalent to that obtained by sedimentation, oxidation (through the use of intermittently operated sand filters) and chlorination, so that a well-clarified and highly oxidized effluent, low in bacterial count, will be discharged into the waters of the said bay and its tributaries; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That this policy herewith established shall apply to the discharge of all polluting matter, including industrial and/or manufacturing wastes and shall apply to any person, firm, copartnership or corporation; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That this policy shall become effective immediately; and,

Be It Further Resolved, By the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey that a copy of this resolution, setting forth this policy established for the prevention of the pollution of the waters of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries, being waters of this State, be made a part of the record of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, to be used in all prosecutions under "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of this State by the establishment of a State sewerage commission, and authorizing the creation of sewerage districts and district sewerage boards, and prescribing, defining and regulating the powers and duties of such commission and such boards," being Chapter 210 of the P. L. of 1899, as amended by Chapter 72 of the P. L. of 1900, supplemented by Chapter 135 of the P. L. of 1907, and amended by Chapter 186 of the P. L. of 1930.

No. 10

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A POLICY FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE POLLUTION OF THE WATERS OF MANALAPAN CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, BEING WATERS OF THIS STATE

WHEREAS, Domestic sewage and other polluting matter in the municipalities located in the watershed of Manalapan Creek must, for good and valid reasons, be discharged into the waters of the Manalapan Creek and its tributaries; and,

WHEREAS, "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of this State by the establishment of a State sewerage commission, and authorizing the creation of sewerage districts and district sewerage boards, and prescribing, defining and regulating the

powers and duties of such commission and such boards," being Chapter 210 of the P. L. of 1899, as amended and supplemented, contains the following provisions: "It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or municipality to build any sewer, drain or sewerage system from which it is designed that any sewage or other harmful and deleterious matter, solid or liquid, shall flow into any of the waters of this State, except under such conditions as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey," and, "It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or municipality to build or cause to be built, or operate, any plant for the treatment of sewage or other polluting substance, from which the effluent is to flow into any of the waters of this State, except under such conditions as shall be approved by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, to whom any new plans shall be submitted before building"; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey is of the opinion that in order to prevent the pollution of the waters of the Manalapan Creek and its tributaries so that certain inhabitants of this State will not be injured in their health, comfort and property and in order to conserve the waters of the Manalapan Creek and its tributaries as recreational centers for health, welfare and enjoyment of the people of the State all domestic sewage and other polluting matter shall, before discharge into the waters of Manalapan Creek and its tributaries between the headwaters and the dam at Spotswood, be subjected as a minimum to a method of treatment equivalent to that obtained by sedimentation, oxidation (through the use of intermittently operated sand filters) and chlorination, so that a well-clarified and highly oxidized effluent, low in bacterial count, will be discharged into the waters of the said creek and its tributaries between the points aforementioned; therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, at a meeting held on the nineteenth day of October, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, that under the power and authority granted to the said Department of Health by an act entitled "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of this State by the establishment of a State sewerage commission and authorizing the creation of sewerage districts and district sewerage boards and prescribing, defining and regulating the powers and duties of such commission and such boards" being Chapter 210 of the P. L. of 1899 as amended by Chapter 72 of the P. L. of 1900, supplemented by Chapter 135 of the P. L. of 1907 and amended by Chapter 186 of the P. L. of 1930, that all domestic sewage and other polluting matter shall, before discharge into the waters of Manalapan Creek and its tributaries between the headwaters and the dam at Spotswood, be subjected as a minimum to a method of treatment equivalent to that obtained by sedimentation, oxidation (through the use of intermittently operated sand filters) and chlorination, so that a well-clarified and highly oxidized effluent, low in bacterial count, will be discharged into the waters of said creek and its tributaries; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That this policy herewith established shall apply to the discharge of all polluting matter, including industrial and/or manufacturing wastes and shall apply to any person, copartnership or corporation; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That this policy shall become effective immediately; and,

Be It Further Resolved, By the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey that a copy of this resolution, setting forth this policy established for the prevention of the pollution of the waters of the Manalapan Creek and its tributaries, being waters

of this State, be made a part of the record of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, to be used in all prosecutions under "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of this State by the establishment of a State sewerage commission, and authorizing the creation of sewerage districts and district sewerage boards, and prescribing, defining and regulating the powers and duties of such commission and such boards," being Chapter 210 of the P. L. of 1899, as amended by Chapter 72 of the P. L. of 1900, supplemented by Chapter 135 of the P. L. of 1907, and amended by Chapter 186 of the P. L. of 1930.

No. 11

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY FOR A SAFE DRINKING AND CULINARY WATER; PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON JANUARY 12, 1937

WHEREAS, In and by an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'A supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure the purity of the public supplies of potable waters in this State," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine," approved April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and nine," being Chapter 253, P. L. 1909, regarding the distribution or sale of water for potable purposes; and,

WHEREAS, The Public Health Service of the United States of America has adopted drinking water standards as of June 20, 1925, for drinking and culinary water supplied by common carriers, which standards superseded standards adopted October 21, 1914; and,

WHEREAS, The aforesaid standards of The Public Health Service of the United States of America in the matter of the bacteriological quality for drinking and culinary water supplied by common carriers in interstate commerce are as follows:

"As to Bacteriological Quality

(1) Of all the standard (10 c.c.) portions examined in accordance with the procedure specified below, not more than 10 per cent shall show the presence of organisms of the *B. Coli* Group.

(2) Occasionally three or more of the five equal (10 c.c.) portions constituting a single standard sample may show the presence of *B. Coli*. This shall not be allowable if it occurs in more than

(a) Five per cent of the standard samples when twenty (20) or more samples have been examined;

(b) One standard sample when less than twenty (20) samples have been examined.

NOTE—It is to be understood that in the examination of any water supply the series of samples must conform to both the above requirements, (1) and (2). For example, where the total number of samples is less than six, the occurrence of positive tests in three or more of the five portions of any single sample, although it would be permitted under requirement (2), would constitute a failure to meet requirement (1).

Definition

The *B. coli* group is defined, for the purposes of this test, as in Standard Methods of Water Analysis, American Public Health Association, New York, 1923, and the procedures for demonstration of organisms of this group shall conform to those of the 'completed test' as therein specified.

The standard portion of water for this test shall be ten cubic centimeters (10 c.c.).

The standard sample for this test shall consist of five (5) standard portions of ten cubic centimeters (10 c.c.) each," therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, at a meeting held on the twelfth day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, that in all prosecutions under Chapter 253, Laws of 1909, the drinking water standards in respect to the bacteriological quality for drinking and culinary water supplied by common carriers in interstate commerce adopted by the Public Health Service of the United States of America as of June 20, 1925, be and they are hereby adopted as bacteriological standards for waters used for potable and domestic purposes in the State of New Jersey, said bacteriological standards are as follows:

"As to Bacteriological Quality

(1) Of all the standard (10 c.c.) portions examined in accordance with the procedure specified below, not more than ten per cent shall show the presence of organisms of the *B. coli* group.

(2) Occasionally three or more of the five equal (10 c.c.) portions constituting a single standard sample may show the presence of *B. coli*. This shall not be allowable if it occurs in more than

- (a) Five per cent of the standard samples when twenty (20) or more samples have been examined;
- (b) One standard sample when less than twenty (20) samples have been examined.

NOTE—It is to be understood that in the examination of any water supply the series of samples must conform to both the above requirements, (1) and (2). For example where the total number of samples is less than six, the occurrence of positive tests in three or more of the five portions of any single sample, although it would be permitted under requirement (2) would constitute a failure to meet requirement (1).

Definition

The *B. coli* group is defined, for the purposes of this test, as in Standard Methods of Water Analysis, American Public Health Association, New York, 1923, and the procedures for demonstration of organisms of this group shall conform to those of the 'completed test' as therein specified.

The standard portion of water for this test shall be ten cubic centimeters (10 c.c.).

The standard sample for this test shall consist of five (5) standard portions of ten cubic centimeters (10 c.c.) each," and,

Be It Further Resolved, By the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, at a meeting held on the twelfth day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, that the aforementioned bacteriological standards be the bacteriological standards so adopted by the said State Department of Health, and that a copy of this resolution setting forth said bacteriological standards be made part of the record of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey to be used in all prosecutions under Chapter 253 of the Laws of 1909.

No. 12

NEW WATER SUPPLIES FROM JULY 1, 1936, TO JUNE 30, 1938

Name of Supply	Location	Source of Supply	Treatment
Riara Heights & Della Heights Property Owners Association	Byram Township (Cranberry Lake)	1 driven well, 180' deep	
Brooklawn Farms Water Company	Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	Spring reservoir and 23 driven wells, 45' to 65' deep	
Coggeshall, Hooker I.	Wyckoff Township	1 driven well, 178' deep	
Franches Grove Water Company, Inc.	Byram Township	1 driven well, 120' deep	
Long Hill Country Club Estates	Chatbam	1 driven well, 135' deep	
Newfield	Municipality	2 driven wells, 135' deep	
Rocky Hill	Municipality	2 driven wells, 200' deep	Chlorination
Seckler & Sheppard, Inc.	Vernon Township, Lake Walkill	3 springs and 2 small streams	Chlorination
Small Farm Association	Passaic Township, Homestead Park	Spring	Chlorination
Strawberry Point Property Owners	Cranberry Lake, Byram Township	1 driven well, 180' deep	
United States Resettlement Administration—Jersey Homesteads	Millstone Township	2 driven wells, 445' to 484' deep	
Wanaque	Municipality	1 driven well, 65' deep	

NO. 13—WATER SUPPLIES NOT NOW RECOGNIZED AS PUBLIC POTABLE
WATER SUPPLIES PURSUANT TO THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED
ON JANUARY 10, 1933

The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey at a meeting held on January 10, 1933, adopted a preamble and resolution in which, based upon an opinion from the Attorney General, it was resolved that "in order for sources of water supplies to be considered as public potable water supplies, they must represent sources of supply from which water is distributed or sold to consumers for potable purposes in eight or more dwellings and/or properties, and where water from sources of supplies is distributed or sold to less than said number of dwellings and/or properties such supplies will hereafter be considered as private sources of water supplies and which supplies come within the jurisdiction of local boards of health having control over the territory wherein such supplies

are located." The following tabulation shows the supplies removed from the public potable water supply list from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938.

Location	Owner	Source of Supply
East Greenwich Township, Mickleton Section	August Eichler	1 driven well, 176' deep
Greenbrook Township	Mountain Top Corporation	2 driven wells

No. 14

WATER SUPPLIES ABANDONED FROM JULY 1, 1935, TO JUNE 30, 1938

Location	Owner	Source of Supply
Beach Haven Crest	James McMurray	1 driven well, 540' deep
Hanover Township, Mt. Tabor Section	Camp Meeting Association of Newark Conference, M. E.	1 spring, 2 wells, 20-24' deep
*Sparta	J. Blair Hendershot	Spring
Whittings Section of Manchester Township	Tuckerton Railroad Company	1 driven well, 148' deep

* This supply has been leased to E. J. & Laura Dugan.

No. 15—SUPERVISION AND INSTALLATION OF CROSS CONNECTIONS—
CHAPTER 13 OF THE STATE SANITARY CODE

In the Annual Reports of the Bureau for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1936, a comprehensive report was printed upon the supervision and installation of cross connections, into which entered the provisions of Chapter 13 of the State Sanitary Code. To bring this data up to date the following tabulations relating to additional permits issued and permits revoked follow:

ADDITIONAL PERMITS ISSUED FROM JULY, 1936, TO JUNE, 1938

Name of Municipality	Name of Company	Public Potable Water Supply	Unapproved Water Supply	Number and Size of Connection
Hammonton	Cassco Corporation	Hammonton Water Department	Artesian well	1—2"
Kearny	United Cork Companies	Kearny Water Department	Passaic River	1—6"
Maurer	The Barber Company, Inc.	Perth Amboy Water Department	Woodbridge Creek	1—8"
Riegelville	Riegel Paper Corporation (Hughesville Mill)	Riegel Paper Corporation	Musconetcong River	1—8"

PERMITS REVOKED FROM JULY, 1936, TO JUNE, 1938.

Name of Municipality	Name of Company	Public Potable Water Supply	Unapproved Water Supply	Number and Size of Connection
Burlington	Burlington Silk Mills	Burlington Water Department	Spring water reservoir	1—6"
Newark	L. E. Waterman Company	Newark Water Department	Well	1—4"
Passaic	Dundee Water Power & Land Company	Passaic Valley Water Commission	Dundee Canal	1—6"
Passaic	The Okonite Company	Passaic Valley Water Commission	Canal	1—6"
Passaic	Passaic Print Works	Passaic Valley Water Commission	Artesian well water	1—6"
Riverside	The Riverside Metal Company	The Delaware River Water Company	Musconetcong River	1—8" 1—6"

No. 16—PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

One hundred samples of water from private sources of supply have been examined in the laboratory and payment to the amount of \$877.50 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. 17—SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Six hundred and ninety-six samples of water have been examined in the laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry 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. This work has been supplemented by field investigations which have been made upon the request of interested school officials.

No. 18—ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES ON WATERSHEDS

During the year, under the provisions of Chapter 280, Laws of 1921 (known now as Section 58:10-17 to 58:10-21), the following applications were approved for the construction of industrial plants upon watersheds in the State:

- No. 136—Orange (Teschner Glass Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of glass.
- No. 137—Ewing Township (General Motors Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of automobile hardware.
- No. 138—South Brunswick Township (Magnetic Pigment Company)—factory for the manufacture of dry color pigment.
- No. 139—Tenafly (Clensel Products Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of liquid cleaners.
- No. 140—Emerson (Brookside Laundry, Inc.)—factory to be used as a laundry.
- No. 141—Garwood (Brown-Freeman Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of wood pencils. (Later revoked and now known as the Synply Corporation.)
- No. 142—Garwood (Welded Steel Tube Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of steel tubing.
- No. 143—Garwood (General Cellulose Company)—factory for the manufacture of wadding and absorbent tissue.
- No. 144—Orange (Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company)—factory for the manufacture of tablets, ointments, etc.
- No. 145—Cranford Township (Utility Blade and Razor Company)—factory for the manufacture of safety razors and blades.
- No. 146—Garwood (Charles Luftig)—factory for the manufacture of men's hat linings.
- No. 147—Garwood (Bowen Research Corporation)—factory for the testing of materials and machines.
- No. 148—Maplewood Township (Insteroid Container Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of lusteroid containers.
- No. 149—Orange (Pennsylvania Chemical Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of moth proofing compounds.
- No. 150—Garwood (Synply Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of wood pencils.
- No. 151—Kenilworth (Kenilworth Manufacturing Company)—factory for the manufacture of asbestos wall siding.
- No. 152—Orange (Probar Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of metal ornaments.
- No. 153—South Orange (Billings S. Fuess)—factory for the manufacture of loud speaker cone diaphragms.
- No. 154—Garwood (Amity Lamp Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of paper lamp shades.
- No. 155—Clark Township (General Motors Corporation)—factory for the manufacture of rubber, rubber and metal parts for automobile industry.
- No. 156—Kenilworth (National Tool & Die Company)—factory for the manufacture of plastic molds.
- No. 157—Cranford (Leet Organ Company, Inc.)—factory for the manufacture of organs and other musical instruments.

Report of the Bureau of Food and Drugs

For the Year Ending June 30, 1938

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 was passed in 1907. 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 laws, the Legislature has passed special laws governing the distribution and sale of oleomargarine, ice cream, "filled milk", methyl alcohol, and also laws governing the breaking of eggs, the storage of food in cold storage warehouses, the slaughtering of animals for food, and governing the production, sale and distribution of shellfish. The basic legal requirements of the State Food and Drug Act were in harmony with the requirements of the Federal Food and Drug Act until the passage of the new Federal Food and Drug Act in June, 1938.

The Federal Food and Drug Act has been strengthened by the passage of a new act which includes regulatory control over cosmetics, over therapeutic devices intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation or treatment of disease in man or animals and over the distribution and sale of "new" drugs unless adequately tested. The Federal Act applies to those foods, drugs, cosmetics and devices which are shipped in interstate commerce.

A bill is now being prepared for introduction at the next session of the Legislature which is intended to make such changes in the laws of this

State as to bring the requirements of New Jersey in harmony with the requirements as contained in the Federal Act. The necessity for uniformity in State and Federal requirements is apparent when it is recognized that many foods, drugs, cosmetics, and devices manufactured or prepared in one State may be sold in and shipped to many States. It seems desirable to have the same requirements apply to the preparation and sale of foods, drugs, cosmetics and devices which are prepared and distributed solely within this State, as apply to these articles when shipped in interstate commerce.

Dairy Farm and Milk Plant Inspection—The problem of securing clean and safe milk and milk products for the inhabitants of this State is one which involves the health, happiness and general well-being, not only of the millions of consumers, but of the operators of milk plants and dairies and thousands of workmen of varying degrees of intelligence. The responsibility for the solution of this problem is placed upon the State Department of Health by Article I, Chapter 10, Title 24, Revised Statutes of New Jersey, 1937. The statute referred to provides for a permit system to control dealers in these articles of food, and sets up minimum standards covering production and distribution so that penalties may be collected from producer-distributors as well as dealers whose products, offered for distribution, fail to meet the standards.

Since it is not practical to carry out detailed inspection of all of the milk and milk products offered for distribution to the consumers, the establishment and maintenance of good faith between the Departments of Health and the legitimate handlers of milk and milk products is a matter of prime necessity. When such faith has been fully established upon sound foundations, the time and resources of enforcement agencies may be centered upon the illegitimate branches of the industry for the control of which, laws and penalties are made necessary. This Department has received the hearty cooperation of a large percentage of the dealers and producers engaged in the dairy industry in this State. The local boards of health of a number of municipalities in this State have rendered valuable service in the promotion of milk sanitation.

Suits authorized by the Department as a result of evidence assembled by the Division of Sanitary Milk Control have resulted in the collection of a considerable number of penalties for violation of various sections of the law.

Additional appropriations to secure competent assistance must be provided if respect for the law is to be maintained.

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

State	No. of Inspections of Milk Plants	No. of Inspections of Dairies
New Jersey	1,570	2,689
Delaware	6	114
Maryland	17	338
Michigan	4	85
New York	93	1,596
Ohio	4	119
Pennsylvania	84	1,329
Vermont	3	20
	1,781	6,290

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

State	No. of Inspections of Milk Plants	No. of Inspections of Dairy Farms
Delaware	2	166
Maryland	2	572
Michigan	2	333
New York	56	4,882
Pennsylvania	27	2,907
Ohio	2	188
Indiana	1	671
Wisconsin	1	50
	93	9,769

Collection of Milk, Cream and Milk Products—During the year 7,074 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—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.

During the year, 1,198 inspections have been made of places where ice cream, sherbets or ices are manufactured for distribution in New Jersey, and 716 samples have been collected for examination. Of this number 50 samples were found to differ from the legal standard.

Bakery Inspection—The enforcement of the regulations governing the preparation and sale of custard filled pastry products, adopted in 1935, has been continued. A large number of bakers have provided mechanical refrigerators in which the custard fillings or the filled pastries are held pending sale. The filling devices are generally dismantled after use and thoroughly cleaned. One small outbreak of illness in 19 persons in Kearny, New Jersey, was traced to the consumption of cream filled cake prepared in Brooklyn, New York, and transported to New Jersey without refrigeration. Upon receipt of this information, the Chief of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the City of New York was advised of the facts and a few hours later a report was received from him that several cases of illness had been discovered in Brooklyn as a result of eating custard filled pastries from the same lot of goods. We were also advised that the authorities of the Department of Health of New York City had ordered the particular baker to discontinue the manufacture of custard filled products immediately.

As the inspection of bakeries in the enforcement of regulations governing the preparation of custard filled pastries proceeded, it became apparent that there was need for closer supervision of the general sanitation of bakeries. At certain bakeries the floors were not clean; sidewalls and ceilings were not clean; clothing of employees was not clean; utensils and equipment used in the preparation of food were not clean; garbage and ashes were permitted to accumulate in the bakery rooms; and toilet and dressing rooms were not clean.

The following detailed interpretations of the general provisions of the Sanitary Act of the State for the guidance of bakers were adopted by the Board of Health of New Jersey on November 16, 1937:

1. No person affected with any communicable disease, or any venereal disease, and no person who is a "carrier" of a communicable disease, or who shall care for any person so affected, shall handle bakery products.
2. Every person while preparing bakery products shall be clean of person, wear clean, washable outer clothing, which shall be used for that purpose only; such operator shall avoid contact with any substance that may contaminate the bakery products.
3. Bakery floors shall be of smooth, tight material which can be readily cleaned and the floors shall be cleaned at the end of each working day.
4. The sidewalls and ceilings of all bakeries shall be of smooth, tight material which can be readily cleaned and shall be kept well painted and clean.
5. Bakery rooms shall be well lighted and ventilated.
6. Windows and window ledges shall be kept clean.
7. All outside openings in bakery rooms shall be screened from April 1st to November 1st and every precaution shall be taken to prevent the entrance of flies.
8. All work benches and shelves shall be of smooth, tight material and shall be kept clean.
9. All dough storage troughs, vats, etc., shall be of smooth, tight material. The outside as well as the inside of such troughs and vats shall be cleaned at the end of each working day.
10. The inside and outside of dough and cake mixing machines shall be cleaned after each use.
11. Suitable wash trays for cleaning utensils and equipment, with an abundant supply of hot and cold water, shall be provided.
12. Pans, bowls, sieves and other utensils used in the preparation of bakery products shall be cleaned after each use and stored in an orderly manner in a clean place.
13. Barrels and other containers used for the storage of ingredients used in the preparation of bakery products shall be kept clean both inside and outside.
14. Both the outside and inside of steaming closets shall be kept clean.
15. Stoves, doughnut cookers, etc., shall be kept clean.
16. Both the inside and outside of refrigerators shall be kept clean.
17. Storage boxes and racks for bread, cakes, etc., shall be kept clean.
18. Filling devices for bakery products shall be of smooth metal and shall be dismantled and cleaned immediately after use.
19. Flour shall be stored on suitable racks and protected from contamination.
20. Clothing of employees shall not be stored in the bakery rooms.
21. A suitable basin, soap and clean towels shall be provided for the use of employees.
22. Suitable toilet facilities shall be provided when necessary and toilet rooms must be kept clean.

During the year 2,676 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. Written instructions to correct insanitary conditions or methods have been mailed from the office. In those cases in which the instructions to operate bakeries in compliance with the provisions of law have been ignored, hearings have been held, and, in certain cases, prosecutions for the collection of penalties have been instituted.

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 incubated eggs, broken out into cans, have been offered for sale to bakers or other manufacturers of food. This Bureau has taken the stand that infertile incubated eggs are decomposed and are not fit for food.

For the purpose of preventing the distribution to manufacturers of food of infertile incubated eggs, a bill was drawn for introduction in the Legislature. This bill provided that all incubated reject eggs were to be broken out and denatured before removal from the premises on which the incubators were located. This bill did not become a law, although it received the endorsement of associations of health and food officials.

Seizures and condemnations by court action have been made of nine lots of decomposed egg substance stored in cold storage warehouses, amounting to 809 cans containing 30 pounds each, or approximately 12 tons. In addition, one lot consisting of 600 cases of eggs in the shell was condemned and the eggs were denatured.

The assistance and cooperation of the agents of the Food and Drug Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture in these investigations is gratefully acknowledged.

Non-Alcoholic Beverage and Bottled Water Plant Inspection—During the year, 383 inspections were made of beverage and water bottling plants, and 548 samples were collected for analyses.

In the summer of 1937, several wells, 150 ft. to 300 ft. deep, were drilled in Caldwell Township, Essex County. Applications were received from the owners of these wells for licenses to bottle and sell the

water. In several cases labels had been printed with exaggerated claims regarding the therapeutic effect of the water. Objections were made to the use of labels containing any false or misleading statements or designs. Licenses were withheld until the water was found to be free from contamination and until the requirements governing the bottling and labeling of the water had been met. Additional applications for licenses to bottle and sell water from driven wells located in Morris County were also received and similar action was taken.

It has been necessary to sample the water from these wells once every two weeks during the year because of the fact that in certain instances contamination was discovered. Where contaminated water was found, orders were issued to discontinue the bottling and sale of the water until the water was found to be free from contamination.

Slaughterhouse Inspection—During the year 757 inspections were made of the slaughterhouses in this State. These inspections show that these plants are operated in substantial compliance with the law.

During the year one additional veterinarian was employed in the inspection of slaughterhouses, meat markets and meat packing plants. By this assistance it has been possible to make more frequent inspections of slaughterhouses and to make inspections of much greater quantities of meat as found in slaughtering establishments and in retail meat markets. A large number of inspections of establishments at which meat products, such as sausage, scrapple, Bologna and hamburg steak are prepared, was also made.

Canning Factory Inspection—During the year 109 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.

Penalties—During the year \$7,427.26 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:

Cold Storage Licenses	29	@	\$10.00	.....	\$290.00
Ice Cream Licenses	22	@	100.00	.....	2,200.00
Ice Cream Licenses	11	@	50.00	.....	550.00
Ice Cream Licenses	9	@	25.00	.....	225.00
Ice Cream Licenses	26	@	10.00	.....	260.00
Ice Cream Licenses	541	@	5.00	.....	2,705.00
Milk Plant Permits	634	@	25.00	.....	15,850.00
Narcotic Drug Licenses	4	@	50.00	.....	200.00
Narcotic Drug Licenses	13	@	5.00	.....	65.00

\$22,345.00

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

	<i>Above Standard</i>	<i>Below Standard</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk and Cream	6,972	102	7,074
Foods	3,720	351	4,071
Drugs	1,048	192	1,240
Alcoholic Beverages	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	3	2	5
	<u>11,744</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>12,391</u>

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

	<i>Inspections</i>
Dairy Farms	6,290
Milk plants	1,781
Ice cream factories	1,198
Non-alcoholic beverage and water bottling plants	383
Slaughterhouses	757
Cold storage warehouses	242
Egg breaking establishments	36
Canning factories	109
Restaurants	1,461
Bakeries	2,676
Meat Markets	1,199
Meat packing plants	197
Drug stores	54
Pickle establishments	22
Macaroni factories	1
	<u>16,406</u>

Cold Storage—Title 24:9-12 Revised Statutes (the Cold Storage Act) provides that the State Director of Health shall extend the period of storage beyond 12 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, 1937, to June 30, 1938, extensions of time were granted for the storage of food in cold storage, as follows:

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Extension Granted</i>
10,000 pounds	fresh meat	3 months
79 barrels	poultry	1 month
320 boxes	poultry	1 month
100 barrels	poultry	3 months
716 boxes	cheese	1 month
775 boxes	cheese	2 months
16,185 boxes	cheese	3 months
912 boxes	cheese	4 months
2,931 boxes	cheese	5 months
3,917 boxes	cheese	6 months
901 cans—30-lb.	egg yolk	1 month
6,028 cans—30-lb.	egg yolk	3 months
6 cans—30-lb.	egg yolk	4 months
1,673 cans—30-lb.	whole egg	1 month
1,763 cans—30-lb.	whole egg	2 months
71,442 cans—30-lb.	whole egg	3 months
380 cans—30-lb.	egg albumen	3 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—Inspection and regulatory activities to secure compliance with the minimum requirements of the U. S. Public Health Service and the regulations of the Department occupied much of the time of the shellfish control force. A special campaign was conducted to secure proper tagging of all shipments and the keeping of proper records by the 380 shellfish shipping establishments to whom certificates were issued during the year. The Department has subscribed to a complete and accurate system of identification which will enable any Health Officer at the point of consumption, by examination of the tag attached to the package of shellfish, to ascertain the source from which

it originated. It has also insisted that shipments entering from other States be similarly identified.

Three field laboratories located in shellfish producing areas are each operated by a trained bacteriologist, with the facilities of a boat for inspection and sampling of the shellfish-growing waters. It has been necessary to maintain a patrol of the waters of Raritan Bay to prevent the removal of shellfish from the condemned waters of New Jersey and New York into the shipping establishments and markets of this State. A representative and a boat were assigned during the summer season to the patrol of the condemned waters in Atlantic County.

A joint investigation of high B. Coli scores in soft clams is being conducted in conjunction with the New York State Department of Conservation, through the interchange of samples and other information, which has necessitated the stationing of a trained bacteriologist employed under Social Security funds to the field laboratory at Highlands, New Jersey. This study will continue into the next year. Investigation of roadside clam stands to determine their source of supply of shellfish and methods of storage and dispensing has been carried on.

During the year studies of the shellfish-producing waters of the State by means of the State control boat "Inspector," which is now in its 26th year, resulted in the necessary condemnation of portions of five bodies of tidal waters, the Metedeconk River, Toms River, Manasquan River, Shark River, and the uppermost end of Barnegat Bay. Further bacteriological studies and surveys of all of the shellfish-producing waters of the State are being continuously carried on. Due to the extensive coastline of the State and the existence of many bays, thoroughfares, and tidal streams, the problem of examining and patrolling such waters is a major one, especially during the warmer season of the year when population is concentrated at the vacation resorts along the coastline.

During the year there were examined on the boat and in the field laboratories 121 samples of oysters, 177 samples of hard clams, 101 samples of soft clams, and 1,059 samples of water; in addition, there were 269 samples of shellfish and 15 samples of water examined in a joint investigation with New York, making the total number of samples 1,742. There were also made during the year 1,115 inspections of establishments from which shellfish are shipped in the shell, 215 inspections of shellfish shucking establishments, and 59 miscellaneous inspections, totaling 1,389 inspections.

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 1937-1938

ARTICLE	July 1937	Aug. 1937	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1937	Nov. 1937	Dec. 1937	Jan. 1938	Feb. 1938	March 1938	April 1938	May 1938	June 1938
Eggs, cases	862,015	807,832	870,382	807,483	803,316	133,068	43,562	32,704	97,067	244,368	409,915	626,123
Eggs, broken, lbs.	0,313,368	8,766,841	8,660,508	8,023,023	7,081,642	6,608,513	5,000,001	5,621,201	0,005,080	7,025,032	7,717,081	9,775,792
Cheese, lbs.	6,117,756	7,189,123	7,231,087	6,721,020	6,262,886	6,237,708	5,324,757	5,117,890	4,562,560	4,256,908	4,470,329	5,035,062
Butter, lbs.	6,240,680	5,629,717	4,137,830	2,491,925	1,833,978	684,137	400,612	400,612	317,201	483,024	2,002,145	7,970,012
Poultry, lbs.	10,655,918	10,199,817	8,615,949	7,524,343	9,511,843	9,144,043	7,992,751	6,498,295	4,743,040	4,062,220	5,134,048	3,737,548
Fresh meats, lbs.	6,509,982	4,735,038	4,146,501	4,814,130	4,086,159	4,780,045	0,000,880	0,001,897	0,808,028	6,300,010	5,888,068	4,637,824
Fresh fish, lbs.	1,860,980	2,729,040	3,165,536	2,228,588	5,199,290	5,743,260	3,461,351	2,958,000	1,000,685	1,829,681	2,822,562	3,074,000
Milk and milk products, lbs.	700,806	475,032	438,010	340,394	132,922	25,740	109,707	90,232	128,468	241,450	547,300	1,500,406
Edible fats and oils, lbs.	3,688,646	2,654,766	1,157,151	560,808	263,674	288,771	344,059	608,637	802,703	614,102	275,151	274,940
Game, lbs.	934	260	200	1,172	293	4,744	2,070	925	793	800	621	337
Miscellaneous articles, pkgs.	482,701	347,297	605,103	850,454	1,061,623	962,734	969,100	826,220	722,890	386,195	529,640	400,403

Report of the Bureau of Bacteriology

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938

J. V. MULCAHY, CHIEF

During the past year a greater volume of work has been done in this Bureau than in any previous year. The increasing use of laboratory facilities by the physicians of the State has taxed our personnel to meet the growing demands for this service. It has been increasingly difficult to provide large volumes of culture media to other Bureaus of the Department and to assemble the various mailing cases to meet the needs of the physicians and health departments with our present force that handles this part of the work. This staff has been able to meet these demands by diligent work and by working overtime. In order to meet these growing demands it will be necessary to add to this personnel. By a rearrangement of the laboratory space and the assignment of two additional rooms, better working conditions have been provided for the force in the wash room. More sinks were installed and these workers have been moved to a room away from close contact with the steam-pressure sterilizers. One room was provided on the third floor for the laboratory office. The office room vacated on the fourth floor was furnished to allow enlarged space for the force tubing culture media and assembling mailing outfits for the collection of specimens.

Another room has been equipped to handle the increased number of Wassermann tests and has enabled the technical force to work to better advantage. One group performs an exclusion test on these specimens that allow all negative findings to be reported by this method. All positive findings by this exclusion test are then turned over to another group that runs a complete complement fixation test and a Kahn test on these specimens.

The most marked increase in the laboratory work has been in the specimens received for examination for evidence of syphilis and gonorr-

rhcea. The widespread publicity given to syphilis and the intensive program throughout the State to control these diseases has undoubtedly been responsible for the marked increase in the number of specimens sent in for examination.

The passage by the Legislature of the premarital law requiring the submission of blood specimens from all applicants for a marriage license after July 1, 1938, before a marriage license will be issued, will further increase the number of blood specimens to be examined for evidence of syphilis.

The Prenatal Medical Examination Law, that goes into effect January 1, 1939, will further add an increased number of blood specimens to be examined from all expectant mothers.

During the year ending June 30, 1938, 97,854 specimens were examined for evidence of syphilis. This number of specimens is an increase of 29,717 over those examined last year. At that time an increase of 13,873 was noted for the previous year, so that an increase of 43,587 additional examinations have been made in the last two years.

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

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1938

Diphtheria	9,523
Tuberculosis	9,954
Typhoid Fever	3,710
Typhoid bacilli (feces and urine)	6,949
Gonorrhoea	9,312
Syphilis	97,854
Miscellaneous specimens	7,885
Total	145,187

In this table, besides the increased number of examinations made for evidence of syphilis, a marked increase is shown in other examinations. The total bacteriological and serological examinations made during the year is almost 34,000 more specimens than were received for examina-

tion last year. The miscellaneous specimens shown in this table, totaling 7,885, exceed by a thousand those examined last year. Specimens listed under this heading include specimens received for evidence of rabies in animals, meningitis, pneumococci typing, typhus fever, tularemia, undulant fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and many other types of examinations as shown in Table XI. These specimens for examination, as shown in this table, are received from the physicians of the State engaged in private practice, from other physicians connected with State, county and city institutions and from physicians employed by industrial plants and other organizations.

Arrangements have been made, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, to make more examinations of sputum specimens from cases of pneumonia occurring in this State during the coming year to determine what types of pneumococci are incitants of cases of pneumonia occurring in this State. Persons in charge of approved laboratories located in different sections of the State, have agreed to save specimens that may be received in their laboratories for examination. After they have made their examination the specimen will be collected by a messenger who will visit these laboratories on a regular schedule and return them to this laboratory for further examination by the Neufeld test, mouse inoculation and cultural methods. These results will be recorded and later tabulated to show the prevalent type of pneumonia occurring in this State over a period of a year. A technical assistant to devote full time to these examinations is to be assigned to this laboratory by the United States Public Health Service.

As a result of the increase in all diagnostic examinations the clerical work has been so heavy, typing reports to physicians and filing the duplicate records, that two additional typists have been added to the staff during the year. With the operation of the marriage law this work will be increased, as a certificate form for each applicant for a marriage license in this State must be typed, stating that an examination of a specimen of blood has been made, and this certificate form is then sent to the physician together with a report of the result of the examination. At least another clerk will be needed to care for this additional work.

It will be seen from the following table that rabies has been more prevalent in this State during the past fiscal year than it has for several

years. A greater number of dogs examined this year in this laboratory have been found to be rabid.

TABLE II

YEARLY TOTALS OF ANIMALS EXAMINED FOR RABIES FROM 1929 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Positive	106	96	80	177	130	86	75	150	82	138
Negative	115	121	114	123	121	93	94	121	138	110
Unsatisfactory	22	11	8	27	21	10	12	12	12	17
Total	243	228	202	327	272	189	178	283	232	265

Of the 265 examinations made for evidence of rabies, 138 or 52% were found to have been infected with rabies. Of this number 136 dogs were found infected, one human case showed evidence of rabies and one goat. Animal inoculations are made, with a brain emulsion in glycerin, on all specimens that were not found to be rabid by direct microscopical examination. There were 132 subdural inoculations made on these specimens. Of this number, two were found to be rabid. One of these on the direct microscopic examination showed suspicious inclusions and had been reported as suspicious. The other positive was on the human brain. Many of these rabid animals were sent from Middlesex County. It was found that 41 were rabid in this county. Morris County had 22 rabid animals, Warren County had 13, and 11 each were received from both Burlington and Mercer Counties. Somerset County had 16. The other counties from which rabid animals were received were as follows: Atlantic, 2; Camden, 4; Cumberland, 2; Essex, 5; Hunterdon, 1; Passaic, 1; Sussex, 1; Union, 7. The towns from which rabid animals were received are shown in Table XIV.

Other animal inoculations were made on 27 specimens of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli on special cases; 102 specimens of urine for tubercle bacilli; 42 specimens of various body fluids; 29 for virulence of diphtheria bacilli and 9 for miscellaneous tests.

A large number of feces and urine specimens have been examined, mostly from food handlers, but many are from suspected carriers who are thought to be responsible for cases of typhoid fever and also from suspected or convalescent cases of typhoid fever. The majority of food

handlers from whom specimens are examined are from men and women who are milk handlers of certified milk, New Jersey Grade A milk, food handlers in various camps throughout the State and from those food handlers required to submit specimens in compliance with local health ordinances.

Besides using brilliant green agar and endo medium for the isolation of typhoid bacilli from feces and urine specimens that has been routine in this laboratory, we have found that the bismuth sulphite agar of Wilson and Blair for the isolation of typhoid bacilli from feces is a useful medium for this purpose. When typhoid bacilli are present in very small numbers in convalescent cases of typhoid fever or carriers, it is possible with this medium to use a larger amount of diluted feces to inoculate the bismuth sulphite agar plates facilitating the isolation of typhoid bacilli from such cases. At the present time all three mediums are used for this purpose.

A tabulation showing the results of feces and urine specimens examined during the year ending June 30, 1938, will be seen in Table XI.

A provision of the Premarital Medical Examination Law requiring blood tests before marriage is that standard laboratory blood tests approved by the Director of Health shall be made in a laboratory approved by the Director of Health. To perform such serological tests a standard blood test as required under this act approved by the Director shall be a complement fixation Wassermann test or a Kahn precipitation test or a Kline fluctuation test. For several years previous to the passage of this act some laboratories had already been approved to perform the above tests. Laboratories not already approved were notified that it would be necessary to apply for and receive approval if they wished to make blood tests sent in by physicians from applicants for a marriage license.

Many applications were received from these laboratories for approval for such examinations. These laboratories were visited and approval recommended if the laboratory quarters, equipment and facilities for making the standard blood tests were satisfactory and the person in charge had the education, experience and ability to perform such tests. A list of these laboratories so approved for making these standard blood tests was prepared and sent to the physicians in the State. The person in charge of each approved laboratory for making tests under the provisions of this act has been furnished with a number of copies of the

certificate form for use in certifying that a standard blood test has been made from an applicant for a marriage license.

After the blood test has been made in a laboratory approved for performing premarital blood tests for syphilis, the top section of this certificate form is filled in and returned to the physician. A separate report of the result of the examination of the specimen of blood is sent on the regular laboratory report form to the physician submitting the specimen.

These certificate forms will be available only at approved laboratories and are not to be furnished to any person except when issued after a specimen of blood has been examined from an applicant for a marriage license submitted by a licensed physician.

It is requested that a separate record of the numbers and results of tests that are made from applicants for a marriage license be kept by these laboratories so that information will be available to show the percentage of positive tests found.

Other phases of the laboratory work are shown in the following tables:

TABLE III

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR DIPHThERIA BACILLI, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	26	596	23	645
August	7	287	13	307
September	10	802	12	824
October	29	1,069	16	1,114
November	35	552	20	607
December	47	1,312	55	1,414
January	32	811	36	879
February	48	914	26	988
March	37	764	27	828
April	40	756	27	823
May	43	498	24	565
June	13	790	26	829
Total	367	8,851	305	9,523

During the year twenty-four tests were made for the virulence of the diphtheria bacillus.

TABLE IV

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	126	363	3	792
August	144	603	10	757
September	150	544	6	700
October	140	727	12	879
November	155	690	10	855
December	133	630	3	766
January	113	727	12	853
February	125	684	11	820
March	148	883	6	1,037
April	97	712	3	812
May	140	669	1	810
June	163	699	9	871
Total	1,637	8,231	86	9,954

TABLE V

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TYPHOID FEVER REACTION, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	10	478	17	499
August	21	804	7	832
September	18	281	14	313
October	3	236	11	250
November	9	191	6	206
December	4	344	9	357
January	6	299	5	310
February	..	260	5	265
March	6	276	6	288
April	7	262	4	263
May	11	220	7	238
June	13	350	6	369
Total	108	3,511	97	3,710

TABLE VI

SPECIMENS OF FECES AND URINE EXAMINED FOR TYPHOID BACILLI, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	7	608	23	638
August	13	389	4	406
September	8	563	3	574
October	17	566	8	591
November	15	369	8	388
December	18	317	11	346
January	17	957	91	1,065
February	16	756	30	802
March	5	517	13	535
April	7	453	10	470
May	12	392	3	408
June	15	509	7	531
Total	150	6,588	211	6,949

TABLE VII

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR GONOCOCCI (PUS SMEARS), DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	122	636	32	790
August	141	495	29	665
September	168	668	40	885
October	150	650	23	823
November	143	659	28	810
December	114	513	27	654
January	120	649	32	801
February	104	589	17	710
March	83	794	33	899
April	89	649	18	756
May	113	554	28	695
June	123	676	34	833
Total	1,480	7,482	350	9,312

TABLE VIII

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	70	682	10	772
August	71	674	4	749
September	98	498	6	598
October	96	444	3	543
November	49	323	6	378
December	88	467	4	559
January	142	545	45	732
February	154	524	8	686
March	180	651	15	846
April	138	440	7	585
May	178	467	6	651
June	171	638	12	816
Total	1,480	6,229	126	7,835

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, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	4+	3+	2+	+	±	-	Uns.	Total
July	382	16	30	45	43	5,887	339	6,742
August	338	26	37	46	45	5,972	297	6,764
September	338	20	32	54	48	5,943	243	6,678
October	354	13	42	41	63	6,059	223	6,795
November	353	37	31	61	79	5,997	255	6,815
December	457	40	24	31	42	6,196	225	7,023
January	433	61	49	94	117	7,684	387	8,945
February	458	39	27	45	65	7,956	393	8,933
March	645	50	54	75	98	9,526	476	10,925
April	518	42	26	79	95	7,814	397	8,971
May	466	34	47	49	53	8,330	208	9,187
June	434	38	46	38	84	9,273	213	10,126
Total	5,206	416	445	661	833	86,637	3,656	97,854

TABLE X

SPECIMENS OF BLOOD AND SPINAL FLUID EXAMINED FOR SYPHILIS (COMPLEMENT
FIXATION TEST), WITH CHOLESTERINIZED ANTIGEN, DURING FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938, BY MONTHS

MONTH	4+	3+	2+	+	±	-	Uns.	Total
July	542	1	..	53	13	5,794	339	6,742
August	512	..	..	61	14	5,890	297	6,764
September	499	..	..	56	8	5,831	243	6,678
October	513	..	..	47	37	5,924	223	6,795
November	587	..	1	103	32	5,822	255	6,813
December	600	..	..	49	20	6,131	225	7,025
January	709	3	1	86	34	7,565	387	8,845
February	647	..	..	62	34	7,947	393	8,983
March	839	1	1	101	13	9,439	476	10,925
April	727	4	1	114	14	7,714	397	8,971
May	730	10	9	181	18	7,981	208	9,187
June	658	..	1	262	31	8,961	213	10,126
Total	7,714	22	15	1,225	273	84,949	3,656	97,854

TABLE XI

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED, POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

<i>Specimen for</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Rabies	138	110	17
Amoeba	6	425	53
Bacterial infection (body fluids, blood, feces, pus, sputum, urine, etc.)	833	249	19
B. tuberculosis (body fluids, feces, pus and urine)	29	188	6
B. typhosus (bile, blood and water) .....	...	24	...
Paratyphoid fever (blood reaction for)	4	1,494	13
B. Para-typhosus (bile, feces, urine and water)	19	1,104	...
B. dysentery (feces and bile)	3	109	...
Dysentery (blood reaction for) .....	...	21	...
Hemolytic streptococci (throat cultures)	22	475	4
Malarial parasite (blood) .....	...	44	1
Meningococci .....	...	59	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	37	45	1
Pneumonia	6	6	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (blood reaction for)	5	14	...
Streptococci (milk)	11	31	...
Treponema pallida .....	...	2	...
Tularemia	1	90	...
Typhus fever (blood reaction for)	4	39	1
Undulant fever	73	924	7
Vincent's angina	102	320	1
Special bacterial count of egg samples	14	...	...
Special examination of restaurant utensils .....	...	480	...
Other unusual examinations	123	76	2
Total	1,430	6,329	126
Grand total			7,885

TABLE XII

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR EVIDENCE OF BRUCELLA INFECTION, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Undulant fever			
Agglutination test of human blood	72	916	7
Human blood (culture for type of organism) .....	...	6	...
Urine (culture for type of organism) .....	...	2	...
B. Abortus			
Agglutination test of cow's milk	1	...	...
Total	72	924	7
Grand total			1,004

TABLE XIII

RABIES SPECIMENS, SPECIES OF ANIMALS, POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

Dogs—Positive, 136; negative, 99; unsatisfactory, 15.
 Cats—Negative, 9; unsatisfactory, 1.
 Bulls—Unsatisfactory, 1.
 Human—Positive, 1.
 Goats—Positive, 1; negative, 1.
 Raccoons—Negative, 1.

TABLE XIV

MUNICIPALITIES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES, FROM WHICH RABID ANIMALS WERE EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

Atlantic County—Hammonton, 1; Pleasantville, 1.
 Burlington County—Beverly, 1; Bordentown, 2; Burlington, 2; Moorestown, 3; Riverside, 2; Riverton, 1.
 Camden County—Camden, 1; Gibbsboro, 1; Haddonfield, 1; Laurel Springs, 1.
 Cumberland County—Millville, 1; Vineland, 1.
 Essex County—Nutley, 1; Orange, 3; Verona, 1.
 Hunterdon County—Glen Gardner, 1.
 Mercer County—Pennington, 1; Princeton, 3; Trenton, 7.
 Middlesex County—Carteret, 1; Cranbury, 1; Highland Park, 4; Jamesburg, 2; Metuchen, 2; Milltown, 1; New Brunswick, 11; Perth Amboy, 5; South Amboy, 1; South Plainfield, 1; South River, 4; Stelton, 7; Woodbridge, 1.
 Morris County—Dover, 13; Flanders, 1; Madison, 4; Mendham, 2; Rockaway, 1; Towaco, 1.
 Passaic County—Passaic, 1.
 Somerset County—Raritan, 1; Rocky Hill, 1; Skillman, 1; Somerville, 8; South Bound Brook, 5.
 Sussex County—Newton, 1.
 Union County—Cranford, 1; Linden, 1; Mountainside, 1; Rahway, 2; Westfield, 2.
 Warren County—Belvidere, 1; Hackettstown, 6; Millbrook, 1; New Village, 1; Phillipsburg, 3; Port Colden, 1; Stewartville, 1.

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, 1938

Diphtheria—Regular mailing cases	11,602	
Serum tubes and swabs	753	
Extra swabs	2,801	
		15,156
Tuberculosis mailing cases		12,963
Typhoid fever mailing cases		3,581
Malaria mailing cases		140
Gonorrhœa mailing cases		13,309
Feces and urine mailing cases		8,370
Syphilis mailing cases		116,657
Ophthalmia neonatorum mailing cases		103
Total		170,279

TABLE XVI

CULTURE MEDIA PREPARED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

Endo agar	156,400 c. c.
Brilliant green agar	220,000 c. c.
Infusion agar	10,000 c. c.
Triple sugar agar	8,000 c. c.
Plain agar	260,000 c. c.
Dextrose agar	10,000 c. c.
Liver agar	4,000 c. c.
Double strength broth	580,000 c. c.
Single strength broth	1,240,000 c. c.
Infusion dextrose broth	10,000 c. c.
Infusion broth	10,000 c. c.
Dextrose broth	1,000 c. c.
Brilliant green bile	210,000 c. c.
Blood serum	28,400 c. c.
Dilution water	164,000 c. c.
Total	2,911,800 c. c.

Report of the Bureau of Chemistry

For the Year Ending June 30, 1938

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, 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, 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.

There were 22,380 samples of foods, drugs, water, sewage and miscellaneous preparations examined during the past year, an increase of 4,070 or 23%. However, this does not give a true picture of the actual increase of work. This is better portrayed by a comparison of work units on samples submitted the water laboratory for examination. Extended field investigations of trade waste pollutions and the taking over by the laboratory of tests formerly conducted in the field require additional chemical work upon such samples. While the number of samples sub-

mitted show an increase of 15.3%, yet due to the extra analytical work the actual increase in work units is 34.3%. In the food and drug laboratory, however, the percentage increase in the number of samples submitted does represent a corresponding increase in work. It is seen, therefore, that the Bureau has handled an average increase of 34% in work. The tabulations indicate the variety of products analyzed.

An additional room was fitted up for chemical and bacteriological analyses during the latter part of the fiscal year. This has greatly relieved the congestion due to overcrowding and lack of space and as an adequate 20°C. incubator room is now provided, the laboratory, beginning May 1, 1938, took over the biochemical oxygen demand tests formerly done in the field. This test is assuming increasing importance in the field of sanitation and greater reliance is placed upon results thus obtained as being more representative of actual purification in stream pollution studies. A junior biochemist was given a six weeks' training course under Social Security funds to take care of the increased laboratory work and next year's budget contains monies for the permanent employment of such a man.

The preliminary surveys made by the hydrobiologist employed temporarily for three months, March, April and May, 1937, indicated the need for a comprehensive aquatic survey of the reservoirs and streams of this State used as sources for drinking water. With monies furnished from Social Security funds, the temporary service of the hydrobiologist was extended for one year. The major portion of eight months was spent in the field making qualitative and quantitative studies of the marine life. The remaining four months were utilized in enumerating, classifying and illustrating the marine growths; searching the literature and compiling up to date bibliography; photographing and coloring the illustrations, typing the descriptions and combining all into three loose leaf binders. The Department now has in its library three beautifully illustrated volumes of marine growths which would normally be encountered in the streams and reservoirs of New Jersey and the data collected should be of great assistance in controlling objectionable odors and tastes in drinking waters and make for more efficient operation of sand filters.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

	<i>Above Standard</i>	<i>Below Standard</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	5,699	86	5,785
Bacteriological milk	62	...	62
Chocolate milk	25	5	30
Canned milk	6	...	6
Cream	254	3	257
Ice cream	662	40	702
Sour cream	79	15	94
Sherbert and frozen custard	4	6	10
Cottage cheese	78	1	79
Butter	286	24	310
Cheese	12	1	13
Eggs	197	...	197
Hamburg	1,245	45	1,290
Pork sausage	619	14	633
Frankfurters and other meat products	23	28	51
Fruit and vegetables for arsenic spray	596	153	749
Canned fruit and vegetables	74	2	76
Cranberry sauce	15	3	18
Soft drinks	24	27	51
Alcoholic beverage	3	...	3
Vinegar	32	2	34
Extracts	115	2	117
Olive oil	120	40	160
Distilled water	74	13	87
Total foods	10,304	510	10,814
Camphorated oil	86	2	88
Chloroform liniment	72	29	101
Citrate of magnesia	147	3	150
Hydrogen peroxide	83	7	90
Spts. of nitre	114	83	197
Tincture of iodine	110	2	112
Witch hazel	85	35	120
Miscellaneous	33	9	42
Urinalysis	41	1	42
Blood count	15	...	15
Total drugs	786	171	957
Total foods and drugs	11,090	681	11,771

SAMPLES ANALYZED IN WATER AND SEWAGE LABORATORY FROM JULY 1, 1937, TO JUNE 30, 1938

1937	Total samples	Public supplies	Fair samples	Camp samples	Miscellaneous samples	County and State institutions	Soft samples	Dairy samples	Bottled waters	Bathing waters	School supplies	Ice samples	Watershed samples	Stream samples	Sewage samples	Trade waste samples	Sand supplies	Experimental samples	
July	1,256	233	12	37	98	16	6	5	20	34	3	2	94	464	226	20	1	25	
August	1,208	223	16	34	63	6	180	2	2	2	2	2	123	594	20	8	1	1	
September	905	219	11	2	70	10	3	3	7	3	7	7	92	425	58	22	2	1	
October	675	251	9	0	29	27	2	2	32	43	43	43	228	27	13	10	4	4	
November	566	194	4	0	32	11	0	5	47	128	128	128	59	11	17	17	1	6	
December	503	185	5	0	34	17	0	8	30	119	119	119	57	7	16	18	1	6	
1938																			
January	608	203	5	5	44	18	0	1	13	165	165	165	78	25	17	30	4	4	
February	727	185	3	3	33	6	0	5	39	119	119	119	96	13	215	8	4	4	
March	1,029	297	8	8	31	10	0	8	58	43	43	43	79	96	394	4	1	1	
April	858	226	7	7	52	18	0	8	80	41	41	41	92	42	285	14	1	1	
May	1,493	532	13	13	52	10	184	5	71	31	31	31	112	112	325	28	3	127	
June	1,352	440	8	8	115	6	0	1	75	5	5	5	241	241	392	56	8	8	
	11,290	3,188	101	73	663	155	364	45	465	42	706	6	770	2,248	2,048	228	29	159	

Report of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

For the Calendar Year 1937

JULIUS LEVY, M.D., CONSULTANT

MATERNAL MORTALITY

New Jersey continues to take a forward step in reducing the maternal mortality. The 1937 rate was 3.2, a reduction of .5 from the low rate of 1936.

Comparison of New Jersey's rate with that of the other States of the country shows New Jersey in a very favorable light. Of the 48 States, only three show a slightly lower rate than New Jersey. During 1936, only one State had a lower rate than New Jersey but surpassed this State in 1937. It would seem that New Jersey's reduction in maternal mortality since 1933 has been consistent and encouraging.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for New Jersey in 1937 dropped five points from the 1936 rate which was the lowest in the history of the State at that time. Not only is the 1937 rate of 39 the lowest ever attained by this State but is the lowest in the United States, nosing out the State of Washington by three-tenths of a point.

Of all the deaths that occur under one year of age, 61% occur during the first month, 50% occur during the first week and 30% on the first day.

Of all the causes of infant mortality, prematurity is the largest single factor. This is responsible for 30% of the total infant deaths. Malformations cause 13% of infant deaths and injury at birth causes 10%. Pneumonia is responsible for 17% of infant deaths. The other 30% is distributed among 27 diseases.

Continual advances are being made in the field of obstetrical care. This should cause a reduction of infant mortality in the future through decrease of prematurity which, today, represents 70% of the causes of death in the first month of life.

Of the 21 counties in the State, Cape May with an infant mortality rate of 25 has the best record, while Hunterdon with a rate of 63 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 much significance. Of the urban counties, Bergen with an infant mortality rate of 33 was low, closely followed by Essex with a rate of 34. Morris and Union had rates of 35. Camden County was high among the urban counties with a rate of 47.

East Orange, with a rate of 22, continues to have the low rate among the 10 largest cities. Camden City with a rate of 52 has the highest rate. Of those cities with a population between 25,000 and 50,000, West New York has the lowest rate, 18, closely followed by Bloomfield with 19. Kearny had the highest rate in this group, 52.

Among the cities with a population between 10,000 and 25,000, South River had the lowest rate, 14, closely followed by Harrison with a rate of 15, and Hawthorne with 16. The highest rate in this group occurred in Carteret, 71. Newark, with a population of 450,000, had the low rate of 39, and is the second lowest in the United States of cities with a population over 400,000.

EXTENSION OF HEALTH SUPERVISION

The number of child hygiene nurses increased from 178 in 1936 to 194 in 1937. They covered nearly 500 communities. One hundred and thirty-five of these nurses were paid entirely by the communities in which they work. There were 30 paid entirely by the State, and 25 partly by the State and partly by the communities in which they work. An increase in the number of nurses paid through the State was largely due to the funds received from the U. S. Children's Bureau.

During 1937, nurses were placed in the following communities for the demonstration period:

Bergen County— Carlstadt Fairview Lyndhurst (Third)	Cumberland County— Millville	Middlesex County— Carteret
Camden County— Waterford Twp. Pine Hill	Hunterdon County— Tewksbury Twp. Clinton Twp. Union Twp.	Passaic County Hawthorne
		Union County— Union Twp. Chatham

During 1937, 12 communities assumed whole or part of the salary of the child hygiene nurse. These communities were:

Camden County— Berlin Twp.	Gloucester County— Washington Twp. Elk Twp.	Middlesex County— South River South Amboy Sayreville
Camden County— Sea Isle City West Cape May	Mercer County— Hamilton Twp.	

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE NURSES' WORK

One hundred and ninety-four child hygiene nurses, supervised by the State Department of health, had under supervision 9,190 expectant mothers, 26,135 babies, 47,477 children between one and six years of age and 139,994 school children.

135 nurses were paid by the communities in which they work
25 were paid partly by the communities and partly by the State
30 were paid entirely by the State

These nurses covered nearly 500 communities and conducted 200 Baby Keep-well Stations weekly, or semi-monthly.

Visits made in the homes by the nurses	406,984
To expectant mothers	41,819
To babies	150,324
To children between 1 and 6	138,411
To school children	76,430
Visits to Baby Keep-well Stations	92,865
By babies	68,948
By preschool children	23,917

Prenatal advice (expectant mothers)—					
Supervised prenatal cases					9,190
Attendant at births—					
Hospital				3,163	
Doctor at home				2,151	
Midwife				451	
Not specified				7	
Total pregnancies terminated					5,772
Infant Care—					
Babies supervised					26,135
New cases					14,345
Preschool Care—					
Children 1 to 6 supervised					47,477
New Cases					15,602
Illnesses and defects (not including school child)—					
Detected				9,805	
Corrected				5,769	
Cases referred to proper authorities for care or correction					
Prenatal cases				2,713	9,684
Relief cases				1,893	
Contagious diseases (suspected)				2,992	
Tuberculosis cases (suspected)				481	
Venereal disease (suspected)				210	
Unsanitary conditions				667	
Behavior problems				728	
Child Hygiene Leagues Conducted					772
Eye smears taken					52
Children under five years of age vaccinated					6,405
Free vaccinations				2,414	
Paid vaccinations				2,991	
Vaccinations by Age Groups—					
Under 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	
455	691	631	693	2,935	
Children under five years of age immunized against diphtheria					6,427
Free immunizations				3,203	
Paid immunizations				3,224	
Immunizations by Age Groups—					
Under 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	
1,564	1,716	1,131	864	1,152	

School Children—	
Inspections (annual, general, classroom or assisting doctor)	958,477
Defects detected	134,309
Defects corrected	56,807
Pupils excluded by principal	18,955
Children receiving toxoid	4,602
Cultures taken	562

OBSTETRICAL CONSULTATIONS

Free obstetrical consultations for low-wage group families have been continued. Qualified physicians have been selected by the family physician. During 1937, there were 100 consultations at a cost of \$10.00 each. These consultations have contributed to the general improvement of maternal welfare.

NURSE DELIVERY SERVICE

The free nursing delivery service continues to offer the assistance of properly trained, registered and experienced nurses to enable the doctor to do better obstetrics in the home as well as to make this period more comfortable for the mother. Wherever it was possible the staffs of the visiting nurses' associations were used. Where no visiting nurse association was available, the supervisor of delivery service employed by the Department of Health reviewed with the private duty nurses, employed at delivery, proper procedures for obstetrical care in the home. The qualifications of each nurse are carefully examined. Institutes have been arranged for specific training in obstetrical techniques.

During the year there were 1,074 home deliveries where 203 different nurses assisted and were paid through the Department. Of the 1,074 cases, 375 were cared for by visiting nurses and 699 by individual nurses.

NUTRITION PROGRAM

In June a meeting was held with Dr. H. J. Baker, Director of New Jersey Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics and members of our Bureau for the purpose of discussing some plan of co-operative effort for further education of the nurses in nutrition.

Plans were made and arrangements carried out so that all nurses under the supervision of the Bureau attended lectures given by the county

demonstration agents in their respective counties. These nurses met in eight groups throughout the State for these lectures. This work has been helpful to the nurses. The county demonstration agents in turn feel that the contacts with the nurses have helped them to extend their work in the county.

The subject matter discussed was planned with emphasis on "Planning the Family Food Budget" as well as various facts in nutrition to further help the nurses in families of the low-wage group as well as other families.

MEDICAL PARTICIPATION

Cooperation has continued with the Medical Society of New Jersey to increase the interest and understanding of physicians in certain phases of preventive medicine. From funds made available by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor through the Social Security Act, lecture courses have been arranged, in cooperation with the Post-Graduate Committee of the Medical Society, for physicians in the care of well babies. These were well attended.

FIELD PHYSICIANS

In July the number of field physicians was increased from 16 to 22 so that there will be a field physician for each county. The field physician was appointed by the Department after recommendation from the County Medical Society and a special committee of the State Medical Society. His function has been to visit each physician in his county in order to stimulate his interest and increase his familiarity with preventive aspects of maternal and child health. Record forms for prenatal and infant care have been supplied in addition to literature for distribution to mothers.

INVESTIGATION OF PUERPERAL DEATHS

In addition the field physician has investigated all puerperal deaths in his county and has reported his findings to the chairman of the Maternal Welfare Committee. He has further visited the hospitals to interest them in adopting standards prepared by the Maternal Welfare Committee.

The field physician has also arranged for obstetrical conferences at the hospitals at which the chairman of the Maternal Welfare Committee has discussed the result of the investigations of puerperal deaths in the respective counties.

BABY KEEP-WELL STATIONS

During the year there have been 62 physicians appointed to the Baby Keep-well Stations. Through the activities connected with the baby station, the physicians have had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the educational phase of keeping the well babies well, as well as giving helpful advice to the mothers who bring their babies to the station. On account of the limitation of funds, it has been impossible to appoint physicians to all the baby stations even in the rural areas.

Frequent conferences have been held with the doctors of the baby stations and with the field physicians. It has been very gratifying to find that these newer phases of our activities have been well received and have not produced any difficulties or friction.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

During the year 1937, four classes of one month's duration each were held by the educational advisor in the demonstration department of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. These classes were held for the purpose of instructing the 15 new nurses, who came under supervision of the Bureau, in the duties which they would find themselves called upon to fulfill in their various districts. In addition to teaching procedures, there was an earnest effort made to promote in the minds of these nurses an understanding and appreciation of the ideals of the work as it is carried on by the Bureau.

For the past eight years there has been an educational advisor in the Department of Health who has been teaching the nurses coming in either as employees of the Department of Health or as an employee of the local board of health under State supervision. This educational advisor meets all the qualifications set up by the National Organization for public Health Nursing.

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health maintains a demonstration district in connection with its main offices in Trenton. The nurse who is

entering the public health field through this Bureau, either as an employee on the State payroll or as a nurse supervised by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, must take this preliminary course in the demonstration center in Trenton. The content of this work is in two parts—1, theory which is taught within the demonstration district; and 2, field work in nearby communities where child hygiene nurses have been carrying on the continuous program.

In order to give the nurses a fully rounded concept of our practical application of child health, the Bureau advisor in parent-child relationships gives them a few introductory lectures on the mental and emotional growth of the child.

Upon completion of this course in Trenton, the nurses are placed under their district supervisor who spends at least two weeks with the nurse helping to apply to the community the theory of the work she has received in the demonstration district. This nurse is then seen at least once a month or as frequently as the district supervisor feels that it is necessary to accompany her into the field.

These nurses, who have been in the demonstration district, are required to take a course in parent-child relationships as given each year by the University of Newark.

Besides visiting with each nurse in the field in some phase of her work during each month, the district supervisor holds monthly staff conferences. Here there is discussion of the problems which have been met in the field by the nurse with an interchange of ideas as to the best way in which they may be met.

The educational advisor also makes one or two visits to each nurse in the field so that she may decide the effectiveness of her own instruction in the demonstration district.

In addition to the educational advisor's duties as described above, she also serves on the educational committee of the State Organization for Public Health Nursing and gave one radio talk on the subject of "Equipping the New Arrival" at the request of the State Department of Agriculture.

In addition to this, the educational advisor has taken certain courses at nearby universities and has assisted in revising a number of the record forms used by the Bureau. Much material was investigated that might prove helpful for department use and a number of the departmental records were studied with the idea of lessening clerical work of the nurse.

MIDWIFERY

During the year 1937, there were 335 licensed registered midwives in New Jersey. Of these, 300 were supervised by the State Department of Health and 35 were under the local supervision of Jersey City. This is a decrease of 11 in the number of midwives registered since 1936 and a decrease of 94 since 1932.

PRENATAL CASES

The midwives under supervision of the State Department of Health referred to doctors or clinics 1,157 prenatals for health supervision.

Of the 335 licensed midwives, 74 delivered more than 12 cases a year; 187 delivered less than 12 cases a year and 66 did not deliver any during the year.

UNLICENSED MIDWIVES

In three instances investigations were made to find whether unlicensed midwives were practicing in this State. This investigation shows that during the year there were no unlicensed midwives practicing.

NUMBER OF CASES DELIVERED BY MIDWIVES

The total number of births in 1936 was 54,145, and in 1937, 55,176, making an increase of 1,031. The total births delivered by midwives in 1936 was 3,231 or 5.9 of the total births, whereas in 1937 they delivered 2,691 or 4.9. In 1919 the total births were 70,935 of which 30,000 or 42.2 were delivered by midwives.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Births Delivered by Midwives</i>	<i>Percentage of Births Delivered by Midwives</i>
1919	70,935	30,000	42.2
1923	76,530	17,645	23
1928	68,297	11,352	16.6
1933	56,072	5,135	9.1
1937	55,176	2,691	4.9

The following are counties where midwives delivered more than 10% of the births during 1937:

Middlesex	3,033	477	15.3
Somerset	929	131	14.1

The following table includes cities in New Jersey where midwives delivered over 10% of the births in 1937:

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Births Delivered by Midwives</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Passaic	709	93	13.1
Cliffside Park	190	28	14.7
Hoboken	610	103	16.8
Long Branch	236	45	19.06
Garfield	380	75	19.07
Elizabeth	1,537	16	20.5
Perth Amboy	630	175	27.7
Carteret	169	59	34.9
South River	142	70	49.2

SUPERVISION

During the year the eight county associations continued to hold interesting meetings. There were 73 meetings with an attendance of 985. The lectures at the meetings were given by local physicians and the supervisors gave various demonstrations and reviewed the doctors' lectures with the midwives.

The Annual Conference for Midwives was also held and subjects of interest to the midwives were presented by lecturers outstanding in their work.

ABNORMAL CASES

One hundred and eighty-three or 6.8 of the total cases delivered by midwives were reported as abnormal. Of these, in 162 instances doctors were called in and in 11 instances, patients were sent to the hospital.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

The following is a list of 31 cases that were thoroughly investigated to find whether the midwives were following instructions in their practice or in any way responsible for the deaths:

Puerperal deaths	11
Infant deaths	2
Puerperal Septicemia	1
Stillbirths	10
Other abnormalities	7

Nine cases of congenital deformities were referred to the commission for the care of cripples.

PROSECUTIONS

During 1937, two midwives were arrested and were charged with criminal abortions. These cases are now pending in local courts.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

During 1937, there were reported 1,316 illegitimate births. The Bureau has continued contacting the hospitals to interest them in keeping the baby with the mother. Forms for reporting such cases are supplied to the hospitals by the Bureau, so that social workers may plan for the future of the mother and child. There is need for convalescent homes where the mothers may keep their babies with them and learn properly to care for themselves and the babies.

CLASSES IN CLINTON REFORMATORY FOR MOTHERS

Classes in child care in the Reformatory for Women at Clinton were continued during the year. These mothers are taught the proper care of the baby by a series of simple lectures and demonstrations given weekly for 12 weeks. They are very much interested and marked improvement in attitude and care has been noted.

These classes were inaugurated 14 years ago.

AUDIOMETER

In 1932 the Bureau purchased an audiometer for use in the schools throughout the State. This is rented to a school system for a small fee. It has been used in almost every county in the State with helpful results to many children who in some instances were classroom problems.

During the year approximately 12,000 children had their hearing tested by the audiometer. Children with defective hearing were referred to the family physician. Many classroom adjustments in seating arrangements resulted from the test.

A new audiometer has been purchased by the Bureau for the coming year.

MATERNITY HOMES

There were 26 applicants for a license to conduct maternity homes during the year; 22 were for renewal of licenses and four were for new licenses.

Two homes licensed during 1936 were discontinued. In 25 homes, the number of patients ranged from one to four at a time. One home had 15 patients at one time. There were four more licensed homes in 1937 than in 1936.

Four homes were conducted by graduate nurses, 12 by practical nurses, seven by physicians and three by licensed, supervised midwives.

There were 427 cases delivered in these homes during the year. There was one maternal death, two infant deaths and six stillbirths.

Regular inspections were made of all maternity homes and each abnormal case was carefully investigated.

ADVISOR IN MENTAL HYGIENE AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

The mental hygiene program of the Bureau, under the direction of an Advisor in Mental Hygiene and Parent-Child Relationships, aims to give supervisors and nurses an understanding of preventive mental hygiene in the fields of Child Development and Parent-Child Relationship so that they may bring this information and understanding to the mothers of the State. Through a knowledge of essential principles in mental hygiene, a better understanding of child nature, development and parent-

child relationship, it is hoped so to improve parental attitudes and conduct that behavior problems, maladjustments and possible future delinquencies may be lessened.

Many of the cases of delinquency in adolescents and personality maladjustment in adult life are the result of poor behavior patterns and personality difficulties established in childhood. The attitudes of mothers to children in infancy and early childhood are very important. Therefore a program of prevention, which teaches mothers to understand, anticipate and prevent behavior problems in the early formative years of childhood, has been incorporated in the child hygiene program. The newer knowledge of psycho-biological development indicates the importance of combining the understanding of the physical together with the emotional and mental development.

For the purpose of carrying out this program the general plan has been through:

1. courses of study for the staff
2. field work
3. distribution of bibliographies for reading
4. actual demonstration by home visits
5. distribution to nurses and to mothers of carefully selected pamphlets for reading
6. discussion meetings and conferences of nurses and supervisors in their district
7. by supervisors' conferences with the Advisor in Mental Hygiene.

Courses of Study for the Nurses—A foundation course on "The Care, Understanding and Guidance of Children," integrating the physical, mental and emotional development of the child has been given at the University of Newark and at Camden for nurses who have not already taken this course. During the past year, 36 nurses matriculated at Newark University and 50 nurses at Camden. Supervisors and nurses have been taking courses for the previous two years in Parent-Child Relationships under the auspices of the Department. It is encouraging to find so great an interest in this new aspect of their work, and so great a realization of its importance on the part of the nurses that of the 206 nurses supervised by this Bureau, only 13 have not taken these courses. The courses of 30 hours each semester, for which those eligible receive college credits, include assigned reading, the preparation of written material and field trips to Nursery Schools, Children's Courts and Staff Meetings of Mental Hygiene clinics. A course in the "Sociology of Family Life"

was completed at Newark University by the supervisors and selected nurses of the Department. An understanding of preventive mental hygiene has been included in the instruction of new nurses in the demonstration district.

Discussion Meetings and Bibliography—Nurses who have completed formal college courses have been organized into discussion groups of from five to ten members according to localities in which they work. They meet once a week to read and discuss books in the field of Child Development or Parent-Child Relationships. A competent discussion leader, chosen from among their own personnel, acts as chairman of these meetings. They have been advised in the choice of their reading and bibliographies for this purpose and for general reading have been distributed to the nurses of the Department. At the present time, 25 reading and discussion groups are in existence. These are held in the late afternoon, and in many cases, in the evening at the nurses' own homes.

Conferences—A monthly conference of assistant supervisors and district supervisors with the Advisor in Parent-Child Relationships has been held. At these sessions there has been discussion of the assigned reading in the mental hygiene field, consideration of supervisors instruction in and control of mental hygiene work of nurses and the study of the practical application of mental hygiene principles.

Pamphlets—Pamphlets published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the Child Study Association of America and various State Child Research Centers, on the subject of Parent-Child Relationship have been purchased and are being distributed to the nurses. Among the material distributed to the nurses are pamphlets printed by the Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University and U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. Two pamphlets are sent to each nurse each month. Instruction for proper study of these in their application to their work is included. Eighteen pamphlets have been distributed. The district supervisors hold monthly conferences with their nurses for discussion of pamphlet material.

Actual Demonstration by Home Visits—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. Narrative reports on home visits with the nurses are made.

Publication of New Material—A manual entitled, "Suggestions to Nurses Correlating Important Phases in Physical, Mental and Emotional Development of the Preschool Child," has been compiled. It has been distributed to all the nurses, who are using it for reference, for further study and in their visits to mothers.

A method has been devised by which the Advisor in Parent-Child Relationships and the District Supervisor will check the subject matter covered by nurses in the Mental Hygiene teaching among the families they visit and the degree of nurse's proficiency in this field.

Personnel—In addition to the direct introduction of preventive mental hygiene and parent-child relationships material into the work of nurses with mothers, there have been further effective results of this new addition to the work of the Bureau. The general program of child hygiene teaching is helped when nurses gain a better understanding of mothers emotional life, attitudes and behavior, and fashion their guidance to meet particular situations and needs in the homes they visit. Furthermore, nurses have been gaining insight into their own attitudes, prejudices and emotional reactions and the influence of these on the effectiveness of their work. Nurses have also been influenced in their personal lives and helped to understand and solve difficulties by understanding gained in the courses taken, the reading and discussion and by consultation with the Advisor.

Cooperation—The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, in accordance with its policy of offering assistance and accepting it, in the interest of efficiency and economy, has cooperated in the preventive mental hygiene field with a number of private and public organizations and departments, including the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the Child Study Association of America, the Mental Hygiene Clinics of the Department of Institutions and Agencies and the Extension Service, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University.

An example of this was our cooperation with the last named organization in its presentation of a weekly radio program for 13 weeks on "The Infant." We advised and assisted on the choice of subject-matter,

selection of speakers, and participation in the radio talks by several members of our staff.

The Supervisor of Parent-Child Relationships helped in the formation of plans for a Parent Education Council of New Jersey in which representatives of all important organizations working in the field of parent education meet, discuss their work and needs in this field. There have been two successful meetings of this Council.

Conferences participated in by the Mental Hygiene Advisor were:

New Jersey State Dental Association
 American Public Health Association
 National Committee for Mental Hygiene
 Adult Educational Conference
 Child Study Association of America
 Extension Service, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Two visits to other States were made for the purpose of studying methods and procedures in the preventive mental hygiene field in connection with mothers and children.

Report of the Division of Venereal Disease Control

For the Year Ending June 30, 1938

KARL M. SCOTT, M.D., CHIEF (ACTING)

The year 1937-38 showed no diminution of the public response to the venereal disease program. Magazines and newspapers continued to treat it as news, and through their interest and cooperation the public's interest in the problem was not permitted to lag but, instead, steadily increased.

An appreciation of the magnitude of the problem is becoming more widely spread. Public opinion and the Legislature, through its enactment of the Premarital and Prenatal laws, seem to approve of the general principles of the campaign and its objective.

PREMARITAL EXAMINATION LAW

The passage of the Premarital Examination Law by the 1938 Legislature, which takes effect July 1, 1938, should greatly stimulate the general interest in the problem of syphilis. If, as anticipated, 600 or 700 previously undiscovered syphilitics are detected annually through this premarital examination and the consequences, that might otherwise occur, prevented, it will serve its purpose well. Also its presence in the statutes of the State is almost a guaranty that the public's interest in syphilis control will not wane. A copy of the law is reprinted below:

1. Before any person, who now is or may hereafter be authorized by law to issue marriage licenses, shall issue any such license, each applicant therefore shall file with him a certificate from a qualified physician which certificate shall state that the applicant has submitted to a Wassermann or Kahn or other similar standard laboratory blood test and that, in the opinion of such physician, the person either is not infected with syphilis or is not in a stage of that disease which may become communicable.

2. The above mentioned certificate shall be accompanied by a statement from the person in charge of the laboratory making the test, or from some other person authorized to make such reports, setting forth the name of the test, the date it was made, the name and address of the physician to whom the report was sent, and the name and address of the person whose blood was tested.

3. The above mentioned certificate of physician and statement of person authorized to make reports for the laboratory shall be on a form to be provided and distributed by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey to all officers authorized to issue marriage licenses and to approved laboratories in the State. This form is hereinafter referred to in this act as "The Certificate Form."

4. For the purpose of this act a standard laboratory blood test shall be a test for syphilis approved by the Director of Health of New Jersey, and shall be made at a laboratory approved to make such tests by the Director of Health of New Jersey. Such laboratory tests as are required by this act shall be made on request without charge at the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey. To be valid such test shall be made not more than thirty days before the issuance of the marriage license to which it applies.

5. Before the licensing officer issues any marriage license he shall attach thereto the above mentioned certificate form of each applicant. No minister or other person authorized to perform marriage ceremonies in New Jersey shall perform any such ceremony unless the certificate form of each party is attached to the marriage license, and they shall remain so attached until the marriage certificate is filed with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

6. Any applicant for a marriage license, physician or representative of a laboratory who shall misrepresent any of the facts called for by "the certificate form" prescribed by this act; or any licensing officer who shall fail to receive "the certificate forms," or who shall have reason to believe that any of the facts thereon has been so misrepresented, and shall nevertheless issue a marriage license; or any person who shall otherwise fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), to be recovered with costs, in an action of debt by and in the name of the local board of health of the municipality where the marriage license was issued, or by and in the name of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey.

7. Nothing in this act herein contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of Title 37, chapter 1, article 5, of the Revised Statutes, which provides for immediate marriages, in cases of criminal charges.

8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

In preparation for the time when this law was to become effective, all physicians in the State were sent a card bearing suggestions as to the interpretation of the premarital blood tests. Also an issue of Plain Facts devoted entirely to the possible questions that might arise, and giving their correct answers, was prepared and printed, and prior to June 30, 1938, these were given wide distribution, including all registrars of vital statistics, all health officers, and many ministers and priests.

PRENATAL LAW

A bill also passed by the same Legislature, to take effect January 1, 1939, will require laboratory examination for syphilis for pregnant women when physicians first attend them for conditions of their pregnancy. No literature on this law has been prepared in the period covered by this report, but we anticipate following a similar educational policy with this bill, as was done for the Premarital law.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROGRAM

The full staff of five venereal disease case workers provided for by Social Security funds was secured this year, but there were interruptions in the work because of attendance of the workers at the three months' course at the Institute for the Control of Syphilis, University of Pennsylvania, and because of one resignation.

These workers have been used to strengthen the venereal disease epidemiological program started more than 15 years ago in New Jersey. They have carried on, with the cooperation of local health officers, demonstrations in four communities of the value of an intensive effort to find cases and hold them under treatment. Three of the demonstrations were continued from last year (Passaic and vicinity, the western section of Bergen County, and Camden and vicinity), and one was started during the year (including five municipalities in the northern part of Hudson County).

The statistical report which follows is a summary of the work in the four communities. Undoubtedly other persons were stimulated to seek treatment from private physicians as a result of this work, and we can assume that these are minimum figures.

1. Clinic sessions attended for the purpose of interviewing patients regarding contacts and checking on delinquencies	523
2. Cooperative visits to local health officers, physicians, city officials, and civic leaders regarding cases and to promote interest in the program	646
3. Delinquencies investigated and patients returned to clinics or private physicians for treatment	895
4. Number of contacts located and persuaded to be examined	853
5. Number found positive	234

The value of such case workers has been demonstrated in all these localities by a definite increase in the attendance at the clinics in their territory. They have been appreciated by the various health officers in those territories, and by the clinic physicians. They fulfill a special need, as the investigation of sources and contacts on information furnished by new patients appearing at the clinics is one of the best methods of case finding. Delinquency in attendance at clinics by venereal disease patients is a constant factor, but can be greatly discouraged by these case investigators who attend each clinic session and spend their time in developing a friendly acquaintance with the patients. Even so, a certain percentage of delinquency arises but through their efforts a good percentage of them are returned for treatment until such a time as they cease to be potentially infectious. It is hoped that as the venereal disease control program progresses, as more federal funds are available, and as other communities and health officers realize the value of such case workers, that they will be stimulated to engage them independently, or possibly some form of cooperation between this Division and the local boards of health can be developed. The ideal would be to have each and every treatment center in the entire State covered by some such case worker.

EDUCATIONAL

A considerable amount of printed publicity material has been prepared and distributed by this Division during the past year. That reported on below does not include the large quantities of literature for general use throughout the State purchased from the American Social Hygiene Association, the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, the U. S. Public Health Service, Survey Associates, Readers' Digest, and others.

Public Health News. This bi-monthly publication of the Department, with a circulation of over 5,000, carried something about the venereal disease program in each issue during the year. Five articles had to do with the Premarital Medical Examination Law; one was on the Prevalence of Syphilis in New Jersey; one, by Dr. Walter Clarke, on Objectives in Venereal Disease Control; one on Finding Cases of Syphilis; one a Family History of 718 Treatments; one about an exhibit in East Orange.

Plain Facts. The series of this semi-popular, 8-page booklet, started in the previous year, was continued with four issues (Numbers 3-6). They were made up of pertinent facts regarding the work of the Division, brief collections of statistics, extracts from papers read at meetings in the State, announcements of educational material available for local use, human interest stories from the case workers in the field, and propaganda for the promotion of Social Hygiene Day and the Premarital Medical Examination Bill. This type of news, with some illustration, printed in large type and on colored paper, has attracted attention and favorable comment. The 25,000 copies of these four issues did not begin to fill the demand.

Posters. The 5,000 small (7"x10") paper posters, issued in June, 1937, for use in public toilets, were quickly taken by 54 local Boards of Health. A second edition, changed in color and text, was put out and has also been widely used.

A three-color poster, showing the words "Stamp Out Syphilis" flashing between two radio towers on a dark background, has been very popular both in the large size on cardboard (14"x22") and in the small paper reprints (3"x5"). This poster was used in both sizes by the American Social Hygiene Association as a part of the nationwide publicity for Social Hygiene Day (February 2). The poster was reproduced in the form of a large flashing electric picture by the Division of Health Education of the Department and was shown at a number of exhibits about the State.

Another three-color poster with the wording "Don't Gamble with Syphilis—Play Safe with Science, Have a Blood Test," is now in the hands of the printers for reproduction in two sizes.

The first syphilis poster (snake) issued by the Division early in 1937, was voted the best of a collection of 75 at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York.

Newspaper Publicity. The American Social Hygiene Association has a nationwide clipping service and reported that, in 1937, New Jersey held third place in the country in newspaper space devoted to the subject of the venereal diseases. This, of course, was due only in part to the efforts of the State and local health departments.

A series of six articles on syphilis was prepared by the Division of Venereal Disease Control and circulated to health officers with mats for

illustrations. This series was widely used, in many cases with the addition of local color and under the signature of the health officer. We have no complete check on the number of papers that accepted and used this material but it was evidently more than 50, ranging from the "Newark Evening News" down to many country "weeklies."

A. B. C. of Syphilis. This 8-page, 6"x9" leaflet, reprinted in a series of three booklets (3"x5"), has proved to be popular, especially among industries where the small size ones are put into pay envelopes. Some 55,000 copies have been distributed by the Division and 20,000 more by the Newark Health Department (printed at their expense). The American Social Hygiene Association included the large leaflet with their Social Hygiene Day literature and recently had 20,000 of the small one printed for their own use.

The presence of full-time case workers in four communities has brought about, as a by-product, many opportunities for educational work with individuals and groups of both professional and lay people.

The activities of the Division's two lecturers, one male and one female, are shown in the following tables. Included are some talks by other members of the staff, but the majority were made by the two lecturers. The demand for such talks is relatively constant.

GROUPS ADDRESSED

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

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Number of Meetings</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Parent-Teacher Associations	93	6,303
Children of High School Age	92	17,580
Civilian Conservation Corps	48	10,307
Women's Clubs	43	2,466
Nurses	36	1,421
Men's Clubs	23	1,269
Rotary Clubs	18	683
American Legion Groups	13	1,690
Community Meetings	13	1,368
Lions Clubs	8	230
Political Clubs	7	515
Kiwanis Clubs	7	247
Medical Societies	4	300
Miscellaneous	18	1,121
	<u>423</u>	<u>45,500</u>

Below is a recapitulation of the number of meetings, the total attendance, and the pamphlets distributed for each year since 1934:

	<i>Number of Meetings</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Pamphlets Distributed</i>
1934	482	66,427	24,441
1935	408	61,175	33,527
1936	353	43,841	18,438
1937	365	43,433	61,615
1938	423	45,500	134,527
	<u>2,031</u>	<u>260,376</u>	<u>272,548</u>

New features were added this year to the educational program by the purchase of the following films:

- "Modern Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis"
- "Science and Modern Medicine"
- "Let's Open Our Eyes"
- "Syphilis—Its Nature, Prevention and Treatment"
- "Syphilis of the Central Nervous System"

which were shown 230 times to an estimated audience of 14,000. Machine and operator were furnished at 37 of the above showings.

C. C. C.

The Division's activities in the Civilian Conservation Corps has continued. Forty-eight talks were given, with a total attendance of 10,307. Complete instructions as to the preventive measures have been stressed and cooperation has been given by the enrollees in volunteering to submit to blood tests.

New cases of venereal disease found in the camps are immediately reported to the Division, and the patient interviewed as soon as he reaches the army hospital which, in about 60%, results in tracing the source. As soon as the patient is able to be discharged from the hospital the Division is notified, and a notification is immediately sent to the health officer in the town in which the patient resides.

During the year the Division has been successful 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

campus of the State of New Jersey, where there are approximately 9,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25. With a new enrollment occurring every six months this means the examination of about 12,000 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.

INCREASE IN CLINIC FACILITIES FOR THE YEAR 1937-1938

New clinics or treatment centers were established during this year at North Wildwood and Woodbine in Cape May County, Vineland in Cumberland County, Woodbury in Gloucester County, Moorestown, Burlington and Bordentown in Burlington County, Middletown, Manasquan and Long Branch in Monmouth County, bringing the total treatment centers functioning this year to 58. In these ten new clinics the same system has been followed which was inaugurated the previous year. This system calls for the engagement of local funds to pay 50% of the clinic physician's pay, which is still based on the \$5.00 per clinic hour. The other 50%, plus all standard drugs, syringes and needles, and a few sterilizers, have been supplied by this division. The number of patients that should constitute a clinic hour has been set as a minimum of ten to fifteen, and a maximum of twenty. Where an increase of patients has exceeded this maximum number, if those in charge of local funds have been willing, a clinic has been put on a two-hour basis. All clinicians must be approved, as to their qualifications, by the local County Medical Society and the State Medical Society, before they are accepted by the State Department of Health. Some of the clinics located in the smaller communities have shown surprising increases in attendance. This is not true in the larger cities, except those which employ their own case investigators, or those to whom our own case investigators have been loaned. An increase in case finding and case holding in the middle sized municipalities will probably have to be developed by the employment of such investigators, or by a more complete survey of industrial employees which are largely grouped in such communities. This has not yet been done on any sizeable scale.

FREE DRUGS

One hundred and sixty-seven physicians were furnished free drugs for reporting the name and address of the probable source of infection on their patients. One thousand five hundred and forty-two other physicians were sent free drugs for the treatment of their private cases upon their statement that they were receiving no more than \$2.00 per treatment. As more funds were available, chiefly from Social Security funds, a generous policy of distributing drugs was followed, and it is anticipated that funds for such purposes and the demand for such supplies will steadily increase.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DIAGNOSIS

There were purchased for use in large clinics, three additional complete darkfield outfits as designed by the Consultant. This simplified outfit provides a semipermanent adjustment of light source, mirror, microscope, and centering of darkfield condenser. The equipment is such that the condenser can be focused without looking through the microscope, so that there is only one adjustment to be made with the eye at the eyepiece, the focussing of the objective. Five efficient light sources and three separate darkfield condensers were purchased for use in smaller clinics.

The work of improving the complement fixation and flocculation tests for syphilis has been put on a practical basis by the employment of a full time technician and the purchase of necessary supplies. These funds were made available near the close of the fiscal year. This work is being done in Camden under the direction of the Consultant who has devised a relatively simple method.

The Consultant thinks that the only efficient control can be through the use of a weakly positive serum as a standard, and that liquid serum is too unstable to be supplied as a standard. A standardizing serum of a single given potency, preserved in lyophile form, can be kept under ordinary 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.

The director of a laboratory, in which the sensitivity of the test differs appreciably from the usual sensitivity, can easily make any desirable change in his methods, when he knows definitely the degree in which he differs.

The Division has been without the services of an Assistant Physician for most of this past year. However, a candidate was finally selected and will report for duty July 1, 1938. The filling of this position will greatly improve our first-hand knowledge of the workings of all the clinics in the State, as it is expected that he will make more or less regular visits to these clinics and will be able to report at first hand as to the needs, the character and quality of the work performed and, in general, keep us in much closer touch with their individual problems, in the solving of which we may be of assistance.

The table below gives the reported cases in New Jersey by county, disease and sex for the calendar year of 1937, together with the yearly rate per thousand:

County	Gonorrhoea		Syphilis		Chancroid		Total	Popu- lation	Rate Per M
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Atlantic	187	44	263	245	1	1	741	140,300	5.3
Bergen	89	30	171	179	..	..	469	423,400	1.1
Burlington	105	11	78	61	2	1	258	98,000	2.6
Camden	188	52	276	258	1	1	776	275,700	2.8
Cape May	42	6	26	24	2	..	100	33,300	3.0
Cumberland	56	13	57	44	..	..	170	73,100	2.3
Essex	894	406	1,517	1,959	19	6	4,801	902,300	5.3
Gloucester	29	4	46	43	1	..	123	79,400	1.5
Hudson	59	18	157	171	4	2	411	714,100	0.6
Hunterdon	10	4	19	52	..	..	85	35,400	2.4
Mercer	219	45	284	173	..	..	721	197,500	3.7
Middlesex	109	37	189	164	..	1	500	231,100	2.2
Monmouth	114	37	247	297	6	..	701	163,200	4.3
Morris	43	15	69	65	1	1	193	121,000	1.6
Ocean	13	5	22	22	2	..	64	37,200	1.7
Passaic	95	15	120	79	2	..	311	318,400	1.0
Salem	60	8	67	36	..	..	171	36,900	4.6
Somerset	22	12	40	36	..	..	110	71,600	1.5
Sussex	14	1	11	10	..	..	36	28,900	1.2
Union	135	76	348	318	4	1	882	345,000	2.6
Warren	8	3	22	17	..	..	50	50,900	1.0
Total	2,491	842	4,029	4,253	45	13	11,673	4,343,000	2.7

For purposes of comparison the totals of the cases of gonorrhoea, syphilis and chancroid reported for the calendar years of 1935, 1936 and 1937 are here reproduced.

	Gonorrhoea	Per Cent of Total	Syphilis	Per Cent of Total	Chancroid	Per Cent of Total	Total
1935	3,256	33.1	6,522	66.3	53	0.6	9,831
1936	2,996	31.4	6,504	68.0	61	0.6	9,561
1937	3,333	28.5	8,282	71.0	58	0.5	11,673

The greatest change is in the reported cases of syphilis, which showed an increase of 1,778 over the previous year.

NEW CLINIC PATIENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1936, 1937 AND 1938

	1936	1937	1938
Syphilis	3,890	3,891	5,025
Gonorrhoea	2,276	2,176	1,741
	6,166	6,067	6,766

From the above table it will be seen that the total number of new clinic patients for 1938 was 6,766, as against the grand total reported of 11,673. This indicates a definite increase in the reporting by physicians of their private cases, and the ratio between clinic and private patients is that 58% of the reported cases went to clinics, as compared with 63% in 1937, while 42% had treatment elsewhere in 1938 instead of 36% in 1937.

Starting last March all private cases of early syphilis reported by physicians were segregated, and at the end of two months a questionnaire was sent to these physicians. This questionnaire called for one of the following questions to be answered:

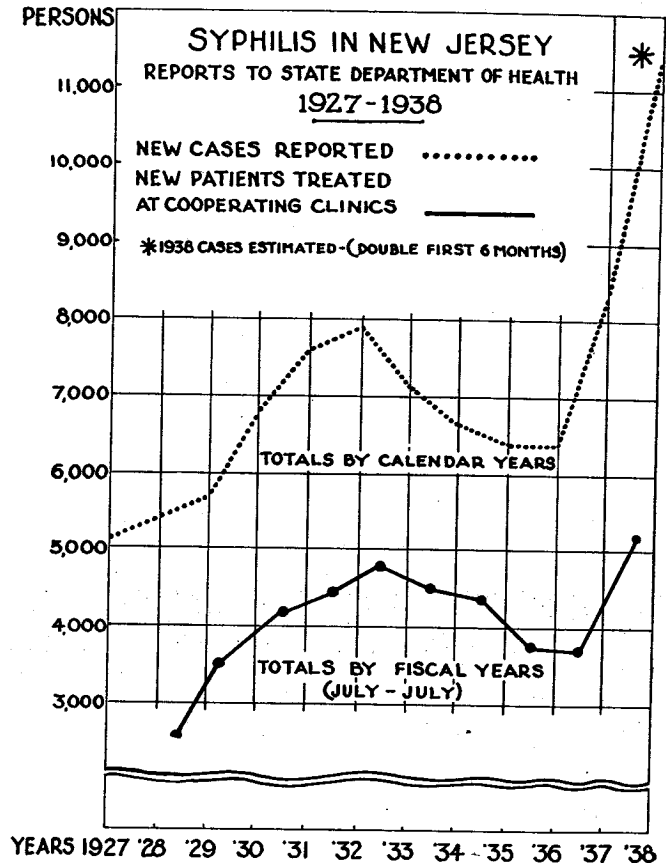
1. Patient is still being treated and therefore is not in an infectious stage of syphilis.
2. This person is not now under treatment, but is not infectious and I do not desire the Health Department to contact this private patient.
3. This person is under treatment by
4. As far as known this person is no longer under treatment and should be followed up as a delinquent and possible source of infection. Please consider this my report on this delinquent patient as required by Paragraph 6 of the Venereal Disease Control Law.

The following table indicates the very excellent response by these physicians and shows that in this relatively short space of time, two months, 20% of these patients had become delinquent. These delinquents were then reported by this Division to the proper health officer for investigation.

Total Cases	316	
Total Physicians	217	
Cases reported on	298	94%
Physicians who reported	206	95%
1. Cases still under treatment by Dr.	187	59%
2. Not infectious, or old case	17	6%
3. Referred to other Dr. or clinic	30	9%
4. Delinquent	63	20%
Died	1	.....
Not reported	18	6%
	<hr/>	
	316	100%

Reporting of sources of infection continues to be disappointing. Reluctance on the part of the patient to inform, and very frequently inability to furnish correct names and addresses, is a big factor. However, many physicians do get the opportunity to examine and treat sources though they may not report them to the Department.

Special investigation of sources of infection upon request of local authorities has been one of the regular activities of the Department. A distinction has been made between the professional or commercial prostitute and the clandestine type. The law of New Jersey does not differentiate between the commercial prostitute and the clandestine prostitute, but furnishes the same method for disposal of the cases. There is a continued demand upon the Department by local authorities to assist in the prosecution of these generally infected patients, and during the year assistance has been rendered in ten different cases and conviction secured. The attitude of the Department is one of an advisory capacity. In the years back these cases have been generally handled as disorderly persons, bringing a sentence of 30 to 60 days or a minor fine. During the last year the attention of local authorities has been drawn to the fact that prostitution, whether commercial or clandestine, is a high misdemeanor and an indictable charge. As a result of this attitude the number of prostitutes being committed to the State Reformatory has increased. In so doing, assurance is given to the public and to the patient of a prolonged treatment until they are again safe to be released.



CLASSIFICATION OF SOURCES OF INFECTION REPORTED BY PHYSICIANS

	1936	1937	1938
Professional prostitutes and brothels	47	39	36
Clandestine prostitutes	176	169	216
Husband or wife	225	165	204
Congenital	301	252	248
Miscellaneous .....	...	2	1
Total	749	627	705

ACTION TAKEN ON SUSPECTED SOURCES OF INFECTION

	1936	1937	1938
Under supervised medical treatment	52	37	42
Unable to locate the person named	59	36	41
Examined but found presumably non-infectious	34	29	39
Other acceptable disposition (agreed to take treatment, etc.)	25	20	16
Disposition unknown, or unsatisfactory (evaded supervision by moving, etc.) .....	...	4	5
Referred to health officials in other states	21	22	55
Handled by police authorities	3	2	1
No response from local health authorities	9	7	13
Total	203	157	212

The above tables show the types of persons named as sources of infection as reported by physicians during the past year, and the results secured on referring these names to local health authorities for investigation.

When husband or wife were named as the source (204) or the case reported was congenital syphilis (248) involving one or the other parent as the source, attempts were made to have the reporting physician arrange for their examination, rather than request that such action be taken by the local health authorities. This accounts chiefly for the discrepancy between the figure 705 in the first table and 212 in the second.

Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics

For the Calendar Year 1937

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. Some of the records are filed in drawers in metal cabinets, the remainder are bound in volumes. As there are 5,701 books of records and the number increases annually, the cost of repair is an important item.

During 1937, 22,903 searches were made and copies of the records found issued, for which \$12,276.50 were received and paid to the State Treasurer. More than 9,500 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 tenth, 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 increasing use of the records.

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 1937, 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 200 cubic feet of storage space.

On October 31, 1935, the double indexing of old birth records was started as a W. P. A. project. The workers have completed indexing the records for the period May 1, 1848, to May 31, 1878, and are now working upon the records from June 1, 1878 to December 31, 1900.

Starting with 1901 the original records are in alphabetical arrangement, partially cross-indexed both alphabetically and chronologically by cities and counties. If personnel is available when the birth indexes are completed, it is hoped to index the marriage records 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	1937
Births registered, tabulated and indexed	76,431	68,282	55,197
Marriages registered, tabulated and indexed	31,327	28,499	36,190
Deaths registered, tabulated and indexed	40,820	43,190	45,312
Stillbirths registered, tabulated and indexed	3,221	2,647	1,731
<hr/>			
Total records registered, tabulated and permanently filed	151,799	142,618	138,430
Searches made and certified copies issued for which fees were received	4,664	10,523	13,238
Certified copies issued and searches made in pension and other cases for which no fees were received	4,232	6,938	9,665
Fees returned to State Treasurer for searches and certified copies	\$4,051	\$9,601	\$12,276

CHARTS AND TABLES, 1937

Table 1. Births, marriages and deaths reported, with rates, 1879-1937.
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: 1937.
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, 1904-1937.
Table 4. Number of births, stillbirths, deaths under one month, deaths under one year and maternal deaths with rates per 1,000 live births, 1906-1937.
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 10 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, 1928-1937.
Table 9. Typhoid fever in urban and rural areas.
Table 10. Typhoid fever rates by counties, 1928-1937.
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 59 years, with rates for 1937.
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 (adjusted for residence) 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	Cape May County— Cumberland County— Bridgeton Millville	Gloucester County— Hudson County— Bayonne Harrison Hoboken Jersey City Kearny Union City West New York
Bergen County— Englewood Garfield Hackensack Rutherford	Essex County— Belleville Bloomfield East Orange Irvington Montclair Newark Nutley Orange South Orange West Orange	Hunterdon County— Mercer County— Trenton
Burlington County— Burlington City		
Camden County— Camden City Gloucester		

Middlesex County— New Brunswick Perth Amboy	Ocean County— Passaic County— Clifton Passaic City Paterson	Union County— Elizabeth Linden Plainfield Rahway Summit Westfield
Monmouth County— Asbury Park Long Branch Red Bank	Salem County— Somerset County— Sussex County—	Warren County— Phillipsburg
Morris County— Dover Morristown		

Population—The estimated midyear population of the State for 1937 was 4,343,000. It was found necessary to abandon the arithmetical method of computing estimates of population and to use the United States Bureau of the Census estimates which now are 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 1937 was 55,197, which was equivalent to a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population. Total births reported showed an increase of 1,052 over the number for the previous year. The year 1935 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 1937 was 1,325, of which 516 were babies born to colored mothers. The figures for 1936 were 1,246 and 481 respectively.

Marriages—The number of marriages reported for 1937 was 36,190, an increase of 3,419 over the number for the previous year. The marriage rate was 8.3 compared with 7.5 for 1936.

Deaths—The number of resident deaths for 1937 was 45,312. The death rate for the year, 10.4, showed little variation from the 1936 rate of 10.3.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths reported for 1937 was 1,731. The number for the previous year was 1,846. The 1937 rate was 31.3 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the colored population was 45.0.

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
1870	1,110,489	23,116	20.8	7,096	6.3	20,440	18.4
1880	1,153,731	23,850	20.6	7,963	7.0	18,967	16.7
1881	1,163,112	23,484	20.1	8,109	6.9	20,512	17.6
1882	1,196,493	23,168	19.3	8,837	7.3	25,859	21.6
1883	1,227,374	24,430	19.8	9,166	7.4	23,310	18.9
1884	1,259,256	25,283	20.0	9,968	7.1	21,716	17.2
1885	1,290,636	24,977	19.6	8,989	6.9	23,907	18.4
1886	1,322,020	25,497	19.2	12,351	9.3	22,734	17.1
1887	1,353,402	27,340	20.2	15,416	11.3	24,831	17.9
1888	1,384,784	28,074	20.2	16,025	11.5	27,173	19.6
1889	1,416,166	29,099	20.5	15,726	11.1	26,543	18.7
1890	1,448,549	30,103	20.7	15,564	10.7	26,630	18.6
1891	1,482,469	29,822	19.9	13,905	10.2	28,840	19.3
1892	1,536,336	30,627	19.9	16,082	10.4	32,653	21.2
1893	1,580,209	32,285	20.4	17,178	10.8	30,596	19.3
1894	1,624,083	33,622	20.7	16,245	10.0	30,004	18.4
1895	1,667,957	31,742	19.0	15,878	9.5	30,634	18.3
1896	1,711,831	34,312	19.9	15,370	10.7	31,739	18.6
1897	1,755,705	31,595	17.9	18,171	10.3	29,322	16.6
1898	1,799,578	32,515	18.0	18,213	10.1	27,337	15.1
1899	1,843,452	29,419	15.9	13,336	7.2	30,969	16.8
1900	1,889,184	32,270	17.0	14,611	7.7	31,474	16.6
1901	1,935,381	34,312	17.8	16,539	8.4	31,739	16.2
1902	2,021,539	35,116	17.3	18,150	8.9	31,319	15.4
1903	2,087,716	37,242	17.8	19,512	9.3	31,820	15.2
1904	2,153,893	38,751	17.9	18,919	8.7	35,298	16.3
1905	2,220,070	39,689	17.8	20,572	9.2	33,864	15.2
1906	2,286,247	47,677	19.6	21,309	9.4	35,670	16.0
1907	2,352,424	44,851	18.9	23,649	10.0	37,406	15.9
1908	2,418,601	47,405	19.6	26,155	10.8	35,597	14.7
1909	2,484,778	47,508	19.1	29,774	11.9	36,359	14.6
1910	2,550,445	53,942	21.1	27,912	10.9	39,494	15.4
1911	2,616,112	53,333	20.2	25,255	9.5	39,612	14.7
1912	2,677,906	60,073	22.4	26,851	10.0	37,774	14.1
1913	2,741,642	61,432	22.4	27,697	10.1	39,425	14.3
1914	2,805,374	63,403	22.8	28,528	10.1	39,967	14.2
1915	2,869,106	66,476	23.1	27,694	9.6	39,435	13.7
1916	2,932,838	70,211	23.9	31,169	10.6	43,876	14.7
1917	2,996,569	73,309	25.1	30,060	10.0	45,332	14.5
1918	3,060,301	74,549	24.3	32,969	10.8	46,852	15.3
1919	3,124,034	70,935	22.7	30,281	9.3	39,979	12.7
1920	3,189,062	76,481	23.8	31,327	9.7	40,820	12.7
1921	3,253,475	73,727	22.7	37,815	11.6	37,662	11.6
1922	3,317,889	74,479	22.0	37,414	11.3	40,486	11.8
1923	3,458,243	74,611	21.6	38,730	11.2	41,294	11.9
1924	3,544,627	76,530	21.5	37,601	10.7	40,531	11.4
1925	3,631,011	74,193	20.4	37,672	10.4	41,749	11.4
1926	3,717,395	73,236	19.4	38,424	10.3	44,898	11.9
1927	3,803,779	72,799	19.1	38,316	10.1	41,862	10.9
1928	3,890,163	70,076	18.0	39,120	10.0	44,853	11.4
1929	3,976,546	68,297	17.1	30,257	7.6	45,746	11.5
1930	4,062,930	68,282	16.8	32,499	7.0	43,190	10.6
1931	4,149,314	64,073	15.5	26,466	6.4	44,133	10.7
1932	4,155,000	61,215	14.7	22,849	5.5	42,826	10.3
1933	4,196,000	56,072	13.3	24,453	5.8	43,880	10.3
1934	*4,242,000	54,841	12.9	28,991	6.8	45,547	10.2
1935	*4,298,000	55,009	12.8	29,724	6.9	45,267	10.0
1936	*4,328,000	54,145	12.5	32,771	7.5	44,639	10.3
1937	*4,343,000	55,197	12.7	36,190	8.3	45,312	10.4

* Federal estimates.

TABLE 1A.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1937

(Births and deaths corrected for Residence)

Month	Births	Marriages	Deaths
January	4,507	2,142	4,498
February	4,118	1,732	4,117
March	4,847	1,481	4,585
April	4,466	2,825	4,015
May	4,621	2,632	3,943
June	4,568	5,406	3,238
July	5,072	3,164	3,660
August	5,065	2,803	3,201
September	4,625	4,343	3,170
October	4,455	4,050	3,620
November	4,353	3,390	3,472
December	4,500	2,222	3,793
Total	55,197	36,190	45,312

TABLE 1B.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF

AGE BY COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS, 1937

(Births and Deaths Corrected as to Residence)

ATLANTIC COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Abscon City	22	12	26	..
Atlantic City	813	649	984	89
Brigantine City	8	3	5	..
Buena Vista Township	63	41	38	2
Corbin City	2	..	3	..
Egg Harbor City	50	55	37	2
Egg Harbor Township	37	3	41	2
Estelle Manor City	2	..	..	..
Folsom Borough	3	5	..	..
Galloway Township	46	6	42	2
Hamilton Township	37	23	47	..
Hammoncton Town	112	79	70	5
Linwood City	25	17	16	1
Longport Borough	3	3	1	..
Margate City	17	20	32	..
Mullica Township	23	6	19	..
Northfield City	40	4	30	3
Pleasantville City	170	103	137	7
Port Republic City	6	4	4	..
Somers Point City	29	13	35	1
Ventnor City	66	52	89	..
Weymouth Township	15	5	11	1
Total	1587	1110	1667	65

BERGEN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allendale Borough	37	15	21	..
Alpine Borough	6	7	10	..
Bendix Borough	127	90	82	5
Bergenfield Borough	127	45	81	1
Bogota Borough	88	47	59	2
Carlstadt Borough	72	47	59	1
Cliffside Park Borough	190	83	151	9
Cluster Borough	35	26	27	1
Cresskill Borough	28	13	14	1
Demarest Borough	18	5	10	..
Dumont Borough	83	41	47	..
East Paterson Borough	63	28	49	2
East Rutherford Borough	86	78	63	2
Edgewater Borough	47	128	31	2
Emerson Borough	22	2	8	..
Englewood City	230	199	195	6
Englewood Cliffs Borough	9	7	9	..
Fair Lawn Borough	101	42	42	1
Fairview Borough	124	125	78	5
Fort Lee Borough	121	211	81	2
Franklin Lakes Borough	9	4	13	..
Garfield City	380	187	213	16
Glen Rock Borough	64	20	54	2
Hackensack City	376	289	282	11
Harrington Park Borough	12	..	16	..
Ha-brouck Heights Borough	68	50	50	..
Haworth Borough	13	5	13	..
Hillsdale Borough	89	23	35	1
Hobokus Borough	30	13	15	1
Hobokus Township	20	37	27	..
Leonia Borough	41	41	32	5
Little Ferry Borough	53	38	38	..
Lodi Borough	188	93	96	4
Lyndhurst Township	245	141	153	9
Maywood Borough	44	17	34	1
Midland Park Borough	68	88	43	3
Montvale Borough	12	6	16	..
Moonachie Borough	17	11	13	..
New Milford Borough	27	13	19	1
North Arlington Borough	129	63	70	5
Northvale Borough	13	29	9	1
Norwood Borough	25	25	18	1
Oakland Borough	17	4	14	..
Old Tappan Borough	6	3	1	..
Oradell Borough	27	10	26	1
Palisades Interstate Park	..	..	1	..
Palisades Park Borough	111	48	77	4
Paramus Borough	21	16	37	..
Park Ridge Borough	34	29	37	3
Ramsey Borough	42	33	27	1
Ridgefield Borough	61	61	59	3
Ridgefield Park Borough	115	89	123	4
Ridgewood Village	148	106	152	3
River Edge Borough	1	1	1	..
Rivervale Township	43	12	24	1
Rochelle Park Township	18	3	12	2
Rockleigh Borough	40	19	21	2
Rutherford Borough	1	1	1	..
Rutherford Borough	145	87	196	5
Saddle River Borough	15	6	10	1
Saddle River Township	20	10	18	..
South Hackensack Township	15	2	11	..
Teaneck Township	257	94	184	8
Tenafly Borough	107	52	63	7
Upper Saddle River Borough	4	..	..	..
Waldwick Borough	6	12	26	4
Wallington Borough	28	15	26	2
Washington Township	3	..	64	..
Westwood Borough	67	52	57	1
Woodcliff Lake Borough	9	5	8	1
Wood Ridge Borough	70	26	51	4
Wyckoff Township	36	15	28	4
Total	4967	3140	3662	166

BURLINGTON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bass River Township	8	5	11	...
Beverly City	43	16	40	3
Horletown City	58	57	63	5
Bordentown Township	16	3	6	2
Burlington City	294	122	153	12
Burlington Township	10	3	23	2
Chester Township	89	50	52	6
Chesterfield Township	17	3	20	3
Cinnaminson Township	12	10	18	...
Delanco Township	14	39	39	1
Delran Township	32	5	15	1
Lastampton Township	7	1	9	1
Edgewater Park Township	14	8	12	...
Fresham Township	36	10	21	2
Fieldboro Borough	1	1	3	...
Florence Township	111	49	72	5
Hainesport Township	17	6	11	1
Lumberton Township	7	2	12	2
Mansfield Township	19	19	26	2
Medford Township	45	22	33	3
Moorestown Township	125	68	80	3
Mount Holly Township	105	67	97	7
Mount Laurel Township	21	3	18	2
New Hanover Township	14	17	14	3
North Hanover Township	10	3	10	...
Palmyra Borough	78	33	58	4
Pemberton Borough	21	11	21	2
Pemberton Township	25	5	27	4
Riverside Township	121	73	63	5
Riverton Borough	38	40	27	...
Slanamog Township	8	6	...	...
Southampton Township	31	8	31	1
Springfield Township	15	4	17	...
Tabernacle Township	5	1	4	...
Washington Township	7	...	...	...
Westampton Township	4	3	6	1
Willingboro Township	3	2	3	...
Woodland Township	10	1	6	...
Wrightstown Borough	8	4	9	3
Total	1433	755	1141	89

CAMDEN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Audubon Borough	93	50	108	4
Barrington Borough	85	7	17	2
Bellmawr Borough	18	3	5	...
Berlin Borough	39	28	42	3
Berlin Township	28	10	32	...
Brookwyn Borough	...	12	12	...
Camden City	1772	1321	1497	93
Chestlurst Borough	3	...	8	...
Clementon Borough	49	11	42	4
Collingswood Borough	146	120	135	7
Delaware Township	9	9	2	...
Gibbsboro Borough	13	6	10	1
Gloucester City	224	103	188	7
Gloucester Township	83	48	73	1
Haddonfield Borough	122	68	122	3
Haddon Heights Borough	33	74	62	1
Haddon Township	73	32	86	1
HiNella Borough	5	...	1	...
Laurel Springs Borough	18	25	21	2
Lawnside Borough	31	8	24	...
Lindenwald Borough	9	44	4	5
Magnolia Borough	26	12	32	2
Merchantville Borough	173	38	79	6
Mount Ephraim Borough	29	15	19	...
Oaklyn Borough	78	27	35	6
Pensauken Township	177	111	177	11

CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Pine Hill Borough	19	3	25	2
Pine Valley Borough	47	24	21	4
Runnemede Borough	...	...	...	...
Somerdale Borough	20	13	8	1
Stratford Borough	10	6	7	1
Tavistock Borough	1	1	1	...
Voorhes Township	18	10	15	1
Waterford Township	40	24	33	...
Winslow Township	75	28	39	3
Woodlyne Borough	31	6	31	1
Total	3674	2268	3121	176

CAPE MAY COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Avalon Borough	4	3	4	...
Cape May City	34	29	45	1
Cape May Point Borough	1	...	3	...
Pennis Township	24	20	35	...
Lower Township	20	19	19	1
Middle Township	67	18	69	1
North Cape May Borough	...	...	...	...
North Wildwood City	22	10	25	2
Ocean City	52	58	74	...
Sea Isle City	5	6	7	...
South Cape May Borough	...	...	...	...
Stone Harbor Borough	4	3	4	...
Upper Township	22	9	21	...
West Cape May Borough	13	1	11	...
West Wildwood City	3	...	...	...
Wildwood City	50	75	79	3
Wildwood Crest Borough	8	1	8	...
Woodbine Borough	29	6	15	1
Total	360	253	409	9

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bridgeton City	245	142	220	8
Commercial Township	38	24	49	2
Deerfield Township	28	16	24	2
Downe Township	2	10	22	2
Fairfield Township	34	6	25	3
Greenwich Township	13	5	10	1
Hopewell Township	27	12	27	1
Landis Township	169	40	31	7
Lawrence Township	40	4	4	...
Maurice River Township	20	14	32	8
Millville City	254	108	193	14
Shiloh Borough	6	1	3	...
Stov Creek Township	18	1	5	...
Upper Deerfield Township	28	14	15	1
Vineland Borough	122	67	91	3
Total	1069	530	898	48

ESSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Belleville Town	398	149	259	14
Bloomfield Town	544	289	384	11
Caldwell Borough	65	55	78	...
Caldwell Township	14	...	8	...
Cedar Grove Township	27	8	24	...
East Orange City	870	516	756	20
Essex Falls Borough	9	15	15	...
Glen Ridge Borough	56	47	74	...
Irington Town	731	497	505	14
Livingston Township	65	20	60	4
Maplewood Township	205	121	198	4
Milburn Township	136	48	104	2
Montclair Town	462	369	501	22
Newark City	6133	4908	5193	248
North Caldwell Borough	9	1	13	...
Nuttley Town	244	136	159	7
Orange City	544	385	372	18
Roseland Borough	26	8	14	...
South Orange Village	120	53	150	4
Verona Borough	109	62	76	5
West Caldwell Borough	45	12	27	...
West Orange Town	310	151	233	11
Total	11137	7882	9199	384

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clayton Borough	36	21	22	2
Deptford Township	50	20	44	...
East Greenwich Township	24	14	14	...
Elk Township	27	9	12	1
Franklin Township	43	20	50	1
Glassboro Borough	73	49	75	5
Greenwich Township	38	19	15	...
Harrison Township	23	7	20	7
Logan Township	19	7	10	...
Mantua Township	70	11	40	4
Monroe Township	62	36	47	3
National Park Borough	51	18	25	2
Newfield Borough	24	...	11	...
Paulsboro Borough	133	64	76	7
Pitman Borough	73	30	84	6
South Harrison Township	9	1	5	...
Sweedsboro Borough	55	37	37	1
Washington Township	18	10	21	3
Wenonah Borough	11	7	12	1
West Deptford Township	62	25	43	5
Westville Borough	52	31	49	2
Woodbury City	115	85	104	3
Woodbury Heights Borough	12	6	12	1
Woodwich Township	12	...	9	...
Total	1089	527	847	50

HUDSON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bayonne City	1072	650	730	46
East Newark Borough	44	18	26	1
Guttenberg Town	75	70	64	3
Harrison Town	203	191	159	4
Hoboken City	810	937	691	27
Jersey City	4323	3697	4323	132
Kearny Town	513	240	433	27
North Bergen Township	512	233	401	22
Secaucus Borough	60	57	66	2
Union City	682	688	627	29
Weehawken Township	138	148	148	5
West New York Town	382	580	351	10
Total	8824	6904	7241	328

HUNTERDON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alexandria Township	14	...	15	...
Bethlehem Township	5	1	12	2
Blossburg Borough	9	9	10	1
Califon Borough	10	3	10	...
Clinton Town	14	10	16	1
Clinton Township	31	4	33	1
Delaware Township	12	17	16	1
East Amwell Township	15	2	13	...
Flemington Borough	39	34	52	4
Franklin Township	10	11	23	...
Frenchtown Borough	17	5	21	2
Glen Gardner Borough	4	1	14	...
Hampton Borough	13	10	14	1
High Bridge Borough	23	23	36	1
Holland Township	3	5	7	1
Kingwood Township	5	6	14	...
Lambertville City	74	30	61	4
Lebanon Borough	15	5	15	2
Lebanon Township	6	2	9	...
Milford Borough	12	6	15	...
Raritan Township	20	...	21	2
Readington Township	34	25	42	...
Stockton Borough	4	3	13	...
Tewksbury Township	9	13	20	1
Union Township	9	2	10	2
West Amwell Township	6	2	3	...
Total	408	229	515	26

MERCER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Just Windsor Township	5	2	7	...
Swing Township	125	31	88	5
Hamilton Township	412	183	271	14
Hightstown Borough	63	52	63	2
Hopewell Borough	15	20	27	2
Hopewell Township	30	18	43	4
Lawrence Township	98	27	68	3
Pennington Borough	15	16	19	2
Princeton Borough	98	74	98	4
Princeton Township	1	6	6	1
Trenton City	1595	1082	1358	74
Washington Township	12	4	20	3
West Windsor Township	40	16	22	1
Total	2558	1531	2101	115

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Carteret Borough	169	127	82	12
Cranbury Township	37	24	18	...
Dunellen Borough	37	63	66	1
East Brunswick Township	39	9	36	1
Helmetta Borough	8	17	7	...
Highland Park Borough	4	109	56	3
Jamesburg Borough	38	24	38	2
Madison Township	57	17	32	1
Metuchen Borough	57	40	84	4
Middletown Borough	52	11	27	1
Milltown Borough	57	33	32	...
Monroe Township	26	3	38	3
New Brunswick City	460	387	397	12
North Brunswick Township	41	19	28	...
Perth Amboy City	630	443	425	27

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Piscataway Township	77	23	54	4
Plainsboro Township	9	4	6	7
Raritan Township	140	36	76	7
Sayreville Borough	128	78	68	7
South Amboy City	127	87	89	6
South Brunswick Township	33	16	33	1
South Plainfield Borough	80	54	42	2
South River Borough	142	59	87	2
Spotswood Borough	12	5	16	2
Woodbridge Township	363	208	269	23
Total	3053	1885	2113	119

MONMOUTH COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allenhurst Borough	5	2	13	...
Allentown Borough	12	14	23	...
Asbury Park City	191	188	209	6
Atlantic Township	11	5	16	...
Atlantic Highlands Borough	37	17	43	...
Avon Borough	9	15	17	...
Belmar Borough	56	41	36	1
Beauregard Beach Borough	38	27	44	...
Brielle Borough	14	4	10	...
Deal Borough	9	11	14	...
Eatontown Borough	32	20	32	3
Englishtown Borough	19	7	20	1
Fair Haven Borough	26	5	30	3
Farmingdale Borough	14	11	14	1
Freehold Borough	92	65	110	6
Freehold Township	45	8	32	3
Highlands Borough	33	25	33	1
Holmdel Township	14	2	5	...
Howell Township	49	15	32	3
Interlaken Borough	5	...	8	...
Jersey Homesteads Borough	2	...	...	...
Keansburg Borough	48	42	37	6
Keyport Borough	80	96	59	2
Little Silver Borough	17	9	16	...
Long Branch City	257	106	242	8
Manalapan Township	11	14	14	...
Manasquan Borough	31	40	35	...
Marlboro Township	43	10	39	2
Matawan Borough	44	14	48	4
Matawan Township	9	9	7	2
Middletown Township	112	59	110	3
Millstone Township	19	1	14	...
Monmouth Beach Borough	8	1	10	...
Neptune Township	154	67	187	3
Neptune City Borough	10	10	23	...
Ocean Township	57	13	49	2
Oceanport Borough	32	11	3	...
Raritan Township	19	1	10	...
Red Bank Borough	183	117	158	8
Rumson Borough	32	23	27	...
Sea Bright Borough	11	15	12	1
Sea Girt Borough	3	6	15	...
Shrewsbury Borough	12	22	16	...
Shrewsbury Township	9	7	13	...
South Belmar Borough	7	1	10	...
Spring Lake Borough	13	19	31	1
Spring Lake Heights Borough	14	10	1	...
Union Beach Borough	30	4	23	...
Upper Freehold Township	23	12	23	2
Wall Township	43	3	43	3
West Long Branch Borough	19	17	25	1
Total	2185	1231	2186	82

MORRIS COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Boonton Town	89	64	90	1
Boonton Township	8	1	1	...
Butler Borough	48	39	45	...
Chatham Borough	98	34	49	...
Chatham Township	16	2	15	1
Chester Borough	15	10	15	1
Chester Township	11	1	8	...
Denville Township	47	10	34	1
Dover Town	167	100	122	10
East Hanover Township	13	3	11	...
Florham Park Borough	13	3	31	1
Hanover Township	48	21	35	...
Harding Township	17	5	9	1
Jefferson Township	24	2	25	2
Kinnelon Borough	2	...	7	...
Lincoln Park Borough	20	12	13	...
Madison Borough	122	65	97	5
Mendham Borough	16	12	13	...
Mendham Township	13	5	8	...
Mine Hill Township	22	4	20	1
Montville Township	41	29	30	1
Morris Plains Borough	1	27	19	1
Morristown Town	215	140	194	9
Morris Township	74	55	55	3
Mountain Lakes Borough	18	3	22	1
Mount Arlington Borough	1	5	1	...
Mount Olive Township	7	0	12	1
Netcong Borough	37	29	15	1
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	37	9	48	...
Passaic Township	41	22	1	...
Pegannock Township	30	14	22	3
Randolph Township	1	28	3	...
Riverdale Borough	12	5	10	1
Rockaway Borough	38	47	45	1
Rockaway Township	6	43	27	2
Roxbury Township	59	25	46	3
Washington Township	1	7	21	1
Wharton Borough	68	36	41	...
Total	1624	842	1309	87

OCEAN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Barnegat City Borough	5	...	6	...
Bay Head Borough	3	13	9	1
Beach Haven Borough	15	17	9	...
Beachwood Borough	9	1	8	...
Berkeley Township	11	18	10	...
Brick Township	9	9	26	2
Dover Township	63	43	73	5
Eagleswood Township	7	7	18	...
Harvey Cedars Borough	7	...	16	...
Island Beach Borough	...	...	...	...
Island Heights Borough	5	3	4	1
Jackson Township	16	6	21	1
Lacey Township	14	6	13	...
Lakehurst Borough	14	9	9	1
Lakewood Township	92	81	122	4
Lavalette Borough	4	2	1	...
Little Egg Harbor Township	5	5	...	...
Long Beach Township	3	2	7	...
Manchester Township	21	1	34	8
Mantoloking Borough	2	1	1	...
Ocean Township	8	4	3	...
Ocean Gate Borough	2	...	7	...
Pine Beach Borough	1	...	...	...
Plumsted Township	23	5	24	3
Point Pleasant Borough	40	5	40	1
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	5	21	17	...

OCEAN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Seaside Heights Borough	7	4	6	1
Seaside Park Borough	3	6	8	...
Ship Bottom-Beach Arlington Borough	6	4	7	...
South Toms River Borough	6	3	1	...
Stafford Township	14	8	21	...
Surf City Borough	1	1	1	...
Tuckerton Borough	22	10	27	1
Union Township	14	16	16	2
Total	478	298	554	26

PASSAIC COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bloomington Borough	89	18	25	1
Clifton City	656	243	392	15
Haledon Borough	61	71	44	2
Hawthorne Borough	120	70	119	2
Little Falls Borough	62	53	48	2
North Haledon Borough	28	6	19	2
Passaic City	709	816	862	34
Paterson City	1688	1241	1537	77
Pompton Lakes Borough	42	41	31	2
Prospect Park Borough	79	50	49	1
Ringwood Borough	32	8	10	1
Totowa Borough	55	29	38	2
Wanaque Borough	45	23	39	4
Wayne Township	64	34	56	1
West Milford Township	32	28	27	1
West Paterson Borough	29	16	22	...
Total	3739	2738	3068	147

SALEM COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alloway Township	31	15	15	4
Elmer Borough	22	9	26	1
Elsinboro Township	6	2	8	...
Lower Alloways Creek Township	12	7	12	...
Lower Penns Neck Township	86	14	34	2
Mannington Township	16	4	24	2
Oldmans Township	26	9	24	1
Penns Grove Borough	94	64	88	11
Pilesgrove Township	27	5	18	2
Pittsgrove Township	31	9	23	3
Quinton Township	19	10	16	...
Salem City	169	86	116	6
Upper Penns Neck Township	70	12	24	3
Upper Pittsgrove Township	34	12	22	...
Woodstown Borough	33	15	33	...
Total	678	278	493	35

SOMERSET COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bedminster Township	12	9	15	3
Bernards Township	33	12	40	1
Bernardville Borough	40	38	34	5
Bound Brook Borough	198	115	70	2
Branchburg Township	5	7	11	1
Bridgewater Township	99	12	46	2
Far Hills Borough	16	4	6	...
Franklin Township	82	23	68	4
Green Brook Township	10	1	15	1
Hillsborough Township	28	13	28	...
Manville Borough	105	72	56	6
Millstone Borough	2	3	4	...
Montgomery Township	29	6	2	...
North Plainfield Borough	127	78	111	4
Peapack-Gladstone Borough	21	15	24	...
Raritan Town	25	47	23	2
Rocky Hill Borough	9	5	5	...
Somerville Borough	96	82	138	5
South Bound Brook Borough	41	14	20	1
Warren Township	20	5	21	1
Watchung Borough	15	21	15	...
Total	929	582	771	40

SUSSEX COUNTY

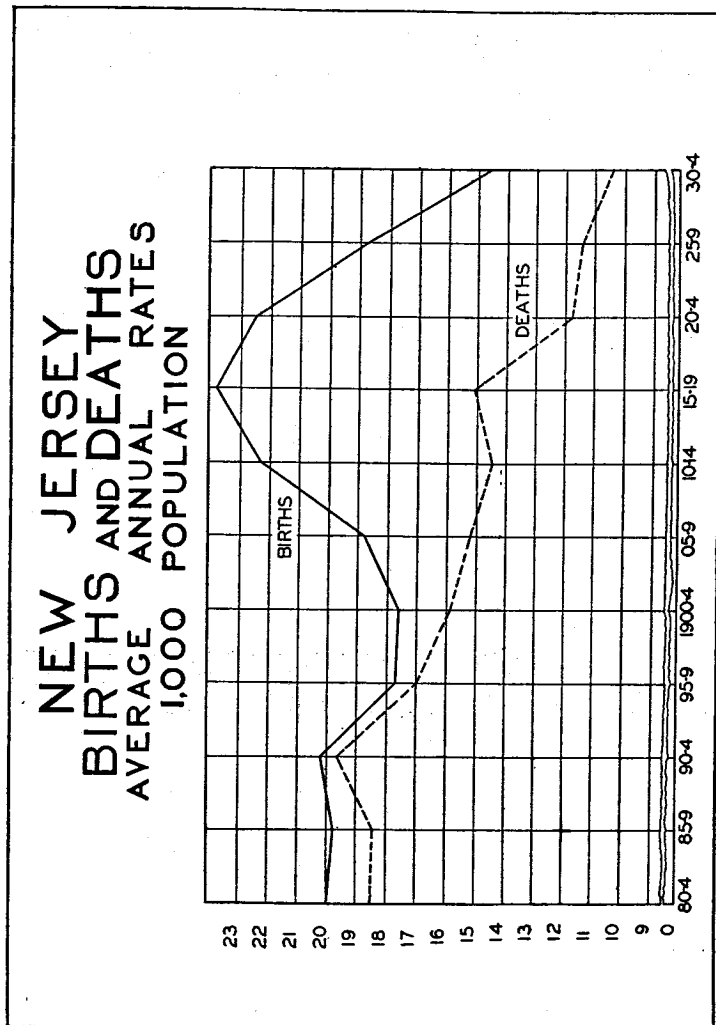
NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Andover Borough	7	4	13	...
Andover Township	6	1	5	...
Branchville Borough	13	9	14	1
Byram Township	7	1	6	...
Frankford Township	22	3	19	...
Franklin Borough	71	26	46	4
Fredon Township	7	5	5	2
Green Township	5	7	6	...
Hamburg Borough	19	10	17	2
Hampton Township	6	...	8	1
Hardyston Township	22	7	12	3
Hopatcong Borough	6	1	4	1
Lafayette Township	19	1	13	2
Montague Township	8	8	6	...
Newton Town	95	45	71	3
Ogdensburg Borough	24	7	12	2
Sandraton Township	6	4	9	1
Sparta Township	23	12	27	...
Stanhope Borough	16	22	13	...
Stillwater Township	14	5	11	...
Sussex Borough	31	33	34	1
Vernon Township	34	5	16	4
Walpack Township	3	...	3	...
Wantage Township	43	6	15	3
Total	598	222	385	30

UNION COUNTY				
NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clark Township	22	8	14	...
Cranford Township	155	82	89	5
Elizabeth City	1537	1169	1221	63
Fanwood Borough	26	3	19	...
Garwood Borough	52	31	30	2
Hillside Township	239	102	146	9
Kearlworth Borough	35	11	27	2
Linden City	366	172	159	12
Mountainside Borough	16	4	11	...
New Providence Borough	35	9	22	2
New Providence Township	29	6	8	...
Plainfield City	513	315	414	17
Rahway City	211	164	143	6
Roselle Borough	175	106	106	4
Roselle Park Borough	101	42	76	3
Scotch Plains Township	80	36	41	3
Springfield Township	67	38	40	1
Summit City	185	136	163	4
Union Township	305	100	155	13
Westfield Town	214	116	162	8
Total	4373	2641	3036	154

WARREN COUNTY				
NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allamuchy Township	5	...	6	...
Alpha Borough	37	27	18	2
Belvidere Town	32	28	35	...
Blairstown Township	22	11	26	1
Franklin Township	19	7	15	1
Frelighuysen Township	11	1	5	...
Greenwich Township	14	13	20	1
Hackettstown Town	38	22	50	...
Hardwick Township	5	2	2	...
Harmony Township	17	7	17	1
Hope Township	7	5	9	1
Independence Township	9	13	15	1
Knowlton Township	15	12	26	2
Liberty Township	3	...	6	...
Lopatcong Township	19	4	19	...
Mansfield Township	13	10	18	...
Oxford Township	26	18	26	1
Pahauguery Township	1	...	1	...
Phillipsburg Town	221	154	189	7
Pohatcong Township	20	19	33	3
Washington Borough	42	28	80	2
Washington Township	10	4	14	...
White Township	13	5	15	1
Total	599	381	646	24
State Total	55197	36190	45312	2170

TABLE 2.—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1987

Deaths Percentage of total	AGE PERIODS		Deaths Percentage of total
	Under 1 year	1 year	
45,312	2,170	288	4.3
100.0	100.0	4.3	1.4
	Under 1 year	1 year	
	1 year	2 years	
	2 years	3 years	
	3 years	4 years	
	4 years	Under 5 years	
	Under 5 years	5 to 9	
	5 to 9	10 to 19	
	10 to 19	20 to 29	
	20 to 29	30 to 39	
	30 to 39	40 to 49	
	40 to 49	50 to 59	
	50 to 59	60 to 69	
	60 to 69	70 to 79	
	70 to 79	80 to 89	
	80 to 89	90 and over	
	90 and over	Unknown	
	Unknown		



Infant Mortality—The infant mortality rate for 1937 was 39.3 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 65.7. The colored races have shown high mortality rates since vital statistics were first collected and analyzed.

Maternal Mortality—The rate for 1937 was 3.2 and for 1936, 3.7. 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	3,091	6.8
1937	45,312	2,170	4.8	2,870	6.3

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	Still-births	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	154.8	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	7,542	124.1	2,836	47	2,953	49	415	6.9
1913	61,432	7,542	122.7	2,903	47	2,866	46	460	7.4
1914	65,403	7,431	113.6	2,995	45	3,074	47	416	6.3
1915	66,476	7,077	106.4	2,862	43	3,075	46	390	5.8
1916	70,211	7,548	104.7	3,075	43	3,221	45	383	5.4
1917	75,309	7,582	100.7	3,256	43	3,183	42	411	5.4
1918	74,549	8,372	112.3	3,175	42	3,525	47	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	42	424	5.4
1924	76,530	5,359	70.0	2,739	35	3,177	41	466	6.0
1925	74,193	5,090	68.8	2,607	35	3,010	40	461	6.2
1926	72,386	5,090	70.3	2,537	35	3,018	41	394	5.4
1927	72,799	4,464	61.3	2,465	33	3,074	42	450	6.1
1928	70,076	4,600	65.6	2,482	33	2,864	40	406	5.7
1929	68,297	4,116	60.2	2,233	32	2,767	37	367	5.3
1930	68,282	3,870	56.6	2,107	30	2,647	38	390	5.7
1931	64,078	3,649	56.9	2,064	32	2,578	40	378	5.7
1932	61,215	3,089	50.4	1,802	27	2,343	38	351	5.7
1933	56,072	2,608	46.5	1,533	29	2,073	36	289	5.1
1934	54,841	2,686	48.9	1,634	28	2,025	36	294	5.3
1935	55,059	2,539	46.1	1,650	28	1,905	34	249	4.5
1936	54,145	2,383	44.0	1,449	26	1,846	34	202	3.7
1937	55,197	2,170	39.3	1,327	24	1,731	31	182	3.2

TABLE 5.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS, 1937

	Rates per 1,000 live births			Maternal Deaths
	Deaths Under One Year	Deaths Under One Month	Stillbirths	
New Jersey	39	24	31	3.2
Atlantic	40	27	30	2.5
Bergen	33	22	23	2.6
Burlington	62	33	30	2.0
Camden	47	27	35	2.9
Cape May	25	19	33	8.3
Cumberland	44	33	28	.9
Essex	34	20	31	3.3
Gloucester	45	30	27	6.4
Hudson	37	23	34	2.6
Hunterdon	63	41	36	2.4
Mercer	44	25	32	8.9
Middlesex	39	20	26	2.9
Monmouth	38	24	29	.4
Morris	35	25	27	4.3
Ocean	54	33	27	2.1
Passaic	39	24	37	3.4
Salem	51	20	26	1.4
Somerset	43	24	34	3.2
Sussex	59	25	25	5.9
Union	35	22	33	3.2
Warren	40	16	31	6.6

TABLE 6.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS; NEW JERSEY AND TEN LARGEST CITIES, 1937

	Rates per 1,000 live births			Maternal Deaths
	Deaths Under One Year	Deaths Under One Month	Stillbirths	
New Jersey	39	24	31	3.2
Newark	40	23	33	3.5
Jersey City	35	21	35	1.6
Paterson	45	28	42	2.9
Trenton	46	26	34	9.4
Camden	52	28	40	3.3
Elizabeth	40	24	35	1.9
Bayonne	42	24	31	5.5
East Orange	22	14	20	3.4
Atlantic City	47	33	33	4.9
Passaic City	47	33	39	1.4

TABLE 7.—BIRTHS, BIRTH RATES, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS)—1937

	Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population	Deaths Under One Year	Infant Mortality Rates
New Jersey	55,197	12.7	2,170	39
Atlantic County	1,587	11.3	65	40
Atlantic City	813	11.2	39	47
Hammonton Town	112	13.8	5	44
Pleasantville	170	12.4	7	41
Bergen County	4,967	11.7	166	33
Bergenfield Borough	127	11.7	5	39
Cliffside Park	190	10.0	9	47
Englewood City	230	11.4	6	26
Fairview Borough	124	11.5	5	40
Fort Lee Borough	121	12.2	2	16
Garfield City	380	11.2	16	42
Hackensack City	376	13.8	11	29
Lodi Borough	188	14.6	4	21
North Arlington	129	12.0	5	38
Ridgefield Park	115	9.9	4	34
Ridgewood Village	146	10.5	3	20
Rutherford Borough	145	8.5	5	34
Wallington Borough	125	12.1	4	32
Burlington County	1,433	14.6	89	62
Bordentown City	58	13.1	5	86
Burlington City	204	17.7	12	58
Camden County	3,674	13.3	176	47
Audubon Borough	93	8.8	4	43
Camden City	1,772	14.8	93	52
Collingswood Borough	146	10.2	7	47
Gloucester City	224	15.5	7	31
Haddonfield Borough	122	12.0	3	24
Cape May County	360	10.8	9	25
Cumberland County	1,069	14.6	48	44
Bridgeton City	245	15.1	8	32
Millville City	254	17.2	14	55
Vineland Borough	122	15.2	3	24

	Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population	Deaths Under One Year	Infant Mortality Rates
Essex County	11,137	12.3	384	34
Belleville Town	398	12.7	14	35
Bloomfield Town	564	12.7	11	19
East Orange	870	11.6	20	22
Irvington	731	10.6	14	19
Montclair	462	9.8	22	47
Newark	6,133	13.5	248	40
Nutley	244	9.8	7	28
Orange	544	15.0	18	33
South Orange	120	7.5	4	33
West Orange	310	11.2	11	35
Gloucester County	1,089	13.7	50	45
Woodbury	115	12.6	3	26
Hudson County	8,824	12.3	328	37
Bayonne City	1,072	11.4	46	42
Guttenberg	75	11.4	3	40
Harrison	263	16.8	4	15
Hoboken	610	10.2	27	44
Jersey City	4,323	13.3	152	35
Kearny Town	513	11.1	27	52
Secaucus	60	5.8	2	33
Union City	682	11.6	29	42
West New York	532	13.3	10	18
Hunterdon County	408	11.5	26	63
Lambertville	74	16.3	4	54
Mercer County	2,558	12.9	115	44
Princeton Borough	98	13.2	4	40
Trenton City	1,595	12.7	74	46
Middlesex County	3,033	13.1	119	39
Carteret	169	11.9	12	71
Highland Park	109	10.7	1	9
New Brunswick	460	13.0	12	26
Perth Amboy	630	14.2	27	42
Sayreville	128	13.9	6	46
South Amboy	127	14.5	7	55
South River	142	11.5	2	14
Monmouth County	2,135	13.0	82	38
Asbury Park	191	11.9	6	31
Long Branch	236	11.6	8	33
Red Bank	183	14.6	8	43

	Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population	Deaths Under One Year	Infant Mortality Rates
Morris County	1,624	13.4	57	35
Dover	167	16.5	10	59
Madison	122	14.8	5	40
Morristown	215	13.2	9	41
Ocean County	473	12.7	26	54
Passaic County	3,739	11.7	147	39
Clifton	656	12.0	15	22
Hawthorne	120	8.3	2	16
Passaic City	709	11.2	34	47
Paterson City	1,686	12.0	77	45
Salem County	678	18.3	35	51
Salem City	169	20.3	6	35
Somerset County	929	12.9	40	43
Bound Brook	108	13.6	2	18
North Plainfield	127	11.7	4	31
Somerville	99	11.2	5	50
Sussex County	508	17.5	30	59
Union County	4,373	12.6	154	35
Elizabeth City	1,537	12.6	63	40
Linden	356	13.6	12	33
Plainfield	513	13.8	17	33
Rahway	211	11.7	6	28
Roselle	175	11.0	4	22
Roselle Park	101	9.8	3	29
Summit	185	11.4	4	21
Westfield	214	11.6	8	37
Warren County	599	11.7	24	40
Phillipsburg	221	10.9	7	31

Typhoid Fever—The number of deaths was 25 and the death rate only 0.5 per 100,000 population. Similar figures for 1936 were 26 and 0.6 respectively. That the New Jersey rate was low was proven by the 1936 rate of 2.5 for the United States. The rate for the country for 1937 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**

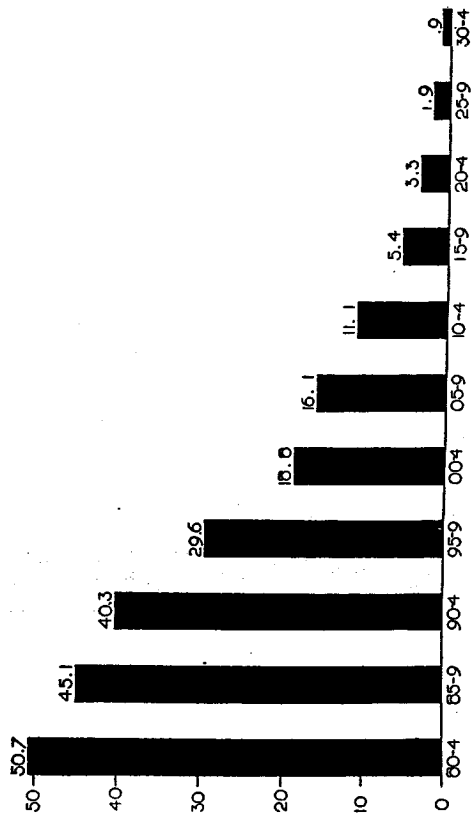


TABLE 8—COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA OF U. S. AND IN N. J. FOR 10 YEARS

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Registration area of the United States	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.1
New Jersey	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5

TABLE 9—URBAN AND RURAL DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER—1937

	Estimated population	Deaths from typhoid fever	Rate per 100,000 population
New Jersey	4,343,000	25	0.5
Municipalities having 5,000 or more inhabitants in 1930	3,210,000	16	0.5
Remainder of State	1,133,000	9	0.8

TABLE 10—DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, FOR 10 YEARS

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Atlantic	2.1	1.0	3.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.5	5.8	4.3	1.4
Bergen	1.8	0.7	...	0.7	...	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.4
Burlington	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	3.1	4.1	...	...	1.0	2.0
Camden	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7
Cape May .....	...	...	3.3	...	...	...	3.2	6.2	3.0	...
Cumberland .....	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.3	2.7	...	...	...
Essex	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Gloucester	5.1	3.3	...	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.0	...	1.2	1.2
Hudson	0.9	0.9	0.7	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	0.2	0.1
Hunterdon	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	...	1.0	...
Middlesex	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	7.0	1.7	3.3	2.6	3.1	1.8	7.7	1.2	0.6	3.6
Morris	2.2	...	0.8	0.8	...	1.6	1.7	...	...	...
Ocean .....	...	...	2.9	2.9	...	2.7	...	...	...	2.6
Passaic	1.9	2.3	...	1.9	0.8	...	0.6	0.3	...	...
Salem	2.2	...	2.7	...	...	5.4	...	...	9.3	...
Somerset	3.5	...	4.5	...	...	5.6	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.3
Sussex	4.0	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4
Union	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.8	...	0.5	...	...	0.2	2.8
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5

Malaria—As the following figures show, deaths during recent years from this affection are practically negligible in this State:

1879	268	1894	162	1909	25	1924	6
1880	293	1895	144	1910	25	1925	3
1881	431	1896	119	1911	25	1926	2
1882	379	1897	132	1912	29	1927	2
1883	290	1898	82	1913	11	1928	3
1884	230	1899	96	1914	10	1929	5
1885	209	1900	84	1915	17	1930	5
1886	243	1901	50	1916	10	1931	0
1887	217	1902	36	1917	5	1932	3
1888	264	1903	40	1918	13	1933	1
1889	203	1904	47	1919	2	1934	0
1890	195	1905	21	1920	5	1935	6
1891	180	1906	33	1921	10	1936	3
1892	198	1907	29	1922	3	1937	0
1893	148	1908	30	1923	2		

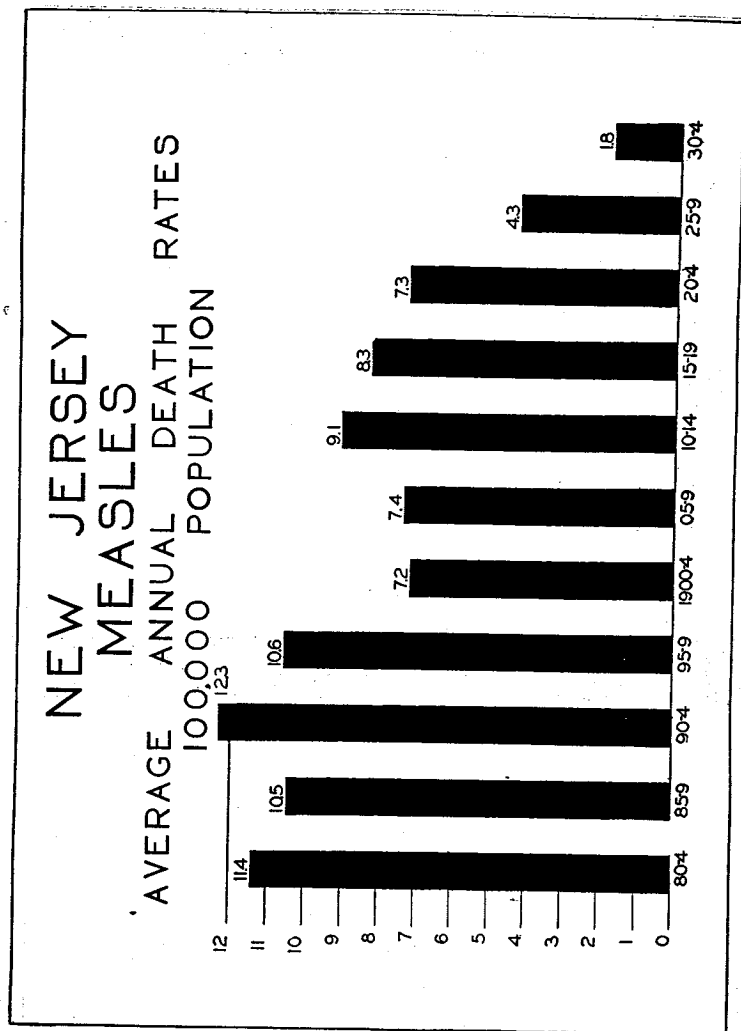
Smallpox—No deaths from smallpox have occurred in New Jersey since 1925, when as in 1924 the disease was prevalent in epidemic form in certain sections of the State.

Measles—This disease was responsible for 55 deaths during 1937. During the preceding year only 15 deaths occurred. The death rate per 100,000 population was 1.2 and for 1936, 0.3.

Scarlet Fever—The number of deaths from scarlet fever was 16, equivalent to a rate of 0.3 per 100,000 population. The number for the previous year was 31 and the rate was 0.7.

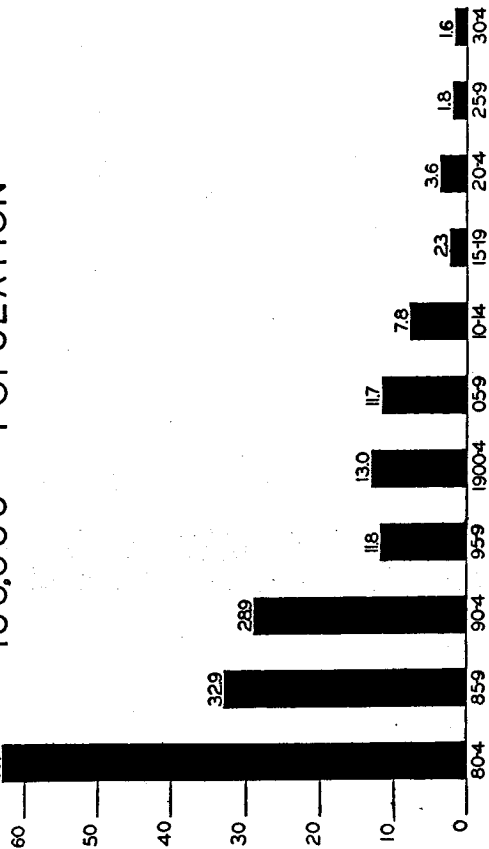
Whooping Cough—This disease caused 48 deaths during 1937, for 1936 the number was 57 and for 1935, 98. The 1937 death rate for 1.0 per 100,000 population.

Diphtheria—During 1937 only 29 persons died from diphtheria and laryngeal croup, equivalent to a rate of 0.6 per 100,000 population, compared with 0.4 for the previous year and 1.1 for 1935. 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 1937 was next to the lowest recorded and was decidedly favorable in comparison with the latest rate available for the United States, 2.4 for 1936.



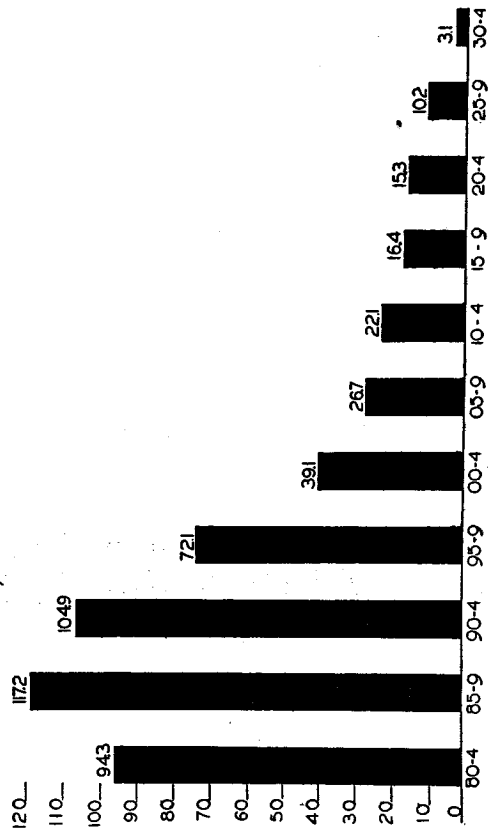
NEW JERSEY SCARLET FEVER

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES
100,000 POPULATION

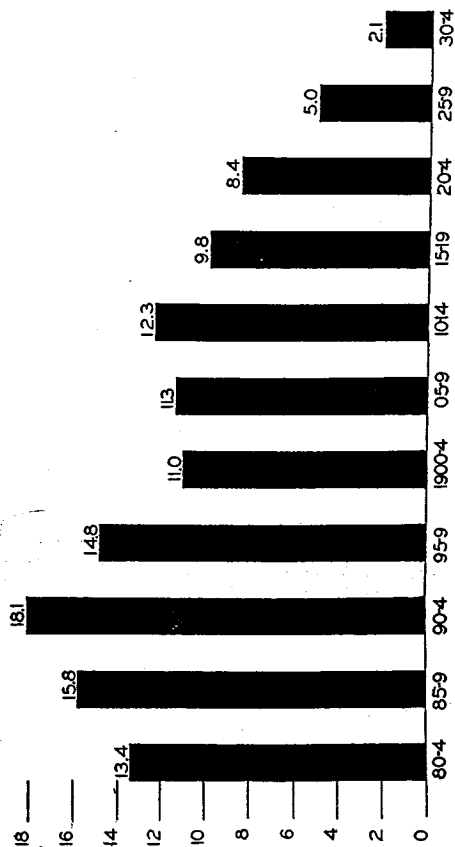


NEW JERSEY DIPHTHERIA

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES
100,000 POPULATION



NEW JERSEY
WHOOPING COUGH
AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES
100,000 POPULATION



Tuberculosis—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1937 was 2,091, of which 1,922 were deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The death rates per 100,000 population were 48.1 and 44.2 respectively, which were the lowest rates for tuberculosis ever recorded in New Jersey. The rates for 1936 were 50.0 and 45.4, which were the lowest tuberculosis death rates recorded in New Jersey.

Colored races—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 432 and the rate 190.0 per 100,000 of colored population. The number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 378; the rate 166.5. Rates for the white population were 40.2 and 37.5 respectively.

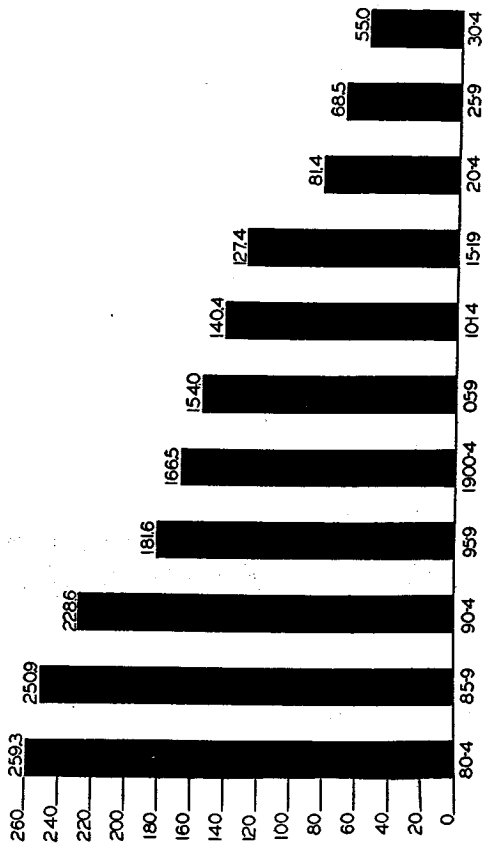
TABLE 11.—AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS FOR 59 YEARS, COMPARED WITH RATES FOR 1937

COUNTIES	Rates per 1,000 population		Rates per 100,000 population	
	Average annual death rates from all causes	Death rates from all causes, 1937	*Average annual death rates from respiratory tuberculosis	*Death rates from respiratory tuberculosis of 1937
Atlantic	15.1	11.8	108	51
Bergen	11.3	8.6	88	31
Burlington	14.4	11.6	122	40
Camden	15.0	11.3	132	34
Cape May	14.2	12.2	88	33
Cumberland	11.1	12.2	130	38
Essex	14.2	10.1	148	51
Gloucester	13.5	10.6	109	46
Hudson	15.3	10.1	153	48
Hunterdon	14.2	14.5	110	31
Mercer	14.5	10.6	147	59
Middlesex	12.9	9.1	103	38
Monmouth	14.9	13.0	113	44
Morris	11.9	10.8	126	32
Ocean	14.6	14.8	132	56
Passaic	13.6	9.6	121	38
Salem	13.5	13.3	121	56
Somerset	12.8	10.7	101	60
Sussex	12.7	13.3	103	38
Union	11.9	8.8	102	37
Warren	13.9	12.6	102	35
The State	14.0	10.4	128	44

* 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 1937 was 5,711 and the death rate was 131.4 per 100,000 population compared with 127.4 for the previous year. The mortality from the disease, with few exceptions, has steadily increased during the 59 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

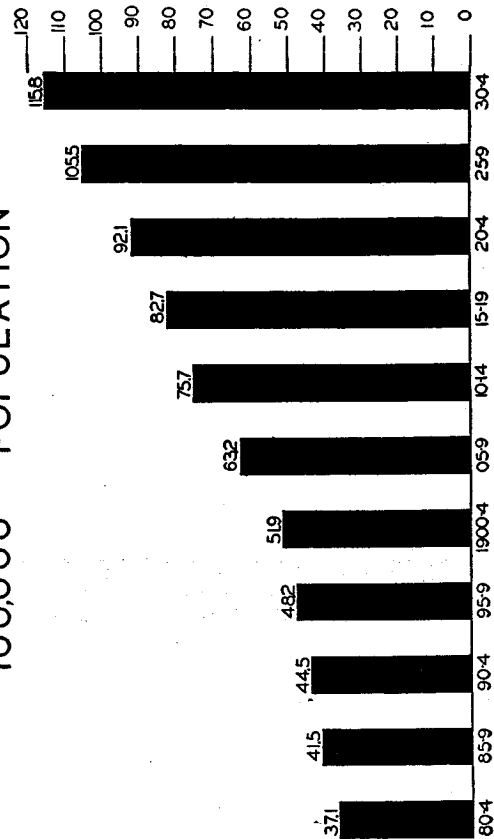


TABLE 13—DEATHS FROM CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS BY ORGANS AFFECTED, NEW JERSEY, 1937

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	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	15	18	28	33	21	21	5	7	1	168	
Female	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	30	
Total	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	12	20	24	34	39	22	22	6	8	2	198	
Digestive Tract and Peritoneum—																					
Male	1	4	1	4	3	8	4	10	23	60	168	176	242	47	37	23	15	5	1	288	
Female	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	18	23	47	84	132	176	22	10	10	9	3	1	374	
Total	2	5	2	5	4	13	8	28	46	107	252	302	418	69	47	33	24	8	2	662	
Respiratory System—																					
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	21	28	40	52	47	37	23	15	5	1	288	
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	12	27	37	53	50	46	33	24	8	2	374	
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	15	33	55	79	103	97	83	57	43	13	3	662	
Uterus—Female																					
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	12	11	27	26	20	23	8	13	3	3	150	
Other Female Genital Organs																					
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	7	
Breast—																					
Male	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Male Genitourinary Organs																					
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	11	12	38	45	70	80	80	64	38	14	470	
Skin																					
Male	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	
Total	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	3	5	3	5	4	3	7	5	15	17	27	38	24	21	14	10	0	7	202	
Female	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	9	11	17	21	10	30	34	33	35	22	0	2	273	
Total	5	5	8	6	8	7	6	16	16	32	38	40	68	58	48	44	32	13	9	475	
Total Male	1	3	6	7	8	13	11	25	43	111	175	291	343	417	428	374	271	126	42	2711	
Total Female	5	2	1	7	7	10	57	63	184	244	338	380	412	300	346	282	142	67	10	3000	
Total Male and Female	10	8	8	15	20	27	82	108	205	410	629	723	829	827	720	653	207	109	31	5711	

Encephalitis Lethargica or Sleeping Sickness—Twenty-five deaths were assigned to this disease for the year 1937. In 1922, which was the first year that the deaths were separately classified, there were 45 deaths. Thirty-five deaths were recorded for 1936.

Nephritis—Deaths due to acute and chronic nephritis totaled 3,069, compared with 3,271 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, hanging or strangulation was responsible for the most deaths, with poisonous gas and firearms in second and third places. The number of deaths by suicide for ten years follows:

1928	565	1933	709
1929	622	1934	667
1930	601	1935	593
1931	694	1936	574
1932	740	1937	588

TABLE 12—DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, NEW JERSEY, 1937

MODE OF DEATH	AGE PERIODS													Total					
	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	Not stated
Solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances—																			
Male	1	1	2	8	21	4	4	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1	1	2	8	21	4	4	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	4	16	42	8	8	10	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisonous gas—																			
Male	1	0	5	12	8	15	11	11	7	11	9	4	2	5	4	2	0	0	0
Female	2	1	5	1	7	12	10	10	4	5	9	4	2	5	4	2	0	0	0
Total	3	1	10	13	15	27	20	20	11	16	17	6	4	10	8	4	0	0	0
Hanging or strangulation—																			
Male	1	4	2	11	13	14	14	10	20	23	10	14	6	6	2	2	0	0	0
Female	1	1	2	11	18	18	18	16	21	24	10	17	7	7	2	2	0	0	0
Total	2	5	4	22	31	32	32	26	41	47	20	31	13	13	4	4	0	0	0
Drowning—																			
Male	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Firearms—																			
Male	4	6	3	10	7	7	7	6	9	7	10	7	8	7	2	2	0	0	0
Female	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	7	4	12	8	8	8	7	10	8	11	8	9	8	3	3	1	1	1
Cutting or piercing instruments—																			
Male	1	1	1	1	2	6	6	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2	4	13	13	4	4	6	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2

Jumping from high places—																				
Male	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Female	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total	2	3	6	5	6	5	6	3	4	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Crushing—																				
Male	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	
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Other means—																				
Male	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	
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total Male	7	24	26	45	37	53	44	47	51	40	30	19	14	4	5	4	4	4	4	
Total Female	3	5	10	8	18	22	19	11	12	19	10	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total Male and Female	10	29	36	53	55	75	63	58	63	59	40	28	16	6	7	6	6	6	6	

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES

Deaths due to accidents in which moving automobiles were involved totaled 1,295 compared with 1,122 for 1936. The figures include 12 deaths due to motorcycle accidents and 22 deaths of bicyclists who were struck by automobiles, but are exclusive of 20 deaths due to the accidental inhalation of motor exhaust.

Analyzed the motor fatality data show the death of 696 pedestrians, which number is equivalent to 53 per cent of the total. Slightly less than one-sixth of the pedestrians who died were children under 15 years of age. Seventeen per cent of the drivers and occupants of automobiles who were killed were less than 20 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: 1937

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	28	0	12	0	40	0
5 to 9	55	2	8	4	63	6
10 to 14	15	1	13	4	28	5
15 to 19	22	1	49	10	71	11
20 to 24	8	1	91	17	99	18
25 to 29	15	3	54	18	69	21
30 to 59	293	17	196	55	489	72
60 to 69	126	5	32	6	158	11
70 and over	100	4	26	4	126	8
Totals	662	34	481	118	1,143	152

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES BY SEX, COLOR AND TYPE OF ACCIDENT: 1937

	Males		Females	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
Pedestrians	511	34	139	12
Collision auto and train or engine	22	1	3	0
Collision auto and street car	2	0	0	0
Collision auto with stationary objects	67	8	14	6
Collision auto with another motor vehicle	186	11	93	8
Collision auto with bicycle	19	2	1	0
Motorcycle accident	10	1	1	0
Other accidents	95	15	29	5
Total	912	72	280	31

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES BY MONTHS OF DEATH: 1937

January	102	July	136
February	86	August	128
March	109	September	97
April	90	October	127
May	95	November	108
June	84	December	133
Total	1,295		

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE OF THE VARIOUS CAUSES OF TOTAL DEATHS AND EACH SEX OF TOTAL IN NEW JERSEY—1937

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Percentage of Total	Males—Percentage of Total	Females—Percentage of Total
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.1	81	19
2	Typhus fever	..	100	..
3	Smallpox	..	..	..
4	Measles	.1	51	49
5	Scarlet fever	..	56	44
6	Whooping cough	..	46	54
7	Diphtheria	..	16	24
8	Influenza	1.0	49	51
9	Plague	..	..	..
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4.2	62	38
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	..	56	44
12	Syphilis	..	71	29
13	Malaria	..	..	..
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.5	39	41
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	12.6	47	53
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	..	51	49
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	..	38	62
18	Diabetes mellitus	3.0	33	67
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	..	83	17
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1.5	44	56
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	..	51	19
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	7.4	45	55
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	1.3	55	45
24	Diseases of the heart	30.3	53	45
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2.0	48	52
26	Bronchitis	..	46	54
27	Pneumonias	6.5	56	44
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	61	39
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	..	51	49
30	Appendicitis	1.2	55	45
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	..	47	53
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	2.4	65	35
33	Nephritis	6.8	50	50
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1.3	68	32
35	Puerperal septicemia	..	100	..
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2	..	100
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	..	68	37
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	3.0	55	45
39	Senility	..	40	60
40	Suicide	1.3	75	25
41	Homicide	..	73	27
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	6.8	69	31
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	..	80	20
	All causes	100.0	53.3	46.2

TABLE 15—DEATH RATES, TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED, FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES, PER 100,000 TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY—1937

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	..	..	..
2	Typhus fever	..	..	..
3	Smallpox	..	..	..
4	Measles	1.2	1.2	1.7
5	Scarlet fever	..	..	..
6	Whooping cough	..	..	..
7	Diphtheria	1.0	..	3.9
8	Influenza	..	..	..
9	Plague	10.2	10.0	12.7
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	..	..	..
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	44.2	37.5	166.5
12	Syphilis	..	2.7	23.7
13	Malaria	..	5.3	54.6
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	..	5.6	5.3
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	131.4	132.4	114.9
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	..	5.4	9.6
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	..	1.1	1.1
18	Diabetes mellitus	..	31.1	25.1
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	..	1.8	5.2
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	..	15.5	15.8
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	..	3.1	11.0
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	77.6	76.3	100.8
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	..	13.4	17.6
24	Diseases of the heart	310.4	316.1	323.3
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	..	20.6	24.2
26	Bronchitis	..	2.9	1.7
27	Pneumonias	67.7	63.8	133.3
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	..	6.3	6.0
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	..	5.2	4.8
30	Appendicitis	12.0	12.0	11.0
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	17.4	17.7	11.4
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	24.8	24.3	33.9
33	Nephritis	70.6	68.9	101.7
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13.1	12.9	17.1
35	Puerperal septicemia	1.6	1.3	7.0
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2.5	2.3	5.2
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	..	2.2	3.0
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	..	31.1	29.4
39	Senility	..	2.6	4.8
40	Suicide	13.5	14.0	4.4
41	Homicide	..	3.0	1.9
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	70.5	69.0	97.7
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	..	4	8
	All causes	1043.3	1010.6	1473.1

TABLE 16.—DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY CAUSES AND MONTHS OF DEATH, NEW JERSEY—1937

Abridged Interna- tional List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	MONTH OF DEATH												Total	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	27	1	2	8	2	2	1	1	0	6	2	1	1	1
2	Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Smallpox	55	2	8	15	11	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Measles	48	0	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Scarlet fever	48	0	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Diphtheria	39	0	2	4	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Diphtheria	39	0	2	4	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Indiense	444	137	98	80	44	29	8	4	7	11	10	16	10	16
9	Plague	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
12	Syphilis	331	31	39	87	24	33	20	35	27	20	25	16	20	16
13	Malaria	246	28	28	33	27	20	28	12	14	18	12	14	14	14
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	5711	403	484	490	485	402	485	404	455	503	511	489	511	489
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	248	16	22	18	24	26	24	26	24	17	17	23	14	23
16	not specified, or of which the nature is not specified	50	1	2	5	3	2	7	4	4	4	4	9	5	5
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1341	100	96	135	100	129	101	111	94	102	104	107	90	90
18	Diabetes mellitus	89	7	8	13	4	5	3	5	6	8	10	6	10	6
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	674	67	47	70	65	68	44	62	66	45	61	46	52	52
20	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	674	67	47	70	65	68	44	62	66	45	61	46	52	52
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	156	10	23	18	16	12	15	10	11	11	10	10	10	8
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	3372	324	277	320	323	297	217	206	228	256	204	272	304	272
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	584	57	45	63	68	63	63	47	62	62	50	47	41	44
24	Diseases of the heart	18745	1830	1815	1939	1307	1176	1058	1050	913	957	1130	1077	1210	1130
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	899	87	85	79	81	84	68	77	64	74	61	74	75	75
26	Bronchitis	127	20	23	13	6	13	6	7	7	7	12	12	10	12
27	Pneumonia	2932	489	506	440	340	319	143	111	85	101	188	184	243	243
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tubercu- losis excepted)	277	52	34	37	10	17	18	14	24	15	24	10	24	24
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	220	19	11	23	14	15	15	14	20	20	21	21	21	21
30	Disorders of the stomach and biliary passages	522	36	50	40	47	67	39	45	51	56	56	56	56	56
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	757	58	66	86	71	69	47	79	50	56	45	62	62	62
32	Nephritis	1089	88	83	76	100	104	104	81	87	80	96	70	93	93
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	269	275	331	254	264	225	201	200	228	253	212	267	267	267
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	273	51	7	11	11	0	4	4	4	4	0	6	6	6
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	109	13	7	12	9	4	3	9	5	10	5	14	12	12
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	80	8	10	10	10	11	7	7	9	5	3	11	8	8
37	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	1355	106	113	139	105	117	90	121	113	103	100	110	109	109
38	Scalds	122	12	11	15	8	13	9	8	13	10	6	6	11	11
39	Stupeor	182	51	17	45	54	49	42	61	51	51	42	47	45	45
40	Stupeor	182	51	17	45	54	49	42	61	51	51	42	47	45	45
41	Stupeor	182	51	17	45	54	49	42	61	51	51	42	47	45	45
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homici- de excepted)	3066	240	203	232	224	270	223	328	280	298	253	222	284	284
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	All causes	45,312	4498	4117	4885	4015	3843	3288	3609	3291	3170	3620	3472	3783	3783

TABLE IV--DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) FROM EACH CAUSE OF THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST, BY AGE, SEX, AND COLOR IN NEW JERSEY, 1937--Continued

Main data table with columns for Cause of Death, Sex, and Color, and rows for various causes (e.g., Diseases of the heart, Diarrhea and enteritis, Nephritis, etc.).

AGE PERIODS--YEARS: 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

AGE UNKNOWN: 13745, 7171, 6840, 3790, 490, 400, 29, 443, 26, 137, 56, 21, 67, 2942, 1430, 181, 138, 183, 133, 27, 277, 160, 91, 10, 152, 650, 827, 3069, 1432, 15, 345, 11, 1680, 650, 690, 827, 1400, 125, 571, 6, 10, 203, 18, 79, 37, 79

TABLE 20.—DEATHS, ADJUSTED FOR RESIDENCE, FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1930. COUNTY

Table with 13 columns for counties (South River, Monmouth, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Red Bank, Morris, Dover, Mendham, Morristown, Ocean, Passaic) and 200 rows of causes of death. Includes a total row at the bottom.

Supplemental Tabulation of Certain Types of Violent and Accidental Deaths, 1937. Table with 13 columns for counties and 14 rows of specific accident types.

INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND MUNICIPALITIES FIGURES INCLUDE PLACES WHICH FOLLOW: 1937—Continued

Table with 16 columns for municipalities/counties (Clifton City, Hawthorne, Passaic City, Paterson, Salem County, Salem City, Somerset County, Round Brook, North Plainfield, Somerville, Sussex County, Union County, Elizabeth, Linden, Plainfield, Rahway, Roselle, Roselle Park, Summit, Westfield, Warren County, Phillipsburg) and 200 rows of causes of death. Includes a total row at the bottom.

Continuation of the international list table, showing causes of death for various municipalities/counties.

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

Age Group	Glass industries	Iron, steel and other metal industries	Leather industries	Lumber and furniture industries	Potteries	Rubber industries	Textile industries	Other industries	Mechanics, millwrights and toolmakers	Managers, superintendents and foremen (manufacturing)	Manufacturers and officials	Mechanics (gunsmiths, locksmiths, wheelwrights, etc.)	Disease Category									
													Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	Cancer and other malignant tumors	Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense organs	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
Tuberculosis of the respiratory 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		
Cancer and other malignant tumors													10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 and over		
Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense organs													10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 and over		
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	5	1	3	4	81	6	7	13	84	49	22	25	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1987—Continued

Age Group	Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)	Milliners and millinery dealers	Moulders, founders and casters	Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.	Paperhangers	Plasterers	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	Pressmen (printing)	Roofers and slaters	Semi-skilled Operatives—	Industry not stated	Chemical industries	Cigar and tobacco factories	Clay and stone industries (excepting potteries)	Clothing industries	Food industries	Glass industries	Iron, steel and other metal industries	Leather industries	Lumber and furniture industries	Disease Category									
																					Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	Cancer and other malignant tumors	Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense organs	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
Tuberculosis of the respiratory 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	
Cancer and other malignant tumors																							10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 and over
Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense organs																							10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 and over
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	11	24	18	7	38	3	5	4	10	7	38	3	5	4	10	7	2	25	6	1	20	10	3	4	20	13	5	50	13	9

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	Linenmen	Mail carriers	Telegraph operators	Telephone operators	Other pursuits
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system												
10 to 19												1
20 to 29												3
30 to 39	1											1
40 to 49												1
50 to 59		1	1				1		1	1		1
60 to 69				1								1
70 to 79				1	1							1
80 and over									1			1
Totals	1	1	1	1	1		1		4	3	7	4
Cancer and other malignant tumors												
10 to 19												1
20 to 29												2
30 to 39												1
40 to 49		1							1			1
50 to 59		1	1	1	1				2	2	2	1
60 to 69	1	2	3	1	4		1		2	3	3	4
70 to 79		1	1	1	7		1		2	1	1	4
80 and over												1
Totals	2	4	5	2	18		2		5	6	5	9
Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense organs												
10 to 19												1
20 to 29												1
30 to 39												1
40 to 49												1
50 to 59		1	1				1		2			1
60 to 69					3		1		1	1		2
70 to 79		1	2		3		1		2	1		3
80 and over				1	1							1
Totals		3	3	1	8		1	2	4	4	1	5
Diseases of the circulatory system												
10 to 19												2
20 to 29												2
30 to 39									1	3	2	5
40 to 49		1			2				1	1	2	4
50 to 59	1	1	1	1	11				1	1	1	5
60 to 69	2	7	7	1	10				4	4	1	6
70 to 79	2	5	6	4	11		1		4	4	1	6
80 and over	1	2	7	4	4				1	1		1
Totals	9	15	22	7	32		1	1	11	9	5	25

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1937—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
10 to 19																	1
20 to 29																	1
30 to 39																	1
40 to 49																	1
50 to 59																	1
60 to 69																	1
70 to 79																	1
80 and over																	1
Totals	3	6	4	3	5	35	2	37	5		2	10	2	5	4	3	14
10 to 19																	1
20 to 29																	1
30 to 39																	1
40 to 49																	1
50 to 59																	1
60 to 69																	1
70 to 79																	1
80 and over																	1
Totals	19	11	1	4	46	90	5	182	22		9	16		13	12	3	45
10 to 19																	1
20 to 29																	1
30 to 39																	1
40 to 49																	1
50 to 59																	1
60 to 69																	1
70 to 79																	1
80 and over																	1
Totals	9	3	4	4	34	41	1	119	8		4	15	2	9	13	1	47
10 to 19																	2
20 to 29																	2
30 to 39																	2
40 to 49																	2
50 to 59																	2
60 to 69																	2
70 to 79																	2
80 and over																	2
Totals	57	19	12	7	118	240	12	513	54		20	58	8	55	51	11	190

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												11
	20 to 29												11
	30 to 39												11
	40 to 49												11
	50 to 59												11
	60 to 69												11
	70 to 79												11
	80 and over												11
Totals	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	5	3	4	5	21	
Cancer and other malignant tumors	10 to 19												1
	20 to 29												1
	30 to 39												13
	40 to 49												8
	50 to 59												15
	60 to 69												13
	70 to 79												13
	80 and over												6
Totals	6	1	0	7	16	4	3	9	17	1	14	49	50
Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense	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	4	13	4	4	9	9	11	18	18	26	
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	19	15	21	23	41	15	16	34	24	14	35	70	163

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1937—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	Shooneepers	Servants	Waiters	Other pursuits	Agents, canvassers and collectors	Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Other clerical pursuits	Totals					
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2																24					
	111																341					
	90																323					
	73																367					
	57																313					
	49																176					
	23																64					
	1																9					
Totals	6	6	4	390	9	18	11	2		70	12	18	3	11	81	21	1622					
Cancer and other malignant tumors																	3					
																	41					
																	204					
																	669					
																	1211					
																	1404					
																	966					
																	235					
Totals	15	8	20	2126	16	7	15	8	3	50	6	45	4	26	98	22	4733					
Diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense																	11					
																	48					
																	100					
																	345					
																	614					
																	921					
																	700					
																	324					
Totals	11	6	6	1337	14	5	8	2	5	44	5	22	5	17	66	13	3683					
Diseases of the circulatory system																	11					
																	176					
																	360					
																	1164					
																	2142					
																	3218					
																	2979					
																	1428					
Totals	62	20	51	4286	67	20	30	25	8	186	26	96	11	107	260	46	11478					

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	Potteries	Rubber Industries	Textile Industries	Other Industries	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	Stonecutters	Tailors and tailoresses	Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	Upholsterers	Other manufacturing and mechanical industries
Pneumonia										
10 to 19			1							
20 to 29			1							
30 to 39	1		1							
40 to 49			2							
50 to 59			1							
60 to 69	1		1							
70 to 79			2							
80 and over	1		2		1					
Totals	3	6	17	13	4	9	1	1	10	
Diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia excepted)										
10 to 19										
20 to 29										
30 to 39	1		1							
40 to 49			1							
50 to 59										
60 to 69	1	2	1	1						
70 to 79				1						
80 and over				1						
Totals	2	2	1	3	5	2			1	
Diseases of the digestive system										
10 to 19										
20 to 29			1							
30 to 39			1							
40 to 49			5							
50 to 59			5							
60 to 69	1	1	1							
70 to 79		1	2							
80 and over	1		3							
Totals	1	4	26	19	6	6	3	2	7	
Non-recessal diseases of the genito-urinary system and sinusa										
10 to 19			1							
20 to 29			1							
30 to 39			1							
40 to 49			4							
50 to 59			3							
60 to 69			5							
70 to 79			5							
80 and over		1	5							
Totals	9	1	29	28	13	5	25	7	2	7

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1937—Continued

	TRANSPORTATION									
	Water—		Road and Street—		Railroad—		Other		Other	
	Boatmen, canalmen, sailors and deck hands	Longshoremen and stevedores	Other pursuits	Carriage and hack drivers, braymen, teamsters and expressmen	Chauffeurs	Contractors and foremen (road building)	Garage 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	Laborers	Locomotive Engineers	Locomotive firemen			
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	7	3	2	2	19	1	7	1	7	1
Diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia 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	1			3	1	1	1	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	7	4			3	29	26	2	8	
Non-recessal diseases of the genito-urinary system and sinusa										
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	4			5	19	1	2	4	1

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	Lithemen	Mail carriers	Telegraph operators	Telephone operators	Other pursuits
Pneumonia											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39					1						
40 to 49	1										
50 to 59		1									
60 to 69			1								
70 to 79											
80 and over					1		1				
Totals	1	1	1		11			1			3
Diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia and tuberculosis excepted)											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39											
40 to 49											
50 to 59					1						
60 to 69								1			
70 to 79											
80 and over					1						
Totals					2			1			
Diseases of the digestive system											
10 to 19											
20 to 29									1		1
30 to 39											
40 to 49											
50 to 59	1										
60 to 69		1						1			
70 to 79	1										
80 and over							1				
Totals	2	1			6	1	2	1	1		5
Non-reversal diseases of the genito-urinary system and anura											
10 to 19											
20 to 29											
30 to 39											
40 to 49		1									
50 to 59	1		1				1				1
60 to 69			1								
70 to 79		3						1			
80 and over			1		4						
Totals	1	4	6	1	15		3	3	2		4

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1937—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
10 to 19		1															
20 to 29		1															
30 to 39		1															
40 to 49		1															
50 to 59		1															
60 to 69		1															
70 to 79		1															
80 and over		1															
Totals	8	6		8	19	36	4	71	8		3		15	9	8	2	35
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																	
Totals			1		4	4		12	1								1
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	7			39	4		91	6		1	16		5	10	5	21
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	6	5	1	23	49	4	111	5		6	8	2	10	15	5	40

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	Lauemmen	Mail carriers	Telegraph operators	Telephone operators	Other pursuits
Suicide											
10 to 19											
20 to 29								1			
30 to 39										1	
40 to 49											
50 to 59											
60 to 69											
70 to 79											
80 and over											
Totals								1		1	2
Violent deaths (suicides 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		6		9		1	5		4	9
All other disease and causes of death											
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					6		1	3	1	1	2
Summary											
10 to 19											1
20 to 29											5
30 to 39											4
40 to 49											10
50 to 59											14
60 to 69											29
70 to 79											31
80 and over											21
Totals	17	29	46	12	103	4	9	39	28	27	68

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1937—Continued

TRADE	Bankers, brokers and money lenders	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
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	2			12	14	1	21	8			4		2	5	1	5
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	7	9	11	3	19	33		74	18		4	45		5	12	1	55
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	5	3	31	42	3	85	9		4	8	3	7	13	4	22
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	135	76	43	28	316	623	36	1318	144		53	180	32	120	138	36	475

TABLE 21.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS AND

	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE														Other professional and semi-professional pursuits		
	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					
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	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	5	4				
Violent deaths (suicide excluded)																	
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	4	2	5		2	9	8		6	4	20					
All other diseases 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	2	6	4	5	4	5	1	11	2	8	17	34					
Summary																	
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	34	63	51	118	30	44	80	80	32	102	215	443				

AGE GROUPS, NEW JERSEY, 1937—Continued

	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE											CERICAL OCCUPATIONS							Totals
	Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	Bartenders	Hotel keepers and managers	Housekeepers and stewards	Janitors and sextons	Lanterners and hamstrusses	Porters (except in stores)	Restaurant, cafe and lunch room keepers	Shooneepers	Servants	Waiters	Other pursuits	Agents, empressers and collectors	Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Other clerical pursuits			
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	1		3	102	1	2	2		9	2	10		2	10	13	3	511	6	
Violent deaths (suicide excluded)																			
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	8	3	6	520	9	4	8	3	1	46	11	30	5	21	65	11	2322	75	
All other diseases 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	16	3	13	1315	12	6	11	4	4	62	15	30	6	21	48	11	2809	316	
Summary																			
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	148	65	141	12549	176	86	107	63	30	636	104	304	49	298	801	171	33417	4529	

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR 1927, 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
						30	3	2	2	2	48	0	50	30	62	131	134	240	174	70	10	
1	ALL CAUSES	984	527	457	300	30	3	2	2	2	48	0	50	30	62	131	134	240	174	70	10	
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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Smallpox	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Scarlet fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Whooping cough	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Diphtheria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Epidemic typhus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Typhoid fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	46	35	11	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	20	11	9	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12	Syphilis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	98	41	57	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is uncertain	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Diabetes mellitus	24	9	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	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
20	Alcoholism (acute or chronic) - toxic psychosis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	8	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	83	39	44	21	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	12	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Diseases of the heart	221	176	145	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	50	15	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Pneumonia	71	38	33	33	6	2	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	6	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Diphtheria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Whooping cough	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Appendicitis	17	10	7	6	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	23	16	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	19	10	13	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13	6	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13	6	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Puerperal septicemia	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	2	0	2	2	0	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	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity, birth and other diseases of early infancy	22	9	13	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Scarlet fever	11	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Suicide	15	5	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Homicide	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Violence and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	54	38	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimated population, 72,100. Total resident deaths, 984. Rate per 1,000 population, 13.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BERGEN COUNTY FOR 1937, 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				
						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			
3692	ALL CAUSES	1014	1748	115	106	21	16	14	3	2	20	40	88	140	200	300	507	809	784	301	51				
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	1	1																					
2	Typhoid fever																								
3	Smallpox																								
4	Measles																								
5	Scarlet fever																								
6	Diphtheria																								
7	Diphtheria, cough																								
8	Influenza	29	14	15	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	4	2				
9	Plague																								
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	133	70	64	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	24	20	20	14	8	1					
11	Whooping cough	21	21	6	4	1																			
12	Syphilis	27	6	4	1																				
13	Malaria																								
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	9	7	2	2																				
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	467	237	230	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	22	27	111	135	124	80				
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	28	6	22	2	1																			
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	127	1	80	4																				
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	72	35	37	7																				
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	6	6																						
20	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	209	114	146	8																				
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	44	15	32	2																				
24	Brain tumor	108	37	33	2																				
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	4	6	1																				
26	Bronchitis	200	117	113	12	25	8	6	2	2	43	6	6	9	7	26	36	28	46	24	6				
27	Pneumonia	39	12	8	1	1	1	1	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)	12	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	59	27	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	Apnoeic asphyxia	3	3																						
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	93	42	31	2																				
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	245	102	133	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
33	Nephritis	33	23	11	1	2																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	8	5	3	1																				
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	5	5	1	1																				
37	Disease of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the organs of special sense	9	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
38	Other diseases of the circulatory system	114	58	64	6	111	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
39	Scalds	10	4	6																					
40	Scalds	69	45	15	2																				
41	Stomach	7	3	2	1	2	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)	201	178	83	11	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	5	5																						
44	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	5	5																						
45	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	5	5																						

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.6.

Total resident deaths, 8,602.

Estimated population, 423,400.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ENGLEWOOD CITY FOR 1887, 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	2	2	1	0	1	5	11	11	20	20	44	43	21	4		
1	ALL CAUSES	135	91	104	41	6	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	5	11	11	20	20	44	43	21	4	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																					
2	Syphilis	1																					
3	Syphilis fever	2																					
4	Measles	4																					
5	Scarlet fever	6																					
6	Whooping cough	1																					
7	Diphtheria	1																					
8	Influenza	1																					
9	Plague	1																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	12	5	7	1																		
11	Tuberculosis of the alimentary canal	1																					
12	Syphilis	1																					
13	Malaria	1																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1																					
15	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	26	0	10	2																		
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	1	1																				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																				
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1																				
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1																				
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1	1																				
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1																					
22	Primary degenerative diseases of the brain	1																					
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	17	7	10	2																		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	4	2	2	1																		
24	Diseases of the heart	62	33	29	10																		
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	3	1	2																			
26	Bronchitis	11	7	4	2																		
27	Pneumonias	2	1	1																			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1																					
29	Diphtheria	2	1	1																			
30	Appendicitis	2	2																				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	3	2	1																			
32	Diseases of the digestive system	6	4	2	1																		
33	Neuritis	6	4	2	1																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1																					
35	Puerperal septicaemia	1	1																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	1	1																				
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1																				
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy	0	2	4	3	0																	
39	Senility	3	3																				
40	Suicide	1	1																				
41	Violence	3	3																				
42	Violence (accidental deaths, suicide and homicide excepted)	12	8	4	2																		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1																					

Estimated population, 20,100.

Total resident deaths, 186

Rate per 1,000 population, 9.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HACKENSACK CITY FOR 1937, 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	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	282	135	147	36	11	5	1	1	1	1	18	4	4	10	10	31	46	72	46	29	0	
2	Typhus fever	1		1														1					
3	Sinhalox																						
4	Scarlet fever																						
5	Whooping cough																						
6	Diphtheria	2		2														4	4				
7	Poliomyelitis	13		8														1	4	4			
8	Pharyngitis																						
9	Other forms of tuberculosis	15	5	10	5													2	2				
10	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	33	14	20														0	4	9	13	1	
11	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1		1																			
12	This not specified																						
13	Chronic rheumatism and gout	7	3	4																			
14	Diabetes mellitus (or chronic)	2		2																			
15	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	0	3	3																			
16	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																						
17	Cerebral hemorrhages, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	27	8	19	5													3	6	0	0	5	1

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the brain	4	2	1																			
24	Diseases of the heart	78	43	35	4																		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	8	3	5																			
26	Rheumatoid arthritis																						
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	23	11	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	
28	Diarrhoea and enteritis	1		1																			
29	Appendicitis	1		1																			
30	Other diseases of the biliary passages	2		2																			
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	15	8	7	2																		
32	Nephritis	1		1																			
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1		1																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, and the venereal state excepted)																						
35	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1		1																			
36	Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion (scabies, furunculosis, and other diseases of early infancy excepted)	0	3	6	2	9					9												
37	Scalds	1		1																			
38	Stitches	2		2																			
39	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	1		1																			
40	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	27	18	9	0																		
41		1		1																			

Estimated population, 37,290.

Total resident deaths, 292.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RUTHERFORD BOROUGH FOR 1937, 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																		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		106	125	71	21												
2	Erysipeloid		1					5										
3	Epidemic typhus		1															
4	Smallpox		1															
5	Measles		1															
6	Scarlet fever		1															
7	Whooping cough		1															
8	Diphtheria		6	4	2				2						2			
9	Plague		1						1									
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system		10	8	2				1	1					2	1		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis		1						1						1			
12	Syphilis		1															
13	Malaria		1	1											2			
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases		1	11	5													
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors the nature of which is not specified		13												1			
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout		1												1			
17	Diabetic mellitus or diabetes		4	2	2													
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings		3	1	2										1			
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																	
20	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism, and thrombosis		14	13	1										3	2	5	3
Total																		

Estimated population, 17,000. Total resident deaths, 196. Rate per 1,000 population, 11.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RUTHERFORD BOROUGH FOR 1937, 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																		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense		3	1	2													
24	Diseases of the heart		7	4	3			1										
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system		7	2	5													
26	Brainstiffness		1															
27	Brainsoftness		1															
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)		13	9	4			1										
29	Diphtheria		8	1	7													
30	Diarrhoea and enteritis		3	1	2													
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages		3	3	0													
32	Other diseases of the digestive system		5	2	3													
33	Nephritis		10	6	4													
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system		5															
35	Excessive wetting of the genitourinary system the puerperal state																	
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and the hair		3	1	2													
37	Diseases of the eye		5	3	2													
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy		2	2	0													
39	Scurvy		3															
40	Stomachitis		2	1	1													
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)		5	4	1													
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)		1	0	1													
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined		1															
Total																		

Estimated population, 17,000. Total resident deaths, 196. Rate per 1,000 population, 11.6.

TABLATION OF DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY FOR 1887, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Table with columns: Cause of Death, Total, Male, Female, Color, Age Periods (Under 1 year to 90 and over), and Unknown. Lists various causes such as Typhoid fever, Cholera morbus, etc.

Total resident deaths, 1,441. Rate per 1,000 population, 11.6.

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, influenza, etc.)
29 Diarrhoea and enteritis
30 Appendicitis
31 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages
32 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 puerperal state
37 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion
38 Core birth and malformations, prematurity, etc.
39 Stillbirth
40 Stillborn
41 Suicide
42 Homicide
43 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

Estimated population, 98,000.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BURLINGTON CITY FOR 1937, 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	
1	ALL CAUSES	123	78	76	12	12	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	11	17	23	40	18	6	Unknown
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
2	Typhus fever	1	1																			
3	Dysentery																					
4	Malaria																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Diphtheria	3	1	2																		
8	Polio																					
9	Plague																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	7	4	3	1																	
11	Other forms of tuberculosis																					
12	Measles																					
13	Malaria																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	20	9	17																		
16	Is not specified																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus	3	1	2																		
19	Alcoholism																					
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																					
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																					
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	9	3	6	3																	
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	2	1	1																		
24	Diseases of the heart	46	27	19	2																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	6	3	3																		
26	Bronchitis																					
27	Pneumonia	10	4	6	2																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (including influenza)																					
29	Dysentery and cholera	2	1	1																		
30	Abdominitis																					
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2	2																			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	3	3																			
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	13	10	3	1																	
34	Other diseases of the circulatory system																					
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1																				
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue																					
37	Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion																					
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity, and disease of early infancy	6	4	2	0																	
39	Scalds																					
40	Stupeor																					
41	Intoxication																					
42	Unnatural deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	8	0	2	1																	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 11,500. Total resident deaths, 153. Rate per 1,000 population, 13.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY FOR 1937, 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	3121	1642	1479	3063	176	24	15	12	5	232	34	66	116	107	206	480	705	689	308	28	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	2																			
2	Typhus fever																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Measles																					
5	Whooping cough																					
6	Diphtheria	48	21	27	0	6	2	1		8	1	1	2	5	10	0	9	3	2	1		
9	Plague																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10	5	4	0	1	1	1		3	1	3	2	1	10	14	11	1	1			
11	Other diseases of the respiratory system	25	21	4	12	1	1			3	1	1	2	1	6	3	9	3	3			
12	Syphilis																					
13	Malaria																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	354	159	195	21	1	1			1	1	1	2	12	41	81	110	84	21			
16	Tumors, neoplasms or of which the nature is not specified	16	2	14	2					2	2	1	2	2	5	4	4	2				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	94	59	35	4					1	1	1	1	5	24	26	34	3				
18	Disease of the heart (acute or chronic)	48	14	34	5	7	1	3	1	12	2	2	3	3	7	11	4	4				
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	12	9	3	4																	
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																					
21	Parasite of the brain, spinal cord, and other parts of the body																					
22	Embryonic, fetal, or neonatal asphyxia and thrombosis	211	116	95	19																	
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense	37	24	13	4																	
24	Diseases of the heart	504	457	467	61																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	40	17	23	6																	
26	Diseases of the respiratory system (in-berculosis excepted)	9	1	8	1																	
27	Pneumonia	187	103	84	20	32	10	2	1	2	4	3	3	8	20	18	29	25	12	2		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in-berculosis excepted)	11	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1		
29	Diphtheria	16	10	6	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	3	2	1	2		
30	Appendicitis	22	28	15	2																	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	72	58	29	2																	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	54	38	16	4	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	6	8	11	10	6	2		
33	Other diseases of the respiratory system	343	172	171	44																	
34	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	23	3	2																	
35	Puerperal septicemia	3		3																		
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8		8																		
37	Diseases of the bones and cartilages, and of the joints	0	4	2	1																	
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	102	63	39	16	101	1	102														
39	Suicide	34	25	9	1																	
40	Stroke	11	9	2	5																	
41	Homicide																					
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	213	143	72	16	6	2	6	3	1	18	12	19	23	24	24	23	25	28	18	1	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1		1																		

Estimated population, 275,700.

Total resident deaths, 3,121.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAMDEN CITY FOR 1937, 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
						83	13	7	7	21	123	13	34	70	108	163	234	313	300	117	14	
1	ALL CAUSES	1,937	809	688	200	83	13	7	7	21	123	13	34	70	108	163	234	313	300	117	14	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	2																			
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Measles																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Diphtheria																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Influenza	33	18	15	6	5	1															
9	Scarlet fever																					
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	65	30	25	13	1																
11	Tuberculosis	17	14	3	9																	
12	Syphilis																					
13	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	6	3	3																		
14	Other diseases of the nervous system																					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	163	79	77	13																	
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	10	1	9	1																	
17	Diabetes mellitus	45	15	30	3																	
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	7	4	3																		
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	26	10	16	3	5		2														
20	Paralysis of the larynx	8	7	1	4																	
21	Paralysis of the brain stem and general paralysis																					
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	96	51	45	13																	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense	19	15	4	3																	
24	Diseases of the genitourinary system	43	20	21	3																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	22	10	12	5																	
26	Bronchitis	4	1	3	1																	
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (except tuberculosis)	101	59	42	15	16	5	1	1	24	1	2	8	9	12	11	11	13	13	6	2	
28	Tuberculosis (except tuberculosis)	7	5	2	1	1																
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	7	4	3	1	1																
30	Scarlet fever	14	6	8	2	1																
31	Other diseases of the respiratory system	24	14	10	2																	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	144	69	75	28	8	1															
33	Nephritis	16	10	6	1																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																					
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state	1		1																		
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the nails and organs of locomotion	5		5																		
37	Congenital debility	52	32	20	0	5	1															
38	Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	1	3	1																	
39	Scalds	10	11	5	1																	
40	Frostbite	1	1		2	4																
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	105	72	33	11	9	2	3	1	10	3	9	11	20	11	10	10	10	12	8	1	
42	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	1	1																			

Estimated population, 119,600. Total Resident deaths, 1,497. Rate per 1,000 population, 12.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY FOR 1927, 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	460	207	202	47	9	2	8	1	14	4	1	1	21	10	30	73	70	100	64	11	.....
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	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Rheumatic meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Chorea (petite or chronic)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chorea (petite or chronic)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Paralysis of the face	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	paralysis of the face	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	thrombosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	the organs of special sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Diseases of the heart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tu-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	berculosis excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	the puerperal state and certain diseases, and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	of the bones and organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prema-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	ture birth and other diseases of early infancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Selficide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Homicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 33,900.

Total resident deaths, 460.

Rate per 1,000 population, 13.2.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY FOR 1927, ACCORDING IN 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	
						64	48	6	2	2	57	10	19	28	37	65	124	194	225	127	121	121	
1	All causes	808	328	372	64	48	6	2	2	2	57	10	19	28	37	65	124	194	225	127	121	121	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	2																				
3	Typhus fever	2	2																				
4	Smallpox	3	3																				
5	Dysentery	1	1																				
6	Scarlet fever	1	1																				
7	Whooping cough	1	1																				
8	Diphtheria	1	1																				
9	Measles	28	13	15	1	1																	
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	58	10	48	0																		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	6	4	2	3	1																	
12	Syphilis	6	1	5	3	1																	
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	8	1	7	0																		
14	Cancer and other malignant diseases	92	51	41	0																		
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature	3	2	1																			
16	is unknown	1	1																				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	27	11	16	1																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	3	3																				
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3																				
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	12	7	5	2																		
21	Paralysis of the brain, spinal, and general	6	4	2	1																		
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	79	38	41	3																		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	10	7	3	2																		
24	Diseases of the heart	171	128	43	16																		
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	12	11	1	4																		
26	Bronchitis	29	15	14	2	3	2																
27	Pneumonia	6	5	1	1	5	1																
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious excepted)	8	5	3	1	5	1																
29	Diphtheria	10	4	6																			
30	Appendicitis	12	10	2	1	1	1																
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12	10	2	1	1	1																
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	15	11	4	2	1	1																
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	8	4	4	2	2																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (infectious excepted)	9	7	2	2																		
35	Puerperal septicemia	1	1																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1	1																				
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	37	29	8	6	37																	
38	Concussions, lacerations, and other injuries	7	5	2	1	5																	
39	Senility	13	12	1	5	1																	
40	Stroke	4	4		1	1																	
41	Fractures and dislocations	4	4		1	1																	
42	Suicide	54	44	10	4	1																	
43	Other deaths (accidental deaths, homicide and suicide excepted)	4	4		1	1																	
44	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1	1																				

Estimated population, 75,100.

Total resident deaths, 898.

Rate per 1,000 population, 12.2.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BRIDGETON CITY FOR 1917, 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	
						8	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	5	0	12			42	44	58	34	0
1	ALL CAUSES	220	110	101	21	8	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	5	0	12	42	44	58	34	0		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																					
2	Typhus fever	1																					
3	Smallpox	1																					
4	Scarlet fever	1																					
5	Diphtheria	1																					
6	Whooping cough	1																					
7	Diphtheria	1																					
8	Whooping cough	1																					
9	Whooping cough	1																					
10	Whooping cough	1																					
11	Whooping cough	1																					
12	Whooping cough	1																					
13	Whooping cough	1																					
14	Whooping cough	1																					
15	Whooping cough	1																					
16	Whooping cough	1																					
17	Whooping cough	1																					
18	Whooping cough	1																					
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22	Whooping cough	1																					
23	Whooping cough	1																					
24	Whooping cough	1																					
25	Whooping cough	1																					
26	Whooping cough	1																					
27	Whooping cough	1																					
28	Whooping cough	1																					
29	Whooping cough	1																					
30	Whooping cough	1																					
31	Whooping cough	1																					
32	Whooping cough	1																					
33	Whooping cough	1																					
34	Whooping cough	1																					
35	Whooping cough	1																					
36	Whooping cough	1																					
37	Whooping cough	1																					
38	Whooping cough	1																					
39	Whooping cough	1																					
40	Whooping cough	1																					
41	Whooping cough	1																					
42	Whooping cough	1																					
43	Whooping cough	1																					

Estimated population, 16,200. Total resident deaths, 220. Rate per 1,000 population, 13.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MILLVILLE CITY FOR 1937, 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
						14	1	1	1	1	10	3	6	5	6	10	27	49	41	18	3	
1	ALL CAUSES	160	116	77	2	14	1	1	1	1	10	3	6	5	6	10	27	49	41	18	3	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Sandfly fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Primary cancer of the digestive tract, or of which the nature is not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus (or diabetic coma)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Other diseases of the nervous system and of diseases of the brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Other diseases of the circulatory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Diphtheria and enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Other diseases of the digestive system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Puerperal septicemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state and similar those, and diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Senility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 14,790.

Total resident deaths, 193.

Rate per 1,000 population, 13.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BLOOMFIELD TOWN FOR 1897, 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
						11	4	2	4	1	22	8	10	18	21	40	67	81	80	36	0	
1	ALL CAUSES	394	204	100	12	11	4	2	4	1	22	8	10	18	21	40	67	81	80	36	0	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	2	0																		
3	Typhus fever	1	1	0																		
4	Shanbox	1	1	0																		
5	Scarlet fever	1	1	0																		
6	Whooping cough	2	1	1																		
7	Diphtheria	1	1	0																		
8	Measles	1	1	0																		
9	Influenza	7	5	2																		
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	12	7	5	2																	
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	3	1	2																		
12	Syphilis	1	1	0																		
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	3	1	2																		
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	56	25	30	1																	
15	Pneumonia, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is uncertain	3	1	2																		
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	11	2	9																		
17	Cerebral rheumatism and softening	1	1	0																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	1	1	0																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	6	3	3																		
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1	1	0																		
21	Pruritus	3	3	0																		
22	Paralysis of the spine	31	14	17	1																	
	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																					
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs	6	1	5																		
24	Diseases of the heart	108	61	47	2																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	8	2	6																		
26	Bronchitis	1	1	0																		
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)	14	1	13	1																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (non-infectious)	1	1	0																		
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	8	2	6																		
30	Appendicitis	9	2	7																		
31	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	9	4	5																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	8	4	4																		
33	Nephritis	17	15	2	1																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	7	6	1																		
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2		2																		
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and diseases of the eye	6	3	3																		
37	Other diseases of the eye	3	3	0																		
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	6	3	3	0																	
39	Senility	1	1	0																		
40	Stomach	5	5	0																		
41	Stomach	1	1	0																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	38	20	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	3	5	1	6	0	4	6	1			
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 44,200.

Total resident deaths, 394.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN EAST ORANGE CITY FOR 1937, 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		
						20	2	5	9	2	82		6	13	23	36	62			118	175	382	04	15
1	ALL CAUSES	756	352	404	77	20	2	5	9	2	82		6	13	23	36	62	118	175	382	04	15		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	1	1	1											1								
3	Typhus fever																							
4	Scarlet fever																							
5	Whooping cough	2		2																				
6	Diphtheria	15	6	9	2						1		1		2	5	1	5	1	6		8	1	
7	Plague																							
8	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	23	16	7	9																			
9	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	4																					
10	Malaria	2	1	1																				
11	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	125	48	77	7																			
12	Cancer and other malignant tumors	5	1	4	1																			
13	Pneumonia, meningitis, or of which the nature is unknown	2		2																				
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	125	48	77	7																			
15	Pneumonia, meningitis, or of which the nature is unknown	5	1	4	1																			
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	3																					
17	Diabetes mellitus	2	2																					
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3																					
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	3																					
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	10	0	10	4																			
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	10	0	10	4																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	2	2		2																			
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	11	0	11	2																			
24	Diseases of the heart	233	114	119	16																			
25	Diseases of the heart	233	114	119	16																			
26	Diseases of the circulatory system	18	1	17	6																			
27	Bronchitis	41	24	17	6																			
28	Pneumonia	5	3	2	2																			
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system (Influenza excepted)	5	3	2	2																			
30	Appendicitis	9	3	6	1																			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	0	14	1																			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	14	0	14	1																			
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	14	0	14	1																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	50	12	38	4																			
35	Puerperal septicemia	1		1	1																			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1		1	1																			
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	2		2																				
38	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	6	4	2	1																			
39	Congenital debility and malformations, prenatal	13	5	8	3																			
40	Stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy	14	10	4																				
41	Suicide	2	1	1																				
42	Homicide	1		1																				
43	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	23	18	5	3																			
44	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	23	18	5	3																			
45	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	806	293	513	8																			
46	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	806	293	513	8																			

Estimated population, 74,600.

Total resident deaths, 756.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN IRVINGTON TOWN FOR 1887, 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
						14	4	1	2	2	21	4	8	11	20	27			90	131	102	46	0
1	ALL CAUSES	505	208	239	21	14	4	1	2	2	21	4	8	11	20	27	90	131	102	46	0	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1		1											1							
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Smallpox																					
5	Measles																					
6	Scarlet fever																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Diphtheria	7	1	6																		
9	Influenza																					
10	Pneumonia	10	7	3																		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	4																			
12	Syphilis																					
13	Malaria																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	88	32	36																		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors																					
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	4		3																		
17	Chorea	10	2	8																		
18	Rheumatic meningitis and gout	10	2	8																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																					
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	6	4	2																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general	2	2																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	28	11	16																		
23																						
24	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	176	97	79	1																	
25	Diseases of the heart	19	4	0																		
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2																				
27	Apoplexias	2																				
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis)	21	15	6																		
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in bronchitis excepted)	5	1	4																		
30	Dyspnea and entoritis	7	4	3																		
31	Pneumonia	13	12	1																		
32	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	22	10	6																		
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	26	14	28																		
34	Reparitis	4																				
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	2																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state																					
37	Diseases of the bones and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion	2	1	1																		
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	9	5	4																		
39	Stomach	8		6																		
40	Intestines	1	1																			
41	Hemiplegia	1	1																			
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	23	16	7																		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 68,000. Total resident death, 505. Rate per 1,000 population, 7.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MONTCLAIR TOWN FOR 1927, 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	1					2	1	1	20	1	11	27	31	56	66	108	116	60	11	1
1	ALL CAUSES																				
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																				
3	Typhus fever																				
4	Smallpox																				
5	Scarlet fever																				
6	Stenosis aortic																				
7	Whooping cough																				
8	Diphtheria																				
9	Influenza																				
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																				
11	Other forms of tuberculosis																				
12	Syphilis																				
13	Scarlet fever																				
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors																				
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is doubtful																				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																				
18	Diphtheria (acute or chronic)																				
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																				
20	Traumatic injuries and electric poisonings																				
21	Puerperal diseases and eclampsia (acute or chronic)																				
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																				

Estimated population, 47,000. Total resident deaths, 501. Rate per 1,000 population, 10.6.

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
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																
24	Diseases of the heart																
25	Diseases of the circulatory system																
26	Bronchitis																
27	Pneumonia																
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)																
29	Dysentery and enteritis																
30	Amenorrhoea																
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages																
32	Other diseases of the digestive system																
33	Diabetes mellitus																
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																
35	Puerperal eclampsia																
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium																
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity																
39	Stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy																
40	Scurvy																
41	Homicide																
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																

Estimated population, 47,000. Total resident deaths, 501.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN NEWARK CITY FOR 1927, 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	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	5150	2984	2369	688	248	43	21	20	13	945	44	146	272	391	650	862	1182	808	331	48	.....
2	Typhus fever	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Dysentery	17	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Cholera	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Scarlet fever	8	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Whooping cough	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Diphtheria	98	53	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Influenza	103	57	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Plague	310	207	103	100	14	3	1	2	17	66	95	66	50	81	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	235	147	98	23	913	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Specific forms of tuberculosis	235	147	98	23	913	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Phthisis	235	147	98	23	913	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Malaria	23	14	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	338	308	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the nature specified	27	10	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	..... is not specified	148	60	88	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	73	34	39	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus (as chronic)	16	11	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Other diseases of the circulatory system	13	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	16	11	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the lunatic	16	11	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	302	133	161	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 452,800. Total resident deaths, 5,193. Rate per 1,000 population, 11.4.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ORANGE CITY FOR 1937, 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	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	372	161	208	73	18	1	6	1	25	4	7	21	24	30	59	35	07	30	5	.....
2	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Epidemic typhus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	27	16	11	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Malaria	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	43	8	35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other forms of leukemia, or of which the nature is not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Other diseases of the circulatory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	37	11	26	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the cranial sense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	11	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	2	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bronchitis	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	22	10	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Diarrhoea and enteritis	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	209	127	82	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (the puerperal state excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (the puerperal state excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and venereal diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and venereal diseases (gonorrhoea and syphilis excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the eye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Scalds	11	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Scalds (burns)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Violent and accidental deaths (homicide excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Violent and accidental deaths (homicide excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	12	9	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 36,200. Total resident deaths, 372. Rate per 1,000 population.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE FOR 1937, 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	
						130	74	76	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	8	19	33	26	31	11	4
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2	Typhus fever																						
3	Snail-bite																						
4	Measles																						
5	Scarlet fever																						
6	Whooping cough																						
7	Diphtheria																						
8	Influenza																						
9	Frage																						
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	3	2	1	1																		
11	Other forms of the circulatory system																						
12	Syphilis	2	1	1																			
13	Malaria																						
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	20	10	10	1																		
15	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	2	2																				
16	Tumors, non-malignant	2	1	1	1																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																						
18	Chronic arthritis																						
19	Alcoholism	2	1	1																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	3		3																			
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																						
22	Cerebral thrombosis	15	6	9	1																		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	46	28	20	4																				
24	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	0	1																				
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	7	2	1																				
26	Whooping cough																								
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)	1	1																						
28	Whooping cough																								
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)	9	7	2	1																				
30	Whooping cough																								
31	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)	1	1																						
32	Whooping cough																								
33	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)	1	1																						
34	Whooping cough																								
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1																						
36	Whooping cough																								
37	Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	0	0																				
38	Whooping cough																								
39	Whooping cough																								
40	Suicide	4	3	1																					
41	Whooping cough																								
42	Whooping cough																								
43	Whooping cough	4	2	2																					

Estimated population, 16,000. Total resident deaths, 150. Rates per 1,000 population, 9.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN WEST ORANGE TOWN FOR 1937, 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
						11	1	2	1	1	15	1	2	0	6	20	48	65	61	22	1	
1	ALL CAUSES	233	118	115	2	11	1	2	1	1	15	1	2	0	6	20	48	65	61	22	1	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Smallpox																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Diphtheria																					
8	Pharyngitis																					
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10	6	4	1																	
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	1																				
11	Malaria	1	1																			
12	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	14	11	3																		
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors	16																				
14	Fracr, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is uncertain	17																				
15	Chronic rheumatism and gout	6	1	5																		
16	Diabetes mellitus	1																				
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1																			
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	17	1	4																		
19	Paralysis of the larynx, strabismus, and general paralysis of the insane	1																				
20	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	28	13	15																		
21																						
22																						
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	6	3	3																		
24	Diseases of the heart	62	32	30	1																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	1	3																		
26	Encephalitis	1																				
27	Epilepsias	0	0	0																		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	1																			
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	1	1																			
30	Dysentery	1	1																			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2	2																			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	7	3	4																		
33	Nephritis	19	11	8																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1		1																		
35	Puerperal septicaemia	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 eye	2	2																			
38	Congenital debility and malformations premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	9	6	3																		
39	Senility	2		2																		
40	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	3		3																		
41	Homicide																					
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	11	8	3																		
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																					

Estimated population, 27,000.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.4.

Total resident deaths, 283.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY FOR 1947, 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
						817	457	360	91	60	5	4	3	3	62	8	16	28	37	77	115	163	210	120	11
1	ALL CAUSES	817	457	360	91	60	5	4	3	3	62	8	16	28	37	77	115	163	210	120	11	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Meningitis																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Diphtheria																					
7	Plague																					
8	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	37	18	19	1																	
9	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	3	1																		
10	Malaria	3	1	2																		
11	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	92	49	43	5																	
12	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature	15	1	14																		
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	1	7																		
14	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	1	2																		
15	Diphtheria	3	1	2																		
16	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	20	6	14	1																	
17	Stroke (cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and	12	2	10	2																	
18	Other diseases of the circulatory system (thromboses	12	7	5	2																	
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general	4	4																			
20	paralysis of the insane	4	4																			
21	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and	82	37	45	7																	
22	thromboses																					

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	9	4	5	1																	
24	Diseases of the heart	24	13	11	14																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	13	6	7																		
26	Pneumonia	41	23	18	8	0																
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	5	3	2	1																	
28	Diphtheria	3	2	1																		
29	Alcoholism	3	2	1																		
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	19	6	13	1																	
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	15	10	5	3	1																
32	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	20	4	16	9																	
33	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	3	1	2																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	3	1	2																		
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and	4		4	2																	
36	Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and	4		4																		
37	Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	33	27	6	33																	
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prena-	11	6	5																		
39	Scalds and other burns	4	3	1																		
40	Stomach	4	3	1																		
41	Stomach	4	3	1																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and	72	51	21	14																	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1																				

Estimated population, 79,406.

Total resident deaths, 847.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RAYONNE CITY FOR 1937, 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
						46	2	7	1	2	68	10	18	30	51	108	142	162	124	28	3	
1	ALL CAUSES	730	405	325	26	46	2	7	1	2	68	10	18	30	51	108	142	162	124	28	3	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
2	Typhoid fever	1	1																			
3	Shallitox	1	1																			
4	Measles	4	4																			
5	Scarlet fever	6	6																			
6	Scarlet fever	6	6																			
7	Diphtheria	6	4	2																		
8	Influenza	8	4	4																		
9	Tracheitis of the respiratory system	30	25	5																		
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1																			
11	Syphilis	1	1																			
12	Other venereal diseases	1	1																			
13	Other venereal diseases	1	1																			
14	Cancer and malignant tumors	96	43	53																		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	96	43	53																		
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	96	43	53																		
17	Diabetes mellitus	8	3	5																		
18	Diabetes mellitus and gout	8	3	5																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	22	6	16																		
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	18	10	8																		
21	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	18	10	8																		
22	Paralysis of the larynx and general paralysis of the insane	1	1																			
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	63	32	31	2																	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	10	7	3																		
24	Diseases of the heart	213	119	94	4																	
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	213	119	94	4																	
26	Branchitis	9	6	3																		
27	Pneumonia	50	34	16																		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	4	4																			
29	Diphtheria and scarlet fever	3	3																			
30	Appendicitis	13	5	8																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	13	5	8																		
32	Diseases of the digestive system	17	10	7																		
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	35	20	15																		
34	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2																			
35	Eruptive scarlet fever	4	4																			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4	4																			
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	32	16	16																		
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy	8	3	5																		
39	Suicide	8	3	5																		
40	Suicide	8	3	5																		
41	Homicide	1	1																			
42	Accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	40	20	20	2																	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	40	20	20	2																	

Estimated population, 93,000. Total resident deaths, 730. Rate per 1,000 population, 7.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HARRISON TOWN FOR 1937, 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	159	83	76		4	8	1	1	1	8	3	7	4	11	20	20	27	37	7		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Dysentery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Diphtheria	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	8	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Other forms of tuberculosis	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	21	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Fungus, nonmalignant, or of which the nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other toxic and specific diseases	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Paralysis of the face	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Diseases of the heart	42	19	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Bronchitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Dysentery	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Nephritis	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Puerperal septicemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the bones and cartilage, ligaments, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity birth and other diseases of early infancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Stunted growth	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Homicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Violent and accidental deaths (enclide and homicide excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	17	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated population, 15,001.

Total resident deaths, 109.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN JERSEY CITY FOR 1937, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	AGE PERIODS											90 and over								
						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			
1	ALL CAUSES	3535	1577	1958	223	152	22	17	10	4	205	32	74	170	220	442	640	827	000	205	39	Unknown			
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	2			1					1														
3	Typhus fever																								
4	Smallpox																								
5	Scarlet fever	2	1	1																					
6	Diphtheria	3	3																						
7	Whooping cough	6	1	5																					
8	Measles	15	15																						
9	Infantila	33	18	15																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	185	112	73																					
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	10	6	4																					
12	Syphilis	23	17	6																					
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	448	223	225																					
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors																								
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is uncertain	11	1	10																					
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	95	30	65																					
17	Diabetes mellitus	12	0	3																					
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	41	10	31																					
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	20	15	5																					
20	Paralysis of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi																								
21	Paralysis of the tongue and other parts of the mouth																								
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	241	97	144																					

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	51	29	22																				
24	Diseases of the heart	1855	650	1205																				
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	39	24	15																				
26	Myocarditis	6	5	1																				
27	Endocarditis	244	128	116																				
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	15	7	8																				
29	Diphtheria and croup	21	8	13																				
30	Whooping cough and pertussis	21	8	13																				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	31	17	14																				
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	78	55	23																				
33	Neuritis	188	89	99																				
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	44	24	20																				
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2		2																				
36	Diseases of the bones and joints, and of the bones and organs of locomotion, and congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	0	0	0																				
37	Other diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	97	47	50																				
38	Stroke	2	1	1																				
39	Stultia	0	0	0																				
40	Stultia	0	0	0																				
41	Homicide	0	0	0																				
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide)	243	104	139																				
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1	1																					

Estimated population, 323,900. Total resident deaths, 3,635. Rate per 1,000 population, 10.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION CITY FOR 1937, 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	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	ALL CAUSES	627	326	307	1	20	4	2	3	21	40	4	8	20	80	66	108	158	127	63	3	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
2	Typhus fever																					
3	Smallpox																					
4	Scarlet fever																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Diphtheria																					
8	Whooping cough																					
9	Whooping cough																					
10	Whooping cough																					
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	28	11	14																		
12	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	22	7	15																		
13	Other forms of tuberculosis	6	4	2																		
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	27	28	46																		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	8	1	2																		
16	Tumor, nonmalignant, or of which the nature																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus	21	5	16																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1																			
20	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	13	8	5																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and	4	4																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	44	24	20																		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	4	1	8																		
24	Diseases of the heart	223	129	103																		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	11	4	7																		
26	Bronchitis																					
27	Pneumonias	41	21	20		8	3	1	2	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in- cluding pneumonia)	3	2	1																		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis																					
30	Appendicitis																					
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	17	9	8																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	38	7	11																		
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	77	14	23																		
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1																			
35	Puerperal septicemia	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	2																				
38	Constitutional debility and malformations, prematurity, and other diseases of early infancy	2	1	1																		
39	Senility	17	14	3																		
40	Suicide	6	4	2																		
41	Violence	1																				
42	Violence (suicide and homicidal deaths (suicide and homicide excepted))	27	15	12		1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1																				

Estimated population, 88,669.

Total resident deaths, 627.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY FOR 1937, 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ALL CAUSES	515	270	245	5	20	1	1	3	1	32	4	15	14	16	29	71	93	132	97	10	1	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2	Typhus fever																						
3	Malaria																						
4	Scarlet fever																						
5	Diphtheria																						
6	Whooping cough																						
7	Diphtheria																						
8	Measles																						
9	Diagnosis																						
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																						
11	Other forms of tuberculosis																						
12	Malaria																						
13	Malaria																						
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors the nature of which is not specified																						
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors the nature of which is not specified																						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																						
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																						
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																						
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																						
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																						
22	Cerebral meningitis, general emolism and thrombosis																						
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs																						
24	Diseases of special sense																						
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 alimentary passages																						
32	Other diseases of the digestive system																						
33	Nephritis																						
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																						
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (the uterine involution excepted)																						
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and congenital anomalies																						
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and congenital anomalies																						
38	Congenital anomalies of locomotion, female birth and other diseases of early infancy																						
39	Scalds																						
40	Scalds																						
41	Fractures																						
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																						
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																						
	Estimated population, 35,400.																						
	Total resident deaths, 515.																						
	Rate per 1,000 population, 14.5.																						

23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs
 24 Diseases of special sense
 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 alimentary passages
 32 Other diseases of the digestive system
 33 Nephritis
 34 Other diseases of the genitourinary system
 35 Other diseases of the genitourinary system (the uterine involution excepted)
 36 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and congenital anomalies
 37 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and congenital anomalies
 38 Congenital anomalies of locomotion, female birth and other diseases of early infancy
 39 Scalds
 40 Scalds
 41 Fractures
 42 Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)
 43 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

Estimated population, 35,400.

Total resident deaths, 515.

Rate per 1,000 population, 14.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN TRENTON CITY FOR 1937, 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	
	ALL CAUSES	1330	725	634	139	74	13	7	8	2	80	11	23	56	83	101	213	294	270	120	14		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2	Dysentery																						
3	Typhus fever																						
4	Meningitis																						
5	Scarlet fever																						
6	Whooping cough																						
7	Whooping cough																						
8	Influenza																						
9	Plague																						
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																						
11	Other forms of tuberculosis																						
12	Scarlet fever																						
13	Malaria																						
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors																						
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors (cause not specified, or of which the nature is not specified)																						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																						
18	Diabetes mellitus																						
19	Chorea, chorea, or chorea																						
20	Other convulsions																						
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																						
22	Paralysis of the insane																						
23	Stroke, apoplexy, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																						
24	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																						
25	Diseases of the heart																						
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system																						
27	Pharyngitis																						
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)																						
29	Diphtheria and enteritis																						
30	Other diseases of the respiratory system (non-infectious)																						
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages																						
32	Nephritis																						
33	Other diseases of the digestive system																						
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 of the hair and nails																						
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the hair and nails																						
38	Congenital anomalies of the trunk, pelvis, and limbs																						
39	Stillbirth and other diseases of the fetus																						
40	Stillbirth																						
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																						
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																						
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined																						

Estimated population, 124,900.

Total resident deaths, 1,359.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY FOR 1887, 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	10	10	7	5	101	20	62	100	103	282	308	482	359	101	32				
1	ALL CAUSES	2113	1227	886	82	119	10	10	10	7	5	101	20	62	100	103	282	308	482	359	101	32			
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																								
3	Smallpox																								
4	Measles																								
5	Scarlet fever																								
6	Diphtheria																								
7	Influenza																								
8	Pneumonia	26	12	14		2	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	6	2			
9	Engorgement of the respiratory system																								
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	80	60	20	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	21	10	23	16	0	3						
11	Scrophulous	8	8																						
12	Syphilis																								
13	Malaria																								
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	12	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1			
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	370	185	184	6	1						2	1	2	12	40	67	75	50	14	2				
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified																								
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	9	5	4	1																				
18	Chronic Bright's disease	74	27	47	2																				
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	5	5																						
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	31	14	17	1																				
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	8	4	4	1																				
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	148	62	81	3	1							2	1	3	18	20	30	29	21	8				

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs	22	17	15	1																					
24	Diseases of the heart	529	259	271	17	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	29	20	9																						
26	Bronchitis	15	4	11																						
27	Pneumonia	146	84	62	11	30	4	3	3	1	41	2	3	7	22	22	24	14	8	5						
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	14	7	7	1																					
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	11	6	5	1																					
30	Dysentery	20	13	7	1																					
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	30	19	11																						
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	150	80	70	2																					
33	Nephritis	29	22	7																						
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4		4																						
35	Diseases of the female genitalia and the puerperal state	5		5	1																					
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the mucous membranes	6	5	1																						
37	Congenital debility and malformation	72	39	33	5	70																				
38	Other diseases of the nervous system	25	17	8																						
39	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1		1																						
40	Other diseases of the digestive system	1		1																						
41	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1		1																						
42	Other diseases of the female genitalia and the puerperal state	1		1																						
43	Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the mucous membranes	202	134	68	10																					
44	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																									
45	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																									

Estimated population, 281,100.

Total resident deaths, 2,133.

Rate per 1,000 population, 9.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PERTH AMBOY CITY FOR 1937, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

List Number	Abridged International 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				
						27	2	4	1	1	34	8	19	26	25	68	85	70			33	23	5			
1	ALL CAUSES	425	209	156	14																					
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																									
2	Typhus fever																									
3	Cholera																									
4	Measles	1																								
5	Mumps	1																								
6	Scarlet fever	2	1	1																						
7	Diphtheria	5	1	4																						
8	Whooping cough	1																								
9	Polio	1																								
10	Plague	23	18	7																						
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1																								
12	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	1	3																						
13	Malaria	5	3	2																						
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1																								
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	32	23	9																						
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is uncertain	1																								
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1																								
18	Diabetes mellitus	6	3	3																						
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1																							
20	Alcoholism (chronic) (general paresis)	10	5	5																						
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1	1																							
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	34	10	15																						
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	7	8	4																						
24	Diseases of the heart	90	66	33	1																					
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	30	8	2																						
26	Brucellosis	1																								
27	Facunoniasis	20	10	10																						
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	4	3	1																						
29	Diphtheria, excepted	2	1	1																						
30	Appendicitis	1	0	1																						
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	5	2	3																						
32	Diseases of the genitourinary system	11	8	3																						
33	Neuritis	33	19	14	1																					
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	6	4	2																						
35	Puerperal septicemia																									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	1																								
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	1																						
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity	15	6	9	1																					
39	Scarlet fever and other diseases of early infancy	8	2	6																						
40	Suicide																									
41	Homicide																									
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excluded)	47	36	8	2																					
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																									

Estimated population, 44,200. Total resident deaths, 425. Rate per 1,000 population, 9.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN LONG BRANCH CITY FOR 1937, 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	2	2	2	2	14	2	4	10	10	23	43	57	48	20	21	21	
1	ALL CAUSES.....	242	131	111	20	8	2	2	2	2	14	2	4	10	10	23	43	57	48	20	21	21	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	1	1																				
3	Typhoid fever.....	1	1																				
4	Smallpox.....																						
5	Meningitis.....																						
6	Scarlet fever.....																						
7	Diphtheria.....																						
8	Influenza.....	5	4	1		1		1			1												
9	Plague.....																						
10	Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	15	9	6	4																		
11	Other forms of tuberculosis.....	4	1	3	15																		
12	Malaria.....																						
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1																					
14	Cancer, neoplasms and tumor.....	20	11	15	1																		
15	Cancer, epithelial, of which the nature is not specified.....	1	1																				
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified.....	1	1																				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout.....	10	5	5																			
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....	2	1	1																			
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings.....	2	1	1																			
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane.....																						
21	Other diseases of the brain.....																						
22	Cerebral hemorrhages, cerebral embolism and thrombosis.....	25	11	14																			
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.....	3	2	1																			
24	Diseases of the heart.....	66	37	29																			
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	5	4	1																			
26	Phthisis.....	8	4	4																			
27	Pneumonia.....	6	4	2																			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (the pericardium excepted).....	2	1	1																			
29	Diphtheria and enteritis.....	4	2	2																			
30	Aspergillitis.....	1																					
31	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages.....	11	10	1																			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system.....	24	11	13																			
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2	1	1																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (the pericardium excepted).....	1																					
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state and other diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.....	5	1	4																			
36	Congenital debility and malformations, prenatally acquired.....	1		1																			
37	Other diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.....	1																					
38	Other diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.....	5	1	4																			
39	Congenital debility and malformations, prenatally acquired.....	1		1																			
40	Suicide.....	1																					
41	Homicide.....	1																					
42	Other accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted).....	19	10	9																			
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined.....																						

Estimated population, 20,200.

Total resident deaths, 242.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN RED BANK BOROUGH FOR 1937, 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	8	8	8	8	8	8	1	3	10	17	18	32	41	25	3	
1	ALL CAUSES	188	76	82	24	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
2	Smallpox																					
3	Measles																					
4	Mumps																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Diphtheria																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Influenza																					
9	Plague																					
10	Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	4																			
11	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1																			
12	Scrophle																					
13	Malaria																					
14	Other infections and parasite diseases	1	1																			
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	30	9	21	5																	
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																			
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	6	1	5																		
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	2	1	1																		
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	1	1																			
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	1	1																			
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	1	1																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	6	2	4																		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	3	3																			
24	Diseases of the eye	1	1																			
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	43	15	28	4																	
26	Bronchitis	1	1																			
27	Pneumonia	12	6	6		1																
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis, influenza, etc.)	1	1																			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis																					
30	Appendicitis	2	1	1																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2	2																			
32	Diseases of the digestive system	4	4																			
33	Scurvy	1	1																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	2	1	1																		
35	Puerperal septicemia																					
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium																					
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																					
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity, stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy	3	2	1	2	3																
39	Stillbirth																					
40	Stillbirth	1	1																			
41	Stillbirth	1	1																			
42	Stillbirth	1	1																			
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	6	4	4	1	1																

Estimated population, 12,500.

Total resident deaths, 168.

Rate per 1,000 population, 12.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY FOR 1947, 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	1809	710	500	44	67	7	7	3	3	74	15	25	43	66	110	104	313	273	182	35	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
2	Dysentery																					
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Scarlet fever																					
5	Measles																					
6	Scarlet fever																					
7	Whooping cough																					
8	Influenza																					
9	Diphtheria																					
10	Pneumonia of the respiratory system																					
11	Other pneumonia or tuberculosis	39	28	11	5																	
12	Syphilis	6	4	2																		
13	Malaria	12	7	5	3	2																
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	5	4	1																		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	157	75	82	6																	
16	Tumor not specified																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	0	2																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	31	15	16	2																	
19	Other chronic diseases (chronic)	3	3																			
20	Other chronic diseases (acute)	24	13	11	1																	
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	3	3																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	106	47	58	1																	

Estimated population, 121,000.

Total resident deaths, 1,809.

Rate per 1,000 population, 16.8.

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the eye of acute nature	12	7	0																		
24	Other diseases of the heart	253	118	135	6																	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	38	15	23	1																	
26	Phthisis	3	1	2																		
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)	81	48	33	3																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious excepted)	9	4	5																		
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	2	2																			
30	Other diseases of the digestive system	10	6	4																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	20	10	10																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	24	14	10																		
33	Diphtheria	123	56	67	4																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	6	11	2																		
35	Pre-eclampsia	2		2																		
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	5		5																		
37	Other diseases of the bones and joints, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	2	2																			
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	44	24	20	1																	
39	Styptic	5	5																			
40	Suicide	1	1																			
41	Violence	1	1																			
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide)	1	1																			
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	102	72	30	5	4	2	1			7	4	6	13	11	12	13	12	15	7	2	

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CLIFTON CITY FOR 1937, 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	
						15	2	1	1	1	18	5	10	24	18	53			72	78	77	83	4
1	ALL CAUSES	892	497	395		15	2	1	1	1	18	5	10	24	18	53	72	78	77	83	4		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2	Typhus fever																						
3	Shigellosis																						
4	Scarlet fever																						
5	Whooping cough	2	1	1		1																	
6	Diphtheria	7	3	4																			
7	Epidemic typhus																						
8	Other forms of tuberculosis	0	0	0																			
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	0	0	0																			
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	0	0	0																			
11	Syphilis	6	3	3		1																	
12	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	4	2	2																			
13	Cancer and other malignant tumors	14	6	8																			
14	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	67	26	41																			
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	0																			
16	Chorea, nonchorea, and goit.	1	1	0																			
17	Diabetes mellitus	14	15	0																			
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	1	0																			
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	12	0	0																			
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1	1	0																			
21	Paralysis of the brain	1	1	0																			
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	81	43	38																			
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	4	4	0																			
24	Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	0																			
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	7	3	4																			
26	Bronchitis	22	13	9		1	1			2													
27	Pneumonia	2	1	1																			
28	Pneumonia (bacterial exocent)	2	1	1																			
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	1	0																			
30	Alimentic disorders of the alimentary passages	7	5	2																			
31	Other diseases of the alimentary passages	15	7	8																			
32	Other diseases of the urinary passages	3	2	1																			
33	Nephritis	39	13	26																			
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	4	3	1																			
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1	1	0																			
36	Other diseases of the integumentary, cellular and mucous membranes	4	4	0																			
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	0																			
38	Concussion, laceration, fracture, dislocation, cure birth and other diseases of early infancy	10	4	6		10				10													
39	Scalds	10	10	0																			
40	Stunle	10	10	0																			
41	Violent and accidental deaths (infants and homicide excepted)	23	14	9																			
42	Violent and accidental deaths (infants and homicide excepted)																						
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																						

Estimated population, 54,600.

Total resident deaths, 592.

Rate per 1,000 population, 7.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PATERSON CITY FOR 1897, 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	ALL CAUSES	1587	885	702	55	77	106	7	3	2	80	14	24	37	78	155	281	377	396	106	27	Unknown	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
3	Dysentery																						
4	Typhus fever																						
5	Measles																						
6	Scarlet fever																						
7	Whooping cough																						
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	Is not specified																						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																						
18	Diabetes mellitus																						
19	Chorea																						
20	Other general diseases																						
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																						
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																						
		144	75	69	5	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																						
24	Diseases of the heart																						
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system																						
26	Phthisis																						
27	Pneumonias																						
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (thoracic diseases excepted)																						
29	Diphtheria and enteritis																						
30	Acute infectious diseases																						
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages																						
32	Other diseases of the digestive system																						
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																						
34	Other diseases of the respiratory system (thoracic diseases excepted)																						
35	Puerperal septicemia																						
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium																						
37	Diseases of the skull and cellular tissues and of the bones and organs of locomotion																						
38	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity, stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy																						
39	Scalds																						
40	Stupeur																						
41	Homicide																						
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide)																						
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined																						
		86	58	28	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	9	4	12	21	8	11	1	1	1

Estimated population, 130,500.

Total resident deaths, 1,587.

Rate per 1,000 population, 11.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY FOR 1937, 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	ALL CAUSES	493	275	218	88		35	12	2	3	1	63	8	6	11	24	51	58	69	100	60	0	Unknown		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1																							
3	Typhus fever	2																							
4	Meningitis	2																							
5	Scarlet fever	1																							
6	Whooping cough	1																							
7	Diphtheria	1																							
8	Polio	8	5	3	2		1	2			3														
9	Flu	1																							
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	21	8	13	5																				
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	10	8	2	1																				
12	Malaria	10	8	2	1																				
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	14	10	4	3																				
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	14	10	4	3																				
15	Neuritis and other malignant tumors	52	35	17	0																				
16	Is not specified	1	1																						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1																							
18	Diabetes mellitus	13	7	6																					
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1																							
20	Other general diseases	1																							
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insano	4	3	1			2	1			8														
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	42	13	29	6																				

Estimated population, 36,000.

Total resident deaths, 463.

Rate per 1,000 population, 13.3.

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs	1																							
24	Diseases of the special sense	17	7	10	1																				
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	10	6	4																					
26	Bronchitis	1																							
27	Pneumonia	18	17	1			10	5	1	1	17	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (except tuberculosis)	4																							
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	3	2	1																					
30	Dysentery	1	1																						
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	3	1	2																					
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	12	7	5																					
33	Nephritis	4	4																						
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	5	5																						
35	Fractures	3																							
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1																							
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the sense organs	1																							
38	Congenital debility and malformations	16	8	8																					
39	Stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy	8																							
40	Suicide	2																							
41	Homicide	1																							
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	23	1	22																					
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	42	30	12	7		1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	7	5	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY FOR 1927, 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
						347	40	3	3	1	1	48	0	18	53	39	85	110	104	151	91	17
1	ALL CAUSES	771	429	347	33	40	3	3	1	1	48	0	18	53	39	85	110	104	151	91	17	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
2	Typhus fever	1	1																			
3	Schistosomiasis	1	1																			
4	Malaria	3	1	2																		
5	Scarlet fever	1	1																			
6	Whooping cough	1	1																			
7	Diphtheria	1	1																			
8	Influenza	8	3	5																		
9	Plague	0	0	0																		
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	43	24	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	4	0	0	8	4			
11	Tuberculosis of other organs	2	1	1																		
12	Syphilis	6	4	2																		
13	Malnutrition	0	0	0																		
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	4	4																			
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases is not specified	81	41	40	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	27	21	20	4			
16	Tumors, neoplasms, or of which the nature is not specified	5	1	4																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																			
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	20	3	17																		
19	Other general diseases and chronic neoplasms	15	7	8																		
20	Other general diseases and chronic neoplasms Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	15	7	8																		
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis	5	2	3																		
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	09	33	26	2																	

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Male	Female	Color, if other than white	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
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	0	0	0																	
24	Epilepsy	25	10	15																	
25	Other diseases of the brain	1	0	1																	
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	0	1																	
27	Bronchitis	45	20	25																	
28	Pneumonia	45	20	25																	
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	4	4	0																	
30	Diarrhoea and enteritis	4	4	0																	
31	Appendicitis	5	1	4																	
32	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12	8	4																	
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	19	12	7																	
34	Nephritis	28	17	11																	
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	23	17	6																	
36	Eruptive septicemia	1	1	0																	
37	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperium	2		2																	
38	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue and of the bones and organs of locomotion	1	1	0																	
39	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity and other diseases of early infancy	33	13	20	5	23															
40	Scalds	10	8	2																	
41	Stichiae	1	1	0																	
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excluded)	3	1	2																	
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	63	43	20	4	1	1	2	0	4	8	3	14	9	4	4	9				

Estimated population, 71,600.

Total resident deaths, 771.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION COUNTY FOR 1937, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex		Color, If other than white	AGE PERIODS																	
		Male	Female		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	
											30386	13988	18098	2226	154	22	12	7	0	204		33	77	149	182	330	532	606	598	205	30
1	ALL CAUSES	30386	13988	18098	2226	154	22	12	7	0	204	33	77	149	182	330	532	606	598	205	30	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	1	1																	
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Smallpox																					
5	Scarlet fever																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Diphtheria																					
8	Influenza																					
9	Enteritis																					
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	128	79	49	24	1																
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	18	11	4	2																	
12	Syphilis																					
13	Older diseases and venereal diseases	25	12	13	2																	
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	403	202	201	17	2																
15	Tumor, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	20	0	14	1																	
16	Diabetes mellitus and gout	8	2	1	1																	
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	88	24	63	4																	
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	49	20	29	1																	
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	11	0	2	2																	
20	Paralysis of the brain, ataxia and general paralysis of the upper extremities																					
21	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	242	88	154	16	2																

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	46	28	18	4																	
24	Diseases of the heart	870	432	378	49	3																
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	84	33	43	8																	
26	Phenylketonuria	4																				
27	Iron deficiency	191	106	91	18	29	6	1	2													
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (in-bercubosis excepted)	23	14	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	3	2	1																		
30	Other diseases of the respiratory system	80	42	31	1																	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	30	28	22	1																	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	85	61	24	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	10	10	20	13	12	4	4			
33	Nephritis	103	80	70	16																	
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	42	20	7	3																	
35	Puerperal septicemia																					
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	7		7																		
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and congenital deformities	0	0	0	4																	
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	108	54	52	16	103	1															
39	Senility	33	3	30																		
40	Other diseases of old age	33	23	7																		
41	Homicide	7		7																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	201	152	49	15	3	8	1	1	8	7	12	32	24	25	30	33	21	6	8		
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	0	4	1																		

Estimated population, 845,000.

Total resident deaths, 3,030.

Rate per 1,000 population, 8.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ELIZABETH CITY FOR 1927, 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	1221	658	528	71	63	11	8	0	4	87	11	22	61	71	144	243	280	215	70	9
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																		
3	Typhus fever	1	1																		
4	Smallpox																				
5	Scarlet fever	1	1																		
6	Whooping cough	1	1																		
7	Diphtheria	1	1																		
8	Pneumonia	8	3	3		2					3										
9	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	1	1		2															
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4	1	1		2															
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	9	1	2		1															
12	Syphilis	9	1	2		1															
13	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	30	17	10		3					8										
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	103	63	19		3															
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified	6	3	3																	
16	Diabetes mellitus and gout	3	3																		
17	Chorea	2	2																		
18	Diabetes mellitus and gout	3	3																		
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	38	10	28		1															
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	5	4	2																	
21	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	21	9	12		1															
22	Paralysis of the limbs (ataxia and general)	5	4	1		2															
23	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	103	38	67		8															

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	224	133	90		1															
24	Diseases of the heart	349	204	146		10															
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	33	13	14		4															
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	29	13	14		1															
27	Pneumonia	86	46	40		6	10	4	2	1	18	1	6	2	0	12	16	14	5	1	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (it includes pneumonia)	10	5	5																	
29	Diphtheria and enteritis	2	2																		
30	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	28	13	15		1															
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	37	28	15		2															
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	37	31	16		6															
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	47	21	26		2															
35	Puerperal septicemia	4	1	1		1															
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state and cellular tissue, and congenital debility and malformations	3	3																		
37	Diseases of the bones and cartilages, tendons, and ligaments	0	4	2		1					2		1	2							
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	38	21	17		5	30	1	1	38											
39	Other diseases of infancy and childhood	13	10	7																	
40	Stupeor	2	2																		
41	Suicide	2	2																		
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide)	73	59	16		8	2	2	1	5	3	3	10	9	11	11	10	11	2		
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	3	2	1																	

Estimated population, 121,700.

Total resident deaths, 1,221.

Rate per 1,000 population, 10.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN LINDEN CITY FOR 1927, 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	149	79	70	9	9	12	2	1	1	1	15	2	3	0	14	23	31	39	19	7	1				
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																									
3	Schubert fever																									
4	Malaria																									
5	Septic fever																									
6	Whooping cough																									
7	Diphtheria																									
8	Influenza																									
9	Plague																									
10	Other forms of the respiratory system	5	4	4	3							1														
11	Other forms of the respiratory system	1										1														
12	Syphilis	1										1														
13	Malaria																									
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	16	6	10	1							1														
15	Tumors, nonmalignant, of which the nature is not specified	1																								
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout																									
17	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	2	2																						
18	Alcoholism (chronic)	4	2	2																						
19	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	2	1	1																						
20	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1	1																							
21	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	1	1																							
22	Thrombosis	13	5	8	2							2														

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																									
24	Diseases of the heart	34	16	18								1														
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	3	1	2																						
26	Bronchitis	16	11	4	3		2					2														
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (to be subdivided as follows)																									
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (to be subdivided as follows)																									
29	Berubosis (excepted)	1	1																							
30	Diphtheria and enteritis																									
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2	2	1																						
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	4	3	1			1																			
33	Neuritis	6	1	5	1																					
34	Intoxication of the genitourinary system	2		2																						
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state (to be subdivided as follows)																									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state (to be subdivided as follows)																									
37	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state (to be subdivided as follows)																									
38	Congenital debility and anomalies of locomotion, premature birth and other diseases of early infancy	7	3	4	1		7					7														
39	Scabies	2		1																						
40	Salt poisoning	1		1																						
41	Ironicide																									
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homicides excepted)	15	13	2			1				1															
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined																									

Estimated population, 29,100.

Total resident deaths, 149.

Rate per 1,000 population, 5.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PLAINFIELD CITY FOR 1927, 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	1	1	1	1	10	6	9	21	28	43	73	84	74	62	5		
1	ALL CAUSES	414	206	208	52	17	1	1	1	1	10	6	9	21	28	43	73	84	74	62	5		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2	Scarlet fever																						
3	Smallpox																						
4	Measles																						
5	Diphtheria																						
6	Scarlet fever																						
7	Diphtheria																						
8	Influenza																						
9	Whooping cough																						
10	Tracheitis																						
11	Other forms of tuberculosis																						
12	Syphilis																						
13	Chloroma																						
14	Other febrile and toxic diseases																						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors																						
16	Tumors, nonmalignant, or of which the nature is not specified																						
17	Diabetes mellitus and gout																						
18	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																						
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																						
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																						
21	Fractures of the hip, tibia and general paralysis of the lower extremities																						
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																						
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	8	3	5	2																		
24	Diseases of the heart	120	65	55	13																		
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	13	3	10	1																		
26	Bronchitis	22	8	14	2																		
27	Pneumonia	3	1	2																			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1																					
29	Tuberculosis (excepted)	1																					
30	Abscesses and empyema	4	2	2																			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	13	11	2	4																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	52	14	38	3																		
33	Other diseases of the digestive system	1																					
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	1																					
35	Puerperal septicemia																						
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																					
38	Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	1																					
39	Congenital debility and malformations, prematurity, stillbirth and other diseases of early infancy	12	1	5	4	12																	
40	Senility	5	2	3																			
41	Suicide	5	2	3																			
42	Homicide	2																					
43	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined (suicide and homicide excepted)	31	22	9	5																		
	Rate per 1,000 population, 11.1.																						

Estimated population, 37,000.

Total resident deaths, 414.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN WESTFIELD TOWN FOR 1937, 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	ALL CAUSES	1028	86	76																		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																					
3	Typhus fever																					
4	Scarlet fever																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Measles																					
8	Scarlet fever																					
9	Diphtheria																					
10	Influenza																					
11	Pneumonia																					
12	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																					
13	Strabismus																					
14	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																					
15	Chorea, rheumatism and gout																					
16	Diabetes mellitus or chronic																					
17	Dementia or insanity																					
18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																					
19	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																					
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																					
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																					
22	Chorea, rheumatism, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																					

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

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the special sense																					
24	Diseases of the heart																					
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system																					
26	Breacchitis																					
27	Pneumonia																					
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (excluding pneumonia)																					
29	Dysentery and enteritis																					
30	Alimentitis of the large and small intestines																					
31	Other diseases of the digestive system																					
32	Other diseases of the digestive system																					
33	Nephritis																					
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																					
35	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding gonorrhea)																					
36	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding gonorrhea)																					
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and the puperperal state																					
38	Concussional and other trauma																					
39	Scalding																					
40	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homiciide excepted)																					
41	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homiciide excepted)																					
42	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homiciide excepted)																					
43	Violent and accidental deaths (suicide and homiciide excepted)																					

Estimated population, 18,400.

Total resident deaths, 102.

Rate per 1,000 population, 5.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN WARREN COUNTY FOR 1897, 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 "	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	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	ALL CAUSES	640	312	304	11	24	24	22	20	24	31	34	5	18	25	29	47	82	128	144	111	29	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																						
2	Typhus fever																						
3	Syphilis																						
4	Meningitis																						
5	Scarlet fever																						
6	Diphtheria																						
7	Croup and whooping cough																						
8	Influenza																						
9	Plague																						
10	Other diseases of the respiratory system																						
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																						
12	Other forms of tuberculosis																						
13	Syphilis																						
14	Malaria																						
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																						
16	Is not specified																						
17	Tumors, nonmalignant, of the nature of																						
18	Chronic rheumatism and gout																						
19	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)																						
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																						
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paresis																						
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, embolism and thrombosis																						
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																						
24	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system																						
25	Bronchitis																						
26	Pneumonia																						
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system (infectious)																						
28	Diphtheria and enteritis																						
29	Appendicitis																						
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages																						
31	Other diseases of the digestive system																						
32	Neuritis																						
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																						
34	Fuereperal septicemia																						
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium																						
36	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																						
37	Congenital debility and disease of early infancy																						
38	Senility																						
39	Homocide																						
40	Suicide																						
41	Accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)																						
42	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																						
43	Rate per 1,000 population, 12.6.																						

Total resident deaths, 646.

Estimated population, 50,900.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PHILIPSBURG TOWN FOR 1937, 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	7	2	8	9	12	16	23	43	47	27	81		
1	ALL CAUSES	100	100	90		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	8	9	12	16	23	43	47	27	81		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever																							
2	Dysentery																							
3	Typhus fever																							
4	Malaria																							
5	Scarlet fever																							
6	Diphtheria																							
7	Whooping cough																							
8	Measles																							
9	Influenza																							
10	Plague																							
11	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system																							
12	Other forms of tuberculosis																							
13	Staphylococcus																							
14	Malaria																							
15	Other infectious and parasitic diseases																							
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors																							
17	Is not specified, of which the nature is not specified																							
18	Chronic rheumatism and gout																							
19	Diabetes mellitus																							
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings																							
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane																							
22	Cerebrovascular, cerebral embolism and thrombosis																							
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense																							
24	Diseases of the heart																							
25	Ischemic disease of the circulatory system																							
26	Bronchitis																							
27	Pneumonia																							
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tu-berculosis and emphysema)																							
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis																							
30	Appendicitis																							
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages																							
32	Diseases of the digestive system																							
33	Nephritis																							
34	Other diseases of the genitourinary system																							
35	Puerperal septicemia																							
36	Other puerperal infections, childbirth and the puerperal state																							
37	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, and of the bones and organs of locomotion																							
38	Congenital anomalies and malformations, prenatally acquired and congenital, probably secondary to infection																							
39	Senility																							
40	Suicide																							
41	Violence and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excluded)																							
42	Violence and accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excluded)																							
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined																							

Estimated population, 20,100. Total resident deaths, 190. Rate per 1,000 population, 9.0.

INDEX

	PAGE
A	
Abnormal births investigated	132
Action taken on suspected sources of infection, venereal disease	152
Activities of Department, increase in	7
Activities, miscellaneous, Bureau Local Health Administration	31, 41
Alcoholic beverages, samples examined	102
Amoeba	116
Analysis of water, fee	25
Animal Experimentation	22
Animal inoculations	110
Anterior Poliomyelitis	51, 52, 59
Anthrax	61
Anti-pneumococcic sera	17, 31
Appropriations	16, 17
Assembly Bills introduced	23, 24, 25
Audiometer	25, 134
Assistant Physician in Venereal Disease Control Division	132
Automobile fatalities	192, 193
B	
Baby Keep-Well Stations	125, 129
Bacterial infection	116
Bacteriological specimens examined	108, 114, 115, 116, 117
Bacteriology, Report of Chief of Bureau	107
Bakeries, general provisions	99
Bakeries, inspection of	98, 100, 102
Barber Registration Division	15, 16, 43
Barneгат Bay, policy for prevention of pollution	86
Bathing water samples analyzed	122
Beverage plants inspected, non-alcoholic	100, 102
Biochemical oxygen demand test	120
Biologicals, free	8
Birth certificates	10
Birth rates	157, 170, 175
Births	157, 158, 175
Board of Examiners	18
Board members appointed	13
Brucella infection	116
Bureau of Administration, Report of Acting Chief of	13
Bureau of Bacteriology, Report of Chief of	107
Bureau of Chemistry, Report of Chief of	119
Bureau of Engineering, Report of Chief of	65
Bureau of Food and Drugs, Report of Chief of	95

	PAGE
Bureau of Local Health Administration, activities	41
Bureau of Local Health Administration, chart showing present and anticipated activities	14
Bureau of Local Health Administration, Report of Chief of	31
Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Report of Consultant of	123
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Report of Chief of	153
C	
C. C. C. Camps	145
Camps, inspection of	39, 40
Cancer	185, 187, 188
Canning factory inspection	101, 102
Cape May City, final decree	77
Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Co., animal experimentation	22
Cemeteries	21
Cerebrospinal meningitis	46, 58
Chart, Bureau of Local Health Administration	13
Chart showing status of sewage disposal	69
Chemistry, Report of Chief of Bureau of	119
Chickenpox	44, 56
Childbirth, mortality from	171, 173, 174
Child hygiene nurse service	125
Child hygiene nurses	125
Child hygiene nurses, training of	129, 130
Child-parent relationship	138
Children's Bureau, United States, funds from	16
Clams	104
Clinic patients, venereal diseases	149
Clinics, venereal disease	146
Clinton Reformatory, classes for mothers	133
Cold storage, foods in	103, 105
Cold storage warehouses	102
Colored population, death rates	195
Committee appointed to study Department activities	13
Communicable diseases, investigation	33
Communicable diseases on dairies	35
Communicable diseases, prevalence of	31
Communities making provision for nurses	124
Community Sanitation Project	42
Conferences, annual	18
Conferences, Child Hygiene	136
Congenital Deformities	133
Courses, health	40
Court decisions	8, 72-77
Cream samples examined	97, 102
Cross connections	92
Culture Media	118
Custard filled pastry products	98

	PAGE
D	
Dairies, communicable diseases on	35
Dairy farms, inspection of	96, 97, 102
Darkfield examinations for syphilis	147
Death rates	157, 264
Death rates, white and colored	195
Deaths	154, 156, 157, 158, 264
Deaths by counties and cities	158, 264
Deaths by counties and cities, cause, sex and age periods	264
Deaths by districts	158, 264
Deaths of infants, tables	174, 175, 206, 208
Decisions, court	8, 72-77
Deibert, Irvin E., re-elected President	13
Dental Health Educational Program	17
Department of Health, expansion of work	7
Department's activities, study of administration	13
Department's expansion of work	7
Diagnosis	35, 147
Diagnostic facilities, venereal disease	147
Diphtheria	9, 31, 45, 56, 108, 112, 126, 180, 183
Diphtheria toxoid distributed	8
Director of Health, Report of	7
Disease reduction	9
Division of Venereal Disease Control, Report of Acting Chief	139
Dog ticks	9
Drinking water, bacteriological quality	89
Drug stores, inspection of	102
Drugs for venereal disease	8
Drugs, free	8
Drugs, samples examined	102
Dysentery	46, 57, 116
E	
Educational program on venereal disease	142-144
Egg breaking establishments inspected	102
Eggs	10, 100, 116
Encephalitis, lethargic	48, 60
Engineering, Report of Chief of Bureau	63
Englewood Cliffs Sewerage and Drainage Co., final decree	72
Enteritis, gastro	33
Epidemic, cerebrospinal meningitis	46, 58
Examinations, for health officer or inspector	18
Examiners, Board of	18
Expenditures from Federal Social Security Act funds	11, 17, 28, 29
Expenditures of Department	11, 17, 26, 27

	PAGE
F	
Factories on watersheds	94
Federal aid in the Construction of Water and Sewage Projects	66
Federal aid for increased personnel	68
Federal Social Security Act funds	16, 17, 28, 29, 38
Feces specimens examined	111, 113
Fees collected, table showing	102
Field Physicians	128
Films on venereal disease	145
Financial statement, Department of Health	26-29
Food and Drug Act	95
Food and drug samples examined	119, 120, 121
Food and Drugs, Report of Chief of Bureau of	95
Food establishments inspected, table showing	102
Food handlers, specimens examined	110
Food industries, inspections of	10
Foods in cold storage, extensions granted	103
Food products, samples collected	10
Foods, samples examined	102
Free drugs	147
Free Toxoid and Vaccine	35
Functions of Department of Health	7
G	
Gastro, enteritis	33
German measles	47, 58
Gonorrhoea	107, 108, 114, 148, 149
H	
Hasbrouck Heights, final decree	73
Health activities	7
Health courses	40
Health Officers' Asso., Annual Meeting	19
Health supervision, child hygiene	124
Home visits with nurses	136
I	
Ice cream factories inspected	98, 102
Ice cream licenses issued	102
Illegitimate births	133
Immunization	31, 126
Incode, agreement proposed	78-85
Industries, mortality statistics of	234
Infant mortality	7, 123, 158, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175
Influenza	47, 48, 57
Inoculation of animals	110
Inspections made, Bureau of Engineering	70
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin	8, 78-85

	PAGE
Investigations and surveys	40
Investigations, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health	133
Investigations, Venereal Disease Bureau	150
L	
Laboratories, approval of	111
Legislation	22
Lethargic Encephalitis	48, 60
Licenses, revenue from	102
Local boards of health, services by	11
Local Health Administration, Report of Chief of Bureau of	31
Local health departments subsidized	17, 38, 39
Local health units	38, 39
Lunch rooms, inspection of	39
M	
Macaroni factories, inspection	102
Mailing cases for collection of specimens	118
Malaria	34, 58, 61, 116, 180
Maltbie Chemical Corporation, Animal Experimentation	22
Manalapan Creek, policy for prevention of pollution	87
Man-working days, Bureau of Engineering	70
Marine growths in streams and reservoirs	10, 120
Marriage rates	157
Marriages by districts	158
Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Report of Consultant	123
Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Social Security Act funds for	16
Maternal mortality	7, 123, 171, 173, 174
Maternity homes licensed	134
Measles	9, 32, 49, 58, 180, 181
Meat Markets, inspection of	102
Meat packing plants, inspection of	102
Members of Dept. Appointments	13
Medical participation	128
Meningitis	109, 116
Mental hygiene	134, 136
Midwifery	131
Midwives, annual conference	132
Midwives, cases delivered by	131, 132
Midwives, prosecutions of	133
Milk, cream and milk products, samples examined	97
Milk permits issued	102
Milk plants, inspection of	96, 97, 102
Milk, samples examined	97, 102
Mortality statistics	154
Mosquito Control, W. P. A. Project	42
Mumps	49, 50, 60

N	PAGE
Narcotic Drug Licenses	102
Negroes, death rates of	195
Neo-natal mortality	173, 206
Newspaper publicity on venereal disease	143
N. J. Health Officers' Asso., quarterly meeting	21
N. J. Health and Sanitary Asso., Annual Meeting	20
Non-alcoholic beverage plants inspected	100, 102
Notices and Resolutions	71
Nurse delivery service	127
Nurses, course of study	135
Nurses, discussions meetings	136
Nutrition program	127

O

Obstetrical consultations	127
Occupations, mortality statistics of	234
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	57, 61, 116
Opinions rendered in court cases	72-77
Outbreaks of diseases, investigation of	33

P

Para-typhoid	50, 57, 116
Parent Education Council	138
Parent-child relationship	134, 135
Pamphlets on Parent-Child Relationship	136
Penalties collected, food and drug	101
Personnel, enlargement of	7
Pickle establishments, inspection	102
Pneumococci typing	109
Pneumonia	51, 57, 109, 116
Pneumonia serum	8, 9, 37
Population	156, 157
Posters on syphilis	143
Premarital Law	108, 111, 139, 140
Premarital and Prenatal blood test	17
Prenatal cases	131
Prenatal Medical Exam. Law	108, 141
President of Dept. re-elected	13
Private water supplies	93
Privies, W. P. A. Project	42
Program of Department, cost per capita	10
Public health activities	7
Public health courses	40, 41
Public relations	10
Public water supplies	91, 122
Puerperal deaths	128, 171, 173, 174

R

R	PAGE
Rabies	9, 32, 61, 109, 110, 116, 117
Raritan River, abatement of pollution	68
Raritan River, sanitary survey	85
Report of Bureau of Administration	13
Report of Bureau of Bacteriology	107
Report of Bureau of Chemistry	119
Report of Bureau of Engineering	65
Report of Bureau of Food and Drugs	95
Report of Bureau of Local Health Administration	31
Report of Bureau of Maternal and Child Health	123
Report of Bureau of Vital Statistics	153
Report of Director of Health	7
Resolutions and Notices	71
Report of Division of Venereal Disease Control	139
Restaurant utensils, special examination of	116
Restaurants inspected	102
Revenue	11
Road stands, inspection	39
Rock Spring Memorial Park Asso., cemetery	21
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	9, 31, 34, 109, 116
Rollings, George B., final decree	74
Rural Sanitation Project	42
Rutgers University, course in public health adm.	40

S

Sampling streams	71
Sand samples analyzed	122
Sanitary shellfish control	10, 103
Scarlet fever	32, 52, 59, 180, 182
School children, inspections	127
School water supplies, samples examined	93
Serological specimens examined	108
Sewage disposal, chart showing status	69
Sewage projects examined	65
Sewage and water projects, Federal aid in construction	66, 67
Sewage samples analyzed	122
Shellfish certificates granted	103
Shellfish control	10
Shellfish inspection boat	18
Shellfish inspections	103
Slaughter house inspection	101, 102
Smallpox	9, 32, 59, 61
Smallpox vaccine distributed	8
Smillie, E. W., D. V. M., elected Vice-Pres.	13
Social Security Act funds	16, 17, 28, 29, 38
Sources of infection, venereal disease	150, 152
South Amboy, final decree	75

	PAGE
Sputum specimens	109
State and Local Health Officials, Annual Conference	18
Statistical Tables	154
Stillbirths	156
Stream sampling	71, 122
Streams, aquatic survey	120
Streptococci, Hemolytic	116
Streptococci, Sore Throat	31
Suicide	189, 190
Surveys, special	40
Surf samples analyzed	122
Syphilis	9, 107, 108, 148, 149, 150, 151, 156
Syphilis, films on	145
Syphilis literature	143, 144
Syphilis, posters on	143

T

Table, animals examined for rabies	110, 117
Table, bacteriological specimens examined	108, 112, 117
Table, cases delivered by midwives	132
Table, cases of rabies in animals	32
Table, child hygiene nursing service	125, 126, 127
Table, fees collected	102
Table, food and drug samples examined	121
Table, food establishments inspected	102
Table, foods in cold storage	103
Table, free toxoid and vaccines	36
Table, inspections made, Bureau of Engineering	70
Table, maternal mortality rate	123
Table, rabies in animals	32
Table, sanitation units constructed	43
Table, sewage and water samples analyzed	122
Table, toxoid and vaccine distributed	36
Table, water and sewage projects examined	65
Table, work performed in Bureau of Local Health Adm.	41
Tables, inspections of milk plants and dairies	97
Tables, meetings held and groups addressed, Bureau Venereal Disease Control	144-145
Tables, morbidity and mortality statistics	44-61
Tables, venereal diseases reported	148, 149, 151
Tables, vital statistics	154
Tetanus	60
The Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin	78, 85
Toxoid, free distribution of	8, 36
Trachoma	57
Trade Waste Samples	122
Training of health personnel	17, 40
Treponema pallida	116

	PAGE
Trichinosis	53, 60
Tuberculosis	32, 53, 54, 59, 108, 112, 116, 185, 186
Tularemia	61, 109, 116
Typhoid bacilli	108, 111
Typhoid carriers	35
Typhoid fever	9, 54, 60, 108, 109, 110, 113, 177, 178, 179
Typhus fever	61, 116

U

U. S. Social Security Act funds	16, 17, 38
Undulant fever	9, 34, 55, 60
Unlicensed midwives	131
Urine specimens examined	111, 113

V

Vaccinations	126
Vaccines	8, 36
Van Raalte Company, final decree	76
Venereal disease, activities of lecturers	144
Venereal disease, analysis of sources of infection	150
Venereal disease clinics	146
Venereal Disease Control Division, Report of Acting Chief	139
Venereal Disease Control, under supervision of Bureau of Local Health Adm.	43
Venereal disease diagnosis	147
Venereal disease educational literature	142, 143, 144
Venereal disease epidemiological program	141
Venereal disease program	139
Venereal disease, tables showing cases reported	148, 149
Venereal disease treatment facilities	147
Vice-President of Department elected	13
Vincent's angina	116
Vital statistics, revenue from	25
Vital statistics, searches	10
Vital statistics, Tables	154

W

Wassermann tests	7, 107
Water analysis, private supplies, fee	122
Water samples analyzed	122
Water supplies, public, samples analyzed	122
Water and sewage projects, Federal aid in, construction	66, 67
Water projects examined	65
Water samples analyzed	122
Water supplies abandoned	92
Water supplies, new	91
Water supplies, private	93
Water supplies removed from list of public potable water supplies	91

	PAGE
Water supplies, school	93
Watershed, samples analyzed	122
Watersheds, factories on	94
Whooping cough	55, 56, 60
Works Progress Administration Projects	42